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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 247--77th Congress

Chapter 409--1st Session

H. R. 5412

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 247

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942.

Establishes the Office of Budget and Reports in the Navy Department.

Appropriates \$698,650,000 for, and authorizes contracts of \$1,296,650,000 by the Maritime Commission for a merchant-ship construction and operation program.

Appropriates \$100,000 for the Board of Investigation and Research authorized by the Transportation Act of 1940.

Increases the administrative-expense limitation of the Electric Home and Farm Authority by \$200,000.

Limits Civilian Conservation Corps per-enrollee expense to \$1,000 annually unless enrollment is below 210,000 and limits total expense to \$200,000,000 in such event.

Appropriates \$35,000,000 for a War Department building at the former Arlington Experimental Farm site and authorizes the Public Buildings Administration to assign surplus space in this building to other Federal agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5412

July 11, 1941 Hearings: House, H. R. 5412.

July 24, 1941 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5412.
House Report 988. Committee prints of the bill as report.
Print of the bill as reported.

 H. R. 5412 debated in the House.

July 28, 1941 House Committee on Rules reported H. Res. 278 for the
consideration of H. R. 5412. House Report 1064.
Print of the Resolution.

 H. R. 5412 debated and passed House with amendments.

July 29, 1941 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5412.

 H. R. 5412 was referred to the Senate Committee on
Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.

August 12, 1941 Senate Committee reported H. R. 5412 with amendments.
Senate Report 652. Committee prints of the bill and
report. Print of the bill as reported.

 Amendments proposed by Senator Adams. Prints of the
amendments.

August 14, 1941 H. R. 5412 debated and passed Senate with amendments.

 Senate Conferees appointed.

 Print of H. R. 5412 with the amendments of the Senate
numbered.

August 15, 1941 House Conferees appointed.

 House and Senate received the Conference Report. House
Rept. 1187.

 House and Senate agreed to the Conference Report.

August 25, 1941 Approved. Public Law 247.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 444

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

JULY 24, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5412]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes":

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 257, 308, 310, 311, and 313, and in Senate Documents Nos. 77 and 83.

The estimates have been segregated by the committee into four titles, as follows:

Title I—Military Establishment	\$4, 770, 063. 588. 00
Title II—Naval Establishment	1, 625, 207, 668. 01
Title III—Maritime Commission	¹ 698, 650, 000. 00
Title IV—Miscellaneous civil activities	6, 955, 000. 00
Total	¹ 7, 100, 878, 256. 01

The bill herewith presented proposes appropriations amounting in the aggregate to ¹ 7, 063, 238, 478. 00
The committee has effected net reductions, as hereinafter explained, totaling 37, 639, 778. 01

¹ And contractual authority of \$1,000,000,000.

By titles and totals, net changes in Budget estimates are as follows:

Title I.....	—\$9, 861, 775. 00
Title II.....	—55, 833, 003. 01
Title IV.....	+28, 055, 000. 00

The inquiry very appropriately arises as to why the Congress is confronted so early in the new 1942 fiscal year with supplemental requests for defense purposes of such magnitude.

As to the Military and Naval Establishments, it will be recalled that the regular appropriation acts for those two arms very largely were confined to programs under way at the time of their enactment. Defense preparation is a dynamic activity. There are new situations, new possibilities, new potential employments constantly arising, which call for new programs or the enlargement of programs under way. There is also the factor of synchronizing the supply of defense articles with using forces, with other defense articles or projects of an interdependent character, and with facilities for their accommodation and maintenance. Industrial capacity is still another factor. Provision for definitely known needs is not always sought all at once, but rather in such increments as there is reason to believe industry may be in a position to absorb.

To such broad considerations the instant estimates very largely may be attributed. New programs, expansion of going programs, new factors which did not enter into the regular annual measures, later herein pointed out under particular agencies, form the bases for these new submissions, and, by reason of such considerations, no doubt other submissions may be anticipated periodically as long as the emergency continues.

TITLE I—MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate.....	\$4, 770, 065, 588
Recommended by committee.....	4, 760, 203, 813
Previously appropriated, 1942, exclusive of \$3,300,- 160,924 for liquidating prior year contractual authority.....	¹ 7, 084, 660, 700

Total available for new obligations, 1942, assuming approval of amounts recom- mended by committee in accompanying bill.....	¹ 11, 844, 864, 513
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¹ Excludes new contractual authority of \$183,145,695 contained in Military Appropriation Act, 1942.

The additional appropriations recommended in the accompanying measure are wholly for or incident to the procurement of additional essential and critical items of equipment. Essential items comprise articles which generally are procurable commercially, although not readily in the amounts required. Critical items are those not normally produced commercially and which take a long time to produce. The two cover quite generally everything which a soldier uses, from personal equipment to weapons and ammunition of every description.

The Budget estimate may be segregated approximately as follows:

1. Ammunition	\$2, 062, 467, 989
2. Special ordnance items	1, 347, 053, 550
3. Cloth and findings	229, 122, 852
4. Critical items, ground forces, except item 7	199, 071, 624
5. Essential items, ground forces	342, 483, 673
6. Air Corps critical and essential items	204, 007, 800
7. Radio equipment	258, 523, 100
8. Searchlights	43, 335, 000
9. Storage and ammunition	84, 000, 000

Provision heretofore has been made for—

Essential items.—Complete requirements for 1,418,000 men, except—

(a) For certain new units to be organized during the fiscal year 1942;

(b) For certain Air Corps equipment for tactical units of 54-group program; and

(c) For combat maintenance over a 12-month period.

Critical items.—Complete requirements for 1,418,000 men, except certain shortages in combat maintenance needs for 1 year, and the bulk of initial equipment, less ammunition, for 2,000,000 men.

With the additional funds now proposed the situation just recited would be modified as follows:

Essential items.—Complete provision for 1,727,000 men, including combat maintenance for 1 year except for (a) animals, (b) clothing, and (c) quartermaster vehicles, for which exceptions peacetime maintenance only is provided.

The manpower increase of 309,000, i. e., from 1,418,000 to 1,727,000, is composed of 152,000 men incident to the 30,000-pilot program, and 157,000 for assignment to new units to be activated during the 1942 fiscal year.

Critical items.—Complete requirements for a force of 3,000,000 men, including combat maintenance for a 12-month period, and complete requirements, including combat maintenance, for an 83-group, instead of a 54-group, aviation force.

For this enlarged program touching essential and critical items, the Budget estimate is \$1,276,544,049. The items approved by the committee call for the grant of \$1,268,810,274, the reduction of \$7,733,775 being due to the following factors:

Regular supplies: 747 fewer tent stoves	\$604, 079
Army transportation: Allow for motor-vehicle maintenance, on the basis of 10 percent of the estimated cost of new procurements instead of the lump sum requested	4, 989, 696
Signal Service of the Army: Reduce the unit cost of blind landing equipment	2, 140, 000

AMMUNITION RESERVE AND SPECIAL ORDNANCE ITEMS

Over and above the essential and critical items, supra, the Department urges, with Budget support, that provision be made to the extent of \$3,409,521,539 for building up ammunition reserves and for the procurement of a reserve of special ordnance items, such as tanks, antitank weapons, antitank equipment, and artillery material, all in the "critical item" category.

The committee recommends the grant of this further sum. The defense articles involved cannot be quickly produced and are needed

in large numbers in modern combat. They look to a very substantial increase in the number of tanks for which provision heretofore has been made, as well as in the other types of defense articles just mentioned.

This special ordnance program will necessitate the provision of additional ammunition storage depots, for which the bill makes provision for six at a total cost of \$81,872,000. The Budget estimate calls for \$84,000,000, including the acquisition of land. Such sum contemplates a 10-percent outlay upon overhead incident to construction. The committee has provided for a 7-percent rate, which accounts for the reduction of \$2,128,000.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill includes provision for the procurement of 47,789 quarter-master vehicles. The regular 1942 appropriation act carries provision for completing the objective of 273,912 vehicles for the needs of a force of 1,418,000 men.

HORSES AND MULES

The regular 1942 appropriation act includes provision for the procurement of 813 mules. The approved horse objective for the Regular Army previously had been provided. It is now the plan to create 2 new horse-mechanized regiments, making necessary 1,142 additional animals, and it is now felt that 4,996 additional animals will be needed as replacements. Accordingly, the bill, in agreement with the Budget estimates, makes provision for the procurement of 5,684 horses and 454 mules.

TITLE II—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate.....	\$1, 625, 207, 668. 01
Recommended by committee.....	1, 569, 374, 665. 00
Previously appropriated, 1942, exclusive of \$670,790,612 for liquidating prior year con- tractual authority.....	¹ 3, 428, 117, 738. 00
Total available for new obligations, 1942, assuming approval of amounts recom- mended by committee in accompany- ing bill.....	¹ 4, 997, 492, 403. 00

¹ Excludes new contractual authority of \$41,127,894 contained in Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, and Second Deficiency Appropriation Act 1941.

There follows a distribution of the Budget estimate by general objects:

1. Naval personnel expansion by reason of increase in number of naval vessels and shore facilities to be operated..... \$173, 000, 000
2. Marine Corps expansion, including matériel incident thereto and otherwise..... 88, 000, 000
3. Public works projects, new and under way..... 300, 000, 000

4. Collateral public works expenses	\$56,000,000
5. Additional matériel needs and services for or on account of ships and aircraft	380,000,000
6. Emergency reserve of matériel	369,000,000
7. Additional ship repair facilities	160,000,000
8. Increase of capital of naval supply account fund....	100,000,000

Naval financial demands are contingent upon two factors—operating ships and aircraft, which, in turn, are governed by approved naval policy. As operating ships and aircraft increase, the need arises to provide for a host of collateral objects—officers and men, and their training and maintenance; docking and basing and repair facilities; matériel storage and distribution; and so forth. In this emergency period, there is need also to look to the provision of appropriately located and developed advance bases and operating and defensive personnel therefor; to the provision of better defense protection and improved weapons and operating equipment for existing sea and air craft, and to the possession of an adequate reserve of many articles; in other words, combat maintenance, in Army parlance. These additional naval estimates ensue from such considerations.

The reductions effected by the committee are as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses: Provide for shorter period of employment for certain new employees. Estimate on basis of full year, and 1 month of fiscal year practically has gone.....	\$137,457.00
Plant protection force: Unauthorized; legislation pending (H. R. 4671).....	1,125,000.00
Training, education, and welfare: Shorter period of employment for certain new employees.....	6,341.00
Naval Reserve: Shorter period of employment for certain new employees.....	21,660.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Lesser amount of reserve material, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Bureau.....	20,000,000.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores: Reduction suggested by the Department, applying to items inadvertently included in the estimates incident to certain public works projects not approved by the Bureau of the Budget.....	2,087,335.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For the same reason stated under the immediately preceding head.....	765,222.00
Naval accounting fund: A new proposition, later mentioned herein.....	10,000,000.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For establishing offices for cable censorship, in anticipation of authorizing legislation.....	796,500.00
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: As later herein explained.....	8,571,500.00
Aviation, Navy: Provide for 50 percent, instead of 100 percent, radio spares.....	12,321,120.00
Relief of Marigo McMillan Williams: Provide for payment out of an existing appropriation.....	868.01
Total.....	55,833,003.01

The bill, in agreement with the estimates, provides for an average increase of 10,916 naval officers on active duty and for an average increase of 63,975 naval enlisted men. The latter are to be increased from a maximum of 258,000 to a maximum of 369,000. Figures as to both officers and men include members of the Reserve forces and retired personnel on active duty.

For the Marine Corps, provision is made for personnel and matériel expenses for an average increase in the active force of 407 officers and 21,342 men, the maximum number of each being 5,014 and 75,000, respectively. In addition, provision is made for certain matériel expenses for an additional 21,000 men, which number would bring the corps up to its mobilization strength, that is, 96,000 men.

As to ships, the estimate and bill contemplate an increase of 105 operating units, independently of patrol and district craft.

No increase is contemplated in the number of airplanes for which provision heretofore has been made. The bill does include, however, provision for 21 additional nonrigid airships for patrol duty.

PUBLIC WORKS

The public works projects for which the bill provides are indicated in the bill by station and amounts commencing on page 8 thereof. They number in excess of 1,200. No project is included which has not been reviewed and approved by the House Committee on Naval Affairs where the project is of a type, which, under the rules, requires legislative authorization.

The projects included in the bill call for the appropriation of \$291,428,500, which is \$8,571,500 less than the Budget estimates. The following accounting is submitted of the reduced amount:

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.: Allow \$200,000, instead of \$300,000, for recreational facilities.....	\$100, 000
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.: Allow \$300,000, instead of \$400,000, for acquisition of land.....	100, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.: Disallow \$75,000 for acquisition of land.....	75, 000
Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Disallow \$2,000,000 for a railroad to the reservation.....	2, 000, 000
Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	290, 000
Naval air station, Cavite, P. I.: Disallow, since the estimate is to reimburse a fund, the capital of which, it is felt, should not be restored except in pursuance of specific authorization.....	5, 510, 000
Naval radio station, Annapolis, Md.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	100, 000
Naval radio station, Cape May, N. J.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	7, 500
Naval radio station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	24, 000
Naval radio station, Point Arguello, Calif.: Item omitted to conform with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	100, 000

Marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.: Disallow project for expanding radio facilities, in conformity with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312)-----	\$120, 000
Photographic facilities, various locations: Reduce to conform with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312)-----	490, 000

Total of reductions-----	<u>\$, 916, 500</u>
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Additional projects:

Marine aviation base, Neuse River, N. C.: Radio facilities, as provided for in H. R. 5312-----	120, 000
Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C.: Extension of machine shop-----	225, 000

Total of additions-----	<u>345, 000</u>
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Net reduction-----	<u>8, 571, 500</u>
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In addition to the projects under the head of "Public works," the committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 under the head of "Naval emergency fund," for expanding the authorized section-base program. Under the authorization of \$50,000,000, \$15,000,000 has been heretofore appropriated. The Department does not wish to publish details of this matter.

ADDITIONAL SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIR FACILITIES

Pursuant to authorization contained in H. R. 5256, which has been passed by the House, an appropriation of \$160,000,000 is proposed for the provision of additional ship-repair facilities in navy yards and private yards—\$68,850,000 for Government establishments and \$91,150,000 for private establishments, as per itemization on pages 155 and 156 of the hearings. The facilities consist of drydocks, cranes, shop buildings, power-supply service, transportation equipment, etc.

Also, pursuant to the aforementioned pending authorization, provision is made for the expenditure from presently available funds for the construction of new ships for additional ship construction facilities—\$300,000,000 under "Construction and machinery," and \$125,000,000 under "Armor, armament, and ammunition." The expenditure program is presented on pages 152 and 153 of the hearings.

NAVAL SUPPLY ACCOUNT FUND

The bill makes available \$90,000,000 for increasing the capital of the naval supply account fund, which is the money account for the Navy's general store of supplies in common, general use. This is made necessary to insure the availability of articles in order promptly to fill the requisitions of using agencies. With the additional amount proposed, the capital of the fund, which is a revolving account, would amount approximately to \$340,000,000.

The Budget proposes, in connection with this matter, the establishment of an auxiliary account with a capital of \$10,000,000, intended to finance transactions involving the naval supply account and of a nature which involve delay in effecting adjustments between the naval

supply account fund and the ultimately chargeable appropriations of the bureaus and offices concerned. The committee has omitted this item. It is not urgent and should have further consideration.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate for the Maritime Commission of a direct appropriation of \$698,650,000 and an additional contract authorization of \$1,000,000,000, making a total of cash and contract authority of \$1,698,650,000.

The program proposed under the foregoing sum is as follows:

541 merchant vessels (various types) (construction)-----	\$1, 229, 150, 000	
25 tugs (construction)-----	17, 500, 000	
48 additional ways, including rental and acquisition of land where necessary on account of new program-----	50, 000, 000	
Administrative expenses-----	2, 000, 000	
Total, new construction program-----	1, 298, 650, 000	
Completion of 200 emergency cargo ship program provided by Public Law 5, approved Feb. 6, 1941:		
For completion of ship construction facilities-----	\$8, 000, 000	
To meet increased labor and material costs on the ships-----	42, 000, 000	
		50, 000, 000
Purchase, charter, requisition, etc., of vessels:		
Purchase, repair, recondition, and operate vessels which are available for purchase and for which authority is granted by Public Law 101, approved June 6, 1941-----	330, 000, 000	
Requisition hire and incidental expenses for United States flag vessels under sec. 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936---	20, 000, 000	
		350, 000, 000
Total-----	1, 698, 650, 000	

When the emergency cargo-ship construction program of 200 vessels was presented in January of this year it was believed that the tonnage to be procured thereby, in addition to the tonnage in the regular program of the Commission, would supply the deficiency in merchant ship tonnage that would develop by 1942. The shipping situation, however, both as to our own needs and the needs of the nations whose

defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States, has become serious much sooner than could have been anticipated at the time the emergency program was originated. The Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, has resulted in a very considerable need for increased tonnage in the merchant marine.

Some of the factors entering into a determination of the need for additional tonnage are as follows:

(1) The withdrawal or imminent withdrawal of 100 ships, totaling approximately 1,000,000 tons, from the domestic trade for the Red Sea service for Great Britain.

(2) The withdrawal of Norwegian, Dutch, and other allied ships from the Western Hemisphere for British use in the North Atlantic leaving a deficiency in our own essential services to the Orient and South America.

(3) The furnishing of approximately 2,300,000 tons of shipping for delivery of goods transferred under the lease-lend program for North Atlantic service to carry war materials to Great Britain. Such vessels operate under foreign flag but come from the American merchant fleet and reduce the tonnage available for our own imports by the same amount.

(4) The tanker shuttle service operating under lease-lend has taken approximately 600,000 tons from the domestic tanker fleet.

(5) Aid to China is estimated to require 450,000 tons of shipping in the fiscal year 1942.

(6) Since the outbreak of the European War, 111 vessels, aggregating 1,117,977 tons, have been acquired by, or are now under construction for, the Army and Navy and further requirements are to be expected as military needs increase.

(7) The Army estimates it will require the shipment of 1,654,000 more tons of cargo to United States bases outside continental United States than can be handled by the Army transport service.

(8) Reliable estimates place the losses of British, Allied, and neutral shipping sunk prior to July 9, 1941, at 9,500,000 dead-weight tons.

(9) Estimates prepared by O. P. M. and O. P. A. C. S. indicate that American vessels should be made available to import approximately 34,000,000 tons of defense and civilian commodities during the present fiscal year. This represents an increase in imports of 45 percent over 1939 when only one-fourth of our imports were carried in American-flag vessels. Practically all of this 34,000,000 tons, if imported, must be brought in American ships. This burden thrown on the American fleet for defense and civilian requirements is roughly five times as much as was carried in American ships in 1939.

It is evident from a close study of all of the factors involved in the carrying of our own trade, the tonnage required in connection with lease-lend operations, and the requirements of our military and naval forces for auxiliary ships, that every effort should be made to build every ship that can possibly be produced in this country.

The approval of the \$1,698,650,000 will augment the long-range program of the Commission inaugurated in 1938 and the emergency cargo ship program for which a total of \$900,000,000 has been provided in Public Law 5 of this session and by allocation from lease-lend

appropriations. The total program as implemented by the accompanying appropriation provides for the following vessels:

	<i>Tons</i>
93 vessels completed ¹ -----	² 1, 018, 616
612 vessels under construction or under contract-----	6, 830, 300
541 vessels proposed under the accompanying bill-----	5, 580, 000
Total (1,246)-----	13, 428, 916

¹ Includes the *America*.

² Excludes the *America*.

Deducting from the above total of ships, the 93 vessels of a total of 1,018,616 tons, which have been completed, leaves a total of 1,153 vessels with a total of 12,410,300 tons to be completed in accordance with the plans of the Commission by the end of the calendar year 1943. These figures do not include 57 vessels with a total of 792,100 tons being built on private account and 60 vessels with a total of 606,000 tons being built for British account.

Deliveries of ships being built by the Maritime Commission are now at the rate of two a week. The Commission estimates that this rate will step up to the rate of one a day by November or December and up to the rate of two a day by January or February and be maintained at that pace until the end of calendar year 1943.

The construction cost of the 541 vessels and the 25 tugs is \$1,246,-650,000. In addition to this sum it will be necessary to provide \$50,000,000 for ways at present shipyards and \$2,000,000 for administrative expenses, making the total cost of the 566 ships, \$1,298,650,000. The present program of the Commission is proceeding in 24 shipyards—11 on the east coast, 5 on the Gulf coast, and 8 on the west coast. The \$50,000,000 for ways will provide 48 additional ways distributed among existing yards.

The program is based on the best judgment of the Maritime Commission as to the maximum amount of tonnage that the industry can build between this time and the end of the calendar year 1943. The program takes into account the materials and labor that will be available as at present foreseen and aims to load the shipbuilding industry with all the ships that it can absorb as long as the emergency lasts. Contracts for these ships will all contain appropriate cancellation provisions so that the interests of the United States will be protected in the event of the passing of emergency before the program is completed. The Commission is encouraged to believe that the proposed construction schedule can be carried out because of the acceleration of the present program and the plans that are projected for increasing the length of the workweek.

The appropriation recommended contains \$50,000,000 in augmentation of the program of \$350,000,000 adopted by Congress in February last for 200 emergency cargo ships (ugly duckling type). The previous amount included \$36,000,000 for shipbuilding facilities which it is now estimated will require an additional \$8,000,000 and \$310,-000,000 for construction of vessels which now require an additional \$42,000,000, making the cost of the entire program \$400,000,000 instead of \$350,000,000, an increase of approximately 15 percent. The additional sum is due to increased wages in the industry, overtime costs, and some increases in cost of materials and equipment.

An important feature of the recommended appropriation is an item of \$330,000,000 for purchasing, repairing, reconditioning, and operat-

ing vessels as authorized by Public Law, 101, approved June 6, 1941. This act authorizes the Maritime Commission to purchase, requisition, and charter vessels. A large number of foreign-flag vessels suitable for use are available. Provision is also made to the extent of \$20,000,000 for the requisition hire by the Commission and incidental expenses for United States flag vessels as authorized by section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. The Commission estimates that with the sum of \$330,000,000 a total of 350 ships of 3,500,000 total tonnage can be added to the carrying capacity of the merchant marine. This tonnage added to the 12,410,300 tons to be obtained between now and the end of calendar year 1943 by Government construction, and 792,100 tons now under way for private account, makes a total prospective additional tonnage of 16,702,400 tons.

This seems a large figure in comparison with the tonnage of the American-flag fleet as of July 1 last. The merchant vessels under the American flag on that date of 2,000 gross tons and over (excluding river and lake tonnage and commercial vessels delivered to the Army and Navy from the Commission's program) aggregated approximately 10,000,000 tons. The accretions to the fleet by construction, purchase and requisition to the end of the calendar year 1943 anticipate an increase of approximately 167 percent.

The American tonnage in normal times has not been adequate to carry the proportion of our foreign trade that should be transported in vessels of our flag. During the calendar year 1939, approximately 25 percent of the water-borne foreign commerce of the United States (exclusive of tanker traffic) was carried in our ships and 75 percent in vessels of foreign registry; about 34 percent of the total was carried in vessels of British registry. Considering our own needs and the risks and attrition which much of the tonnage must inevitably incur incident to the lease-lend operations, the program is a commendable one and a most necessary one if success is to attend the defense efforts which the United States has undertaken on her own account and in aid of the countries whose defense is vital to the United States. Aid to Britain, China, and other countries the United States has declared an intention to assist is vitally dependent upon the availability of ships to carry the war supplies which lease-lend funds are to procure. Without adequate merchant shipping that effort becomes a gesture. The only place in the world where merchant ship construction can be carried on today at an adequate rate is the United States. If sufficient merchant shipping is available, our own needs can be met, and the huge stocks of defense articles can be transported to implement the countries whose defense is vital to ours. The program is a vital effort at a critical time and should be expedited.

The Budget estimate contained a provision authorizing the President, whenever he deemed it to be in the interest of the national defense, to authorize the Maritime Commission to transfer the title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of the vessels constructed or acquired with the proposed appropriation, to the Government of any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941. The committee has not approved this broad authority. It has inserted in lieu of it a similar provision limiting the authority solely to the leasing of the vessels to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States

and has eliminated all authority for transfer of title, exchange, or other disposition. The authority granted is essential before any of these vessels can be used for lease-lend purposes. The act of March 11, 1941 (Lease-Lend Act) contains the following requirement:

"Defense articles procured from funds hereafter appropriated to any department or agency of the Government, other than from funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act, shall not be disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph except to the extent hereafter authorized by the Congress in the Acts appropriating such funds or otherwise."

So far as the application of the provision in the accompanying bill to any ships to be constructed under the appropriation therein is concerned, it is not of immediate importance, the question not arising until the ship is constructed and ready for service. The provision, however, is exceedingly important in the case of the \$350,000,000 for the purchase and requisition of tonnage that is now available and subject to section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act and Public Law 101 approved June 6, 1941. None of that tonnage can immediately be used for lease-lend purposes without there being simultaneously available with the acquisition money the authority to use the vessels for lease-lend purposes. The provision is highly important and critical at this time in connection with the rendering of effective aid in the transportation of the lease-lend supplies.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

War Department Office Building.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the construction of an office building on the site of the former Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm across the Potomac River to house all of the activities of the War Department. This is in lieu of a Budget estimate of \$6,500,000 for the construction of several additional office buildings in the District of Columbia and adjacent outside areas to accommodate the rapidly expanding forces of agencies engaged in the national-defense effort. Funds have heretofore been appropriated from time to time for temporary buildings, some of a wooden character and some of semipermanent nature. They have been located on Government-owned land and suitable sites of this character are now very limited. The Government is renting in Washington in excess of 3,000,000 square feet of space for which it is paying rentals of more than \$4,000,000 annually.

The space proposed by the estimate of \$6,500,000 is largely occasioned by the needs of the War and Navy Departments. The committee is not satisfied with the piecemeal presentation of space needs and the scattering of parts of agencies in different buildings which the dispersion of these structures entails. Much of the present space occupied by the Government in rented buildings is not very suitable for office purposes. Practically every foot of vacant space in Washington has been obtained. It consists of an assortment of buildings ranging from first-class office space to space in old residences, warehouses, converted business buildings, apartment houses, etc. The net result is that essential agencies are obliged to scatter their units resulting in lost motion and inefficiency.

At the hearings in connection with the proposed \$6,500,000 estimate War Department officials were requested by the committee to look

into the feasibility of sites for office space for War Department requirements on Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of that Department.

The former Agricultural Experimental Farm property across the Potomac River has been turned over to the War Department. It comprises 67 acres of suitable site with adequate area for parking of automobiles. The committee was advised that a suitable building could be erected on this site within a year to house all of the activities of the War Department and that 1,000,000 square feet of this space could be ready in 6 months. The building will be of reinforced concrete type with brick facade, three stories, without elevators but with a number of escalators, and would contain a gross area of 5,100,000 square feet. After deducting space devoted to corridors, cafeterias, files, etc., there would be available approximately 4,000,000 feet of office space. It will house a personnel of 40,000. The War Department personnel now approximates 24,000 and a force of 30,000 is expected by the first of the year with further expansion anticipated. Until such time as the full area of the building is required for War Department needs such space as is not required for War Department use can and should be utilized by such other agencies of the Government as space-control authorities deem necessary.

The cost of the structure including all incidental and appurtenant costs is \$35,000,000. The committee was advised that in addition to this sum, approximately \$1,000,000 would be required for fill, grading, and paving a parking area for 10,000 automobiles. The committee has inserted provision to require the cost of the parking area to be included within the \$35,000,000.

The War Department now occupies 17 different buildings with a total space of 2,800,000 square feet. If this building is constructed it will release 2,140,000 square feet of buildings in the District of Columbia for other agencies. The surrender of the Munitions Buildings would make that structure available for the Navy Department and enable that Department to bring about a concentration of its personnel.

Officials of the War Department estimate that the efficiency of the Department's operations can be increased by a minimum of 25 percent if all of its activities can be housed in close communication. The shifting of various Government agencies out of rented space into Government-owned space to be vacated by the War Department and the possible utilization of marginal space in the new building pending need of same by the War Department should bring about a saving in governmental rentals ranging from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 annually. The sum of \$2,000,000 now available for a temporary wooden building on this projected site would not be expended and could lapse to the Treasury.

The construction of this building will entail the surrender by the War Department of the permanent building which has been erected for its use and the projected additional units for a permanent home for the Department. These structures can be made available for some other agency of the Government requiring housing in space of that extent. The War Department is willing to forego the present permanent housing plan for its offices in the District if all of its activities can be assembled in one area at this time.

The committee feels that the presentation of this proposal will solve much of the problem of office space in Washington. It will not relieve the necessity of renting space in the District nor of the desirability of prosecuting the effort to remove some agencies from the District to other points in the country.

The type of building and its location follow the general plan which the committee has advocated in the past of departing from the monumental, high-cost type of structure for general office purposes and turning to a durable building of relatively low-cost construction features and minimum of maintenance and operation charges. The building proposed will have a long-range period of utility, will meet the needs of all War Department activities, and will permit a general shifting of Federal agencies in Washington so as to bring together scattered units of essential organizations, and will greatly reduce rentals. While \$35,000,000 is a large sum for a single office building, it is a profitable expenditure at this time if the opinion that it will increase the efficiency of the War Department by 25 percent is sound. Any gain in efficiency and the saving in rentals will go a long way toward amortizing the cost of the building over a relatively short period of time.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with an appropriation bill are recommended as follows:

On page 22:

* * *: *Provided further, That whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law No. 11): Provided further, That in addition to contract authorizations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the amount appropriated herein):* * * *

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Regular Supplies of the Army	\$7, 274, 710. 00	\$6, 670, 631. 00	—\$604, 079. 00
H. Doc. 308	Clothing and equipage, Army	443, 123, 275. 00	443, 123, 275. 00	
H. Doc. 308	Army transportation	103, 033, 557. 00	98, 043, 861. 00	—4, 989, 696. 00
H. Doc. 308	Horses, draft and pack animals	1, 054, 810. 00	1, 054, 810. 00	
H. Doc. 308	Military posts	84, 000, 000. 00	81, 872, 000. 00	—2, 128, 000. 00
	Total, Quartermaster Corps	638, 486, 352. 00	630, 764, 577. 00	—7, 721, 775. 00
	SIGNAL CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Signal Service of the Army	349, 290, 825. 00	347, 150, 825. 00	—2, 140, 000. 00
	AIR CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Air Corps, Army	204, 007, 800. 00	204, 007, 800. 00	
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 308	Medical and Hospital Department, Army	3, 852, 437. 00	3, 852, 437. 00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill and the increase (M) or decrease (M) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES—Continued			
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
H. Doc. 308	Engineer Service, Army	\$61, 118, 970. 00	\$61, 118, 970. 00	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 308	Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army	3, 486, 034, 036. 00	3, 486, 034, 036. 00	
	CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE			
H. Doc. 308	Chemical Warfare Service, Army	27, 275, 168. 00	27, 275, 168. 00	
	Total, title I	4, 770, 065, 588. 00	4, 760, 203, 813. 00	—\$9, 861, 775. 00
	TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
H. Doc. 310	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy	3, 530, 000. 00	3, 392, 543. 00	—137, 457. 00
H. Doc. 310	Plant protection force, Navy	1, 125, 000. 00		—1, 125, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Naval research laboratory	565, 000. 00	565, 000. 00	
	Total, Office of the Secretary	5, 220, 000. 00	3, 957, 543. 00	—1, 262, 457. 00

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION			
H. Doc. 310	Training, education, and welfare, Navy-----	2, 881, 500. 00	2, 875, 159. 00
H. Doc. 310	Miscellaneous expenses-----	174, 000. 00	174, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Ocean and lake surveys-----	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Naval Reserve-----	8, 890, 000. 00	8, 868, 340. 00
H. Doc. 310	Pay, Naval Academy-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy-----	31, 000. 00	31, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Pay of employees, Naval Home-----	10, 300. 00	10, 300. 00
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance, Naval Home-----	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Navigation-----	12, 078, 800. 00	12, 050, 799. 00
BUREAU OF SHIPS			
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships-----	400, 000, 000. 00	380, 000, 000. 00
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE			
H. Doc. 310	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy-----	249, 960, 000. 00	247, 872, 665. 00
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
H. Doc. 310	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy-----	148, 000, 000. 00	184, 000, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts-----	22, 000, 000. 00	21, 234, 778. 00
H. Doc. 310	Clothing and small stores fund-----	13, 320, 000. 00	13, 320, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Naval supply account fund-----	90, 000, 000. 00	90, 000, 000. 00
			765, 222. 00
			-21, 660. 00
			-28, 001. 00
			-20, 000, 000. 00
			2, 087, 335. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill and the increase (M) or decrease (M) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS—continued			
H. Doc. 310	Fuel and transportation, Navy-----	\$10, 121, 000. 00	\$10, 121, 000. 00	-----
H. Doc. 310	Naval accounting fund-----	10, 000, 000. 00	-----	\$10, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts-----	293, 441, 000. 00	282, 675, 778. 00	10, 765, 222. 00
	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY			
H. Doc. 310	Medical Department-----	7, 350, 000. 00	7, 350, 000. 00	-----
H. Doc. 310	Care of the dead-----	27, 000. 00	27, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery-----	7, 377, 000. 00	7, 377, 000. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS			
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks-----	14, 000, 000. 00	13, 203, 500. 00	- 796, 500. 00
H. Doc. 310	Public Works-----	300, 000, 000. 00	291, 428, 500. 00	- 8, 571, 500. 00
	Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks-----	314, 000, 000. 00	304, 632, 000. 00	- 9, 368, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS			
H. Doc. 310	Aviation, Navy-----	90, 000, 000. 00	77, 678, 880. 00	- 12, 321, 120. 00

MARINE CORPS			
H. Doc. 310	Pay, Marine Corps	15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	General expenses, Marine Corps	72, 940, 000. 00	72, 940, 000. 00
	Total, Marine Corps	87, 940, 000. 00	87, 940, 000. 00
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS			
H. Doc. 310	Construction and machinery	(1)	(1)
H. Doc. 310	Armor, armament, and ammunition	(2)	(2)
REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY			
H. Doc. 310	Repair facilities, Navy	160, 000, 000. 00	160, 000, 000. 00
NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND			
H. Doc. 310	Naval emergency fund	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 310	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office	190, 000. 00	190, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Relief of Marigo McMillan Williams	868. 01	(3) 868. 01
	Total, Navy Department	190, 868. 01	190, 000. 00
	Total, title II	1, 625, 207, 668. 01	1, 569, 374, 665. 00
			--55, 833, 003. 01

¹ Increases limitation on obligations for tools, facilities, and equipment from \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000.

² Authorizes transfer of \$11,000,000 of funds heretofore appropriated to War Department and increases limitation on obligations for tools, facilities, and equipment from \$300,000,000 to \$425,000,000.

³ Authorizes charge to appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

S. Doc. 83	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF MINES			
	Investigation of raw material, resources, western steel production.	350,000.00		-350,000.00
	WAR DEPARTMENT			
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS			
	General office building for housing all War Department activities		35,000,000.00	+35,000,000.00
	Total, title IV	6,955,000.00	35,010,000.00	+28,055,000.00
	Grand total	7,100,878,256.01	7,063,238,478.00	-37,639,778.01

⁴ And contract authorization of \$1,000,000,000.



FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

JULY 24, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5412]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes":

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 257, 308, 310, 311, and 313, and in Senate Documents Nos. 77 and 83.

The estimates have been segregated by the committee into four titles, as follows:

Title I—Military Establishment.....	\$4, 770, 065, 588. 00
Title II—Naval Establishment.....	1, 625, 207, 668. 01
Title III—Maritime Commission.....	¹ 698, 650, 000. 00
Title IV—Miscellaneous civil activities.....	6, 955, 000. 00
Total.....	¹ 7, 100, 878, 256. 01

The bill herewith presented proposes appropriations amounting in the aggregate to ¹ 7, 063, 238, 478. 00

The committee has effected net reductions, as hereinafter explained, totaling..... 37, 639, 778. 01

¹ And contractual authority of \$1,000,000,000.

By titles and totals, net changes in Budget estimates are as follows:

Title I	—\$9, 861, 775. 00
Title II	—55, 833, 003. 01
Title IV	+28, 055, 000. 00

The inquiry very appropriately arises as to why the Congress is confronted so early in the new 1942 fiscal year with supplemental requests for defense purposes of such magnitude.

As to the Military and Naval Establishments, it will be recalled that the regular appropriation acts for those two arms very largely were confined to programs under way at the time of their enactment. Defense preparation is a dynamic activity. There are new situations, new possibilities, new potential employments constantly arising, which call for new programs or the enlargement of programs under way. There is also the factor of synchronizing the supply of defense articles with using forces, with other defense articles or projects of an interdependent character, and with facilities for their accommodation and maintenance. Industrial capacity is still another factor. Provision for definitely known needs is not always sought all at once, but rather in such increments as there is reason to believe industry may be in a position to absorb.

To such broad considerations the instant estimates very largely may be attributed. New programs, expansion of going programs, new factors which did not enter into the regular annual measures, later herein pointed out under particular agencies, form the bases for these new submissions, and, by reason of such considerations, no doubt other submissions may be anticipated periodically as long as the emergency continues.

TITLE I—MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate	\$4, 770, 065, 588
Recommended by committee	4, 760, 203, 813
Previously appropriated, 1942, exclusive of \$3,300,- 160,924 for liquidating prior year contractual authority	¹ 7, 084, 660, 700
Total available for new obligations, 1942, assuming approval of amounts recom- mended by committee in accompanying bill	¹ 11, 844, 864, 513

¹ Excludes new contractual authority of \$183,145,695 contained in Military Appropriation Act, 1942.

The additional appropriations recommended in the accompanying measure are wholly for or incident to the procurement of additional essential and critical items of equipment. Essential items comprise articles which generally are procurable commercially, although not readily in the amounts required. Critical items are those not normally produced commercially and which take a long time to produce. The two cover quite generally everything which a soldier uses, from personal equipment to weapons and ammunition of every description.

The Budget estimate may be segregated approximately as follows:

1. Ammunition	\$2, 062, 467, 989
2. Special ordnance items	1, 347, 053, 550
3. Cloth and findings	229, 122, 852
4. Critical items, ground forces, except item 7	199, 071, 624
5. Essential items, ground forces	342, 483, 673
6. Air Corps critical and essential items	204, 007, 800
7. Radio equipment	258, 523, 100
8. Searchlights	43, 335, 000
9. Storage and ammunition	84, 000, 000

Provision heretofore has been made for—

Essential items.—Complete requirements for 1,418,000 men, except—

(a) For certain new units to be organized during the fiscal year 1942;

(b) For certain Air Corps equipment for tactical units of 54-group program; and

(c) For combat maintenance over a 12-month period.

Critical items.—Complete requirements for 1,418,000 men, except certain shortages in combat maintenance needs for 1 year, and the bulk of initial equipment, less ammunition, for 2,000,000 men.

With the additional funds now proposed the situation just recited would be modified as follows:

Essential items.—Complete provision for 1,727,000 men, including combat maintenance for 1 year except for (a) animals, (b) clothing, and (c) quartermaster vehicles, for which exceptions peacetime maintenance only is provided.

The manpower increase of 309,000, i. e., from 1,418,000 to 1,727,000, is composed of 152,000 men incident to the 30,000-pilot program, and 157,000 for assignment to new units to be activated during the 1942 fiscal year.

Critical items.—Complete requirements for a force of 3,000,000 men, including combat maintenance for a 12-month period, and complete requirements, including combat maintenance, for an 83-group, instead of a 54-group, aviation force.

For this enlarged program touching essential and critical items, the Budget estimate is \$1,276,544,049. The items approved by the committee call for the grant of \$1,268,810,274, the reduction of \$7,733,775 being due to the following factors:

Regular supplies: 747 fewer tent stoves	\$604, 079
Army transportation: Allow for motor-vehicle maintenance, on the basis of 10 percent of the estimated cost of new procurements instead of the lump sum requested	4, 989, 696
Signal Service of the Army: Reduce the unit cost of blind landing equipment	2, 140, 000

AMMUNITION RESERVE AND SPECIAL ORDNANCE ITEMS

Over and above the essential and critical items, supra, the Department urges, with Budget support, that provision be made to the extent of \$3,409,521,539 for building up ammunition reserves and for the procurement of a reserve of special ordnance items, such as tanks, antitank weapons, antitank equipment, and artillery material, all in the "critical item" category.

The committee recommends the grant of this further sum. The defense articles involved cannot be quickly produced and are needed

in large numbers in modern combat. They look to a very substantial increase in the number of tanks for which provision heretofore has been made, as well as in the other types of defense articles just mentioned.

This special ordnance program will necessitate the provision of additional ammunition storage depots, for which the bill makes provision for six at a total cost of \$81,872,000. The Budget estimate calls for \$84,000,000, including the acquisition of land. Such sum contemplates a 10-percent outlay upon overhead incident to construction. The committee has provided for a 7-percent rate, which accounts for the reduction of \$2,128,000.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill includes provision for the procurement of 47,789 quarter-master vehicles. The regular 1942 appropriation act carries provision for completing the objective of 273,912 vehicles for the needs of a force of 1,418,000 men.

HORSES AND MULES

The regular 1942 appropriation act includes provision for the procurement of 813 mules. The approved horse objective for the Regular Army previously had been provided. It is now the plan to create 2 new horse-mechanized regiments, making necessary 1,142 additional animals, and it is now felt that 4,996 additional animals will be needed as replacements. Accordingly, the bill, in agreement with the Budget estimates, makes provision for the procurement of 5,684 horses and 454 mules.

TITLE II—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate.....	\$1, 625, 207, 668. 01
Recommended by committee.....	1, 569, 374, 665. 00
Previously appropriated, 1942, exclusive of \$670,790,612 for liquidating prior year con- tractual authority.....	¹ 3, 428, 117, 738. 00
Total available for new obligations, 1942, assuming approval of amounts recom- mended by committee in accompany- ing bill.....	¹ 4, 997, 492, 403. 00

¹ Excludes new contractual authority of \$41,127,894 contained in Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, and Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.

There follows a distribution of the Budget estimate by general objects:

1. Naval personnel expansion by reason of increase in number of naval vessels and shore facilities to be operated.....	\$173, 000, 000
2. Marine Corps expansion, including matériel incident thereto and otherwise.....	88, 000, 000
3. Public works projects, new and under way.....	300, 000, 000

4. Collateral public works expenses.....	\$56,000,000
5. Additional matériel needs and services for or on account of ships and aircraft.....	380,000,000
6. Emergency reserve of matériel.....	369,000,000
7. Additional ship repair facilities.....	160,000,000
8. Increase of capital of naval supply account fund....	100,000,000

Naval financial demands are contingent upon two factors—operating ships and aircraft, which, in turn, are governed by approved naval policy. As operating ships and aircraft increase, the need arises to provide for a host of collateral objects—officers and men, and their training and maintenance; docking and basing and repair facilities; matériel storage and distribution; and so forth. In this emergency period, there is need also to look to the provision of appropriately located and developed advance bases and operating and defensive personnel therefor; to the provision of better defense protection and improved weapons and operating equipment for existing sea and air craft, and to the possession of an adequate reserve of many articles; in other words, combat maintenance, in Army parlance. These additional naval estimates ensue from such considerations.

The reductions effected by the committee are as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses: Provide for shorter period of employment for certain new employees. Estimate on basis of full year, and 1 month of fiscal year practically has gone.....	\$137,457.00
Plant protection force: Unauthorized; legislation pending (H. R. 4671).....	1,125,000.00
Training, education, and welfare: Shorter period of employment for certain new employees.....	6,341.00
Naval Reserve: Shorter period of employment for certain new employees.....	21,660.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Lesser amount of reserve material, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Bureau.....	20,000,000.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores: Reduction suggested by the Department, applying to items inadvertently included in the estimates incident to certain public works projects not approved by the Bureau of the Budget.....	2,087,335.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For the same reason stated under the immediately preceding head.....	765,222.00
Naval accounting fund: A new proposition, later mentioned herein.....	10,000,000.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For establishing offices for cable censorship, in anticipation of authorizing legislation.....	796,500.00
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: As later herein explained.....	8,571,500.00
Aviation, Navy: Provide for 50 percent, instead of 100 percent, radio spares.....	12,321,120.00
Relief of Marigo McMillan Williams: Provide for payment out of an existing appropriation.....	868.01
Total.....	55,833,003.01

The bill, in agreement with the estimates, provides for an average increase of 10,916 naval officers on active duty and for an average increase of 63,975 naval enlisted men. The latter are to be increased from a maximum of 258,000 to a maximum of 369,000. Figures as to both officers and men include members of the Reserve forces and retired personnel on active duty.

For the Marine Corps, provision is made for personnel and matériel expenses for an average increase in the active force of 407 officers and 21,342 men, the maximum number of each being 5,014 and 75,000, respectively. In addition, provision is made for certain matériel expenses for an additional 21,000 men, which number would bring the corps up to its mobilization strength, that is, 96,000 men.

As to ships, the estimate and bill contemplate an increase of 105 operating units, independently of patrol and district craft.

No increase is contemplated in the number of airplanes for which provision heretofore has been made. The bill does include, however, provision for 21 additional nonrigid airships for patrol duty.

PUBLIC WORKS

The public works projects for which the bill provides are indicated in the bill by station and amounts commencing on page 8 thereof. They number in excess of 1,200. No project is included which has not been reviewed and approved by the House Committee on Naval Affairs where the project is of a type, which, under the rules, requires legislative authorization.

The projects included in the bill call for the appropriation of \$291,-428,500, which is \$8,571,500 less than the Budget estimates. The following accounting is submitted of the reduced amount:

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.: Allow \$200,000, instead of \$300,000, for recreational facilities.....	\$100, 000
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.: Allow \$300,000, instead of \$400,000, for acquisition of land.....	100, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.: Disallow \$75,000 for acquisition of land.....	75, 000
Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Disallow \$2,000,000 for a railroad to the reservation.....	2, 000, 000
Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	290, 000
Naval air station, Cavite, P. I.: Disallow, since the estimate is to reimburse a fund, the capital of which, it is felt, should not be restored except in pursuance of specific authorization.....	5, 510, 000
Naval radio station, Annapolis, Md.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	100, 000
Naval radio station, Cape May, N. J.: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	7, 500
Naval radio station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Reduction to agree with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	24, 000
Naval radio station, Point Arguello, Calif.: Item omitted to conform with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312).....	100, 000

Marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.: Disallow project for expanding radio facilities, in conformity with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312)-----	\$120, 000
Photographic facilities, various locations: Reduce to conform with action of Naval Affairs Committee (H. R. 5312)-----	490, 000
Total of reductions-----	8, 916, 500
Additional projects:	
Marine aviation base, Neuse River, N. C.: Radio facilities, as provided for in H. R. 5312-----	120, 000
Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C.: Extension of machine shop-----	225, 000
Total of additions-----	345, 000
Net reduction-----	8, 571, 500

In addition to the projects under the head of "Public works," the committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 under the head of "Naval emergency fund," for expanding the authorized section-base program. Under the authorization of \$50,000,000, \$15,000,000 has been heretofore appropriated. The Department does not wish to publish details of this matter.

ADDITIONAL SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIR FACILITIES

Pursuant to authorization contained in H. R. 5256, which has been passed by the House, an appropriation of \$160,000,000 is proposed for the provision of additional ship-repair facilities in navy yards and private yards—\$68,850,000 for Government establishments and \$91,150,000 for private establishments, as per itemization on pages 155 and 156 of the hearings. The facilities consist of drydocks, cranes, shop buildings, power-supply service, transportation equipment, etc.

Also, pursuant to the aforementioned pending authorization, provision is made for the expenditure from presently available funds for the construction of new ships for additional ship construction facilities—\$300,000,000 under "Construction and machinery," and \$125,000,000 under "Armor, armament, and ammunition." The expenditure program is presented on pages 152 and 153 of the hearings.

NAVAL SUPPLY ACCOUNT FUND

The bill makes available \$90,000,000 for increasing the capital of the naval supply account fund, which is the money account for the Navy's general store of supplies in common, general use. This is made necessary to insure the availability of articles in order promptly to fill the requisitions of using agencies. With the additional amount proposed, the capital of the fund, which is a revolving account, would amount approximately to \$340,000,000.

The Budget proposes, in connection with this matter, the establishment of an auxiliary account with a capital of \$10,000,000, intended to finance transactions involving the naval supply account and of a nature which involve delay in effecting adjustments between the naval

supply account fund and the ultimately chargeable appropriations of the bureaus and offices concerned. The committee has omitted this item. It is not urgent and should have further consideration.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The committee has approved the Budget estimate for the Maritime Commission of a direct appropriation of \$698,650,000 and an additional contract authorization of \$1,000,000,000, making a total of cash and contract authority of \$1,698,650,000.

The program proposed under the foregoing sum is as follows:

541 merchant vessels (various types) (construction)-----	\$1, 229, 150, 000	
25 tugs (construction)-----	17, 500, 000	
48 additional ways, including rental and acquisition of land where necessary on account of new program-----	50, 000, 000	
Administrative expenses-----	2, 000, 000	
Total, new construction program-----	1, 298, 650, 000	
Completion of 200 emergency cargo ship program provided by Public Law 5, approved Feb. 6, 1941:		
For completion of ship construction facilities-----	\$8, 000, 000	
To meet increased labor and material costs on the ships-----	42, 000, 000	
		50, 000, 000
Purchase, charter, requisition, etc., of vessels:		
Purchase, repair, recondition, and operate vessels which are available for purchase and for which authority is granted by Public Law 101, approved June 6, 1941-----	330, 000, 000	
Requisition hire and incidental expenses for United States flag vessels under sec. 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936---	20, 000, 000	
		350, 000, 000
Total-----	1, 698, 650, 000	

When the emergency cargo-ship construction program of 200 vessels was presented in January of this year it was believed that the tonnage to be procured thereby, in addition to the tonnage in the regular program of the Commission, would supply the deficiency in merchant ship tonnage that would develop by 1942. The shipping situation, however, both as to our own needs and the needs of the nations whose

defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States, has become serious much sooner than could have been anticipated at the time the emergency program was originated. The Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, has resulted in a very considerable need for increased tonnage in the merchant marine.

Some of the factors entering into a determination of the need for additional tonnage are as follows:

(1) The withdrawal or imminent withdrawal of 100 ships, totaling approximately 1,000,000 tons, from the domestic trade for the Red Sea service for Great Britain.

(2) The withdrawal of Norwegian, Dutch, and other allied ships from the Western Hemisphere for British use in the North Atlantic leaving a deficiency in our own essential services to the Orient and South America.

(3) The furnishing of approximately 2,300,000 tons of shipping for delivery of goods transferred under the lease-lend program for North Atlantic service to carry war materials to Great Britain. Such vessels operate under foreign flag but come from the American merchant fleet and reduce the tonnage available for our own imports by the same amount.

(4) The tanker shuttle service operating under lease-lend has taken approximately 600,000 tons from the domestic tanker fleet.

(5) Aid to China is estimated to require 450,000 tons of shipping in the fiscal year 1942.

(6) Since the outbreak of the European War, 111 vessels, aggregating 1,117,977 tons, have been acquired by, or are now under construction for, the Army and Navy and further requirements are to be expected as military needs increase.

(7) The Army estimates it will require the shipment of 1,654,000 more tons of cargo to United States bases outside continental United States than can be handled by the Army transport service.

(8) Reliable estimates place the losses of British, Allied, and neutral shipping sunk prior to July 9, 1941, at 9,500,000 dead-weight tons.

(9) Estimates prepared by O. P. M. and O. P. A. C. S. indicate that American vessels should be made available to import approximately 34,000,000 tons of defense and civilian commodities during the present fiscal year. This represents an increase in imports of 45 percent over 1939 when only one-fourth of our imports were carried in American-flag vessels. Practically all of this 34,000,000 tons, if imported, must be brought in American ships. This burden thrown on the American fleet for defense and civilian requirements is roughly five times as much as was carried in American ships in 1939.

It is evident from a close study of all of the factors involved in the carrying of our own trade, the tonnage required in connection with lease-lend operations, and the requirements of our military and naval forces for auxiliary ships, that every effort should be made to build every ship that can possibly be produced in this country.

The approval of the \$1,698,650,000 will augment the long-range program of the Commission inaugurated in 1938 and the emergency cargo ship program for which a total of \$900,000,000 has been provided in Public Law 5 of this session and by allocation from lease-lend

appropriations. The total program as implemented by the accompanying appropriation provides for the following vessels:

	<i>Tons</i>
93 vessels completed ¹	² 1, 018, 616
612 vessels under construction or under contract.....	6, 830, 300
541 vessels proposed under the accompanying bill.....	5, 580, 000
Total (1,246).....	13, 428, 916

¹ Includes the *America*.

² Excludes the *America*.

Deducting from the above total of ships, the 93 vessels of a total of 1,018,616 tons, which have been completed, leaves a total of 1,153 vessels with a total of 12,410,300 tons to be completed in accordance with the plans of the Commission by the end of the calendar year 1943. These figures do not include 57 vessels with a total of 792,100 tons being built on private account and 60 vessels with a total of 606,000 tons being built for British account.

Deliveries of ships being built by the Maritime Commission are now at the rate of two a week. The Commission estimates that this rate will step up to the rate of one a day by November or December and up to the rate of two a day by January or February and be maintained at that pace until the end of calendar year 1943.

The construction cost of the 541 vessels and the 25 tugs is \$1,246,-650,000. In addition to this sum it will be necessary to provide \$50,000,000 for ways at present shipyards and \$2,000,000 for administrative expenses, making the total cost of the 566 ships, \$1,298,650,000. The present program of the Commission is proceeding in 24 shipyards—11 on the east coast, 5 on the Gulf coast, and 8 on the west coast. The \$50,000,000 for ways will provide 48 additional ways distributed among existing yards.

The program is based on the best judgment of the Maritime Commission as to the maximum amount of tonnage that the industry can build between this time and the end of the calendar year 1943. The program takes into account the materials and labor that will be available as at present foreseen and aims to load the shipbuilding industry with all the ships that it can absorb as long as the emergency lasts. Contracts for these ships will all contain appropriate cancellation provisions so that the interests of the United States will be protected in the event of the passing of emergency before the program is completed. The Commission is encouraged to believe that the proposed construction schedule can be carried out because of the acceleration of the present program and the plans that are projected for increasing the length of the workweek.

The appropriation recommended contains \$50,000,000 in augmentation of the program of \$350,000,000 adopted by Congress in February last for 200 emergency cargo ships (ugly-duckling type). The previous amount included \$36,000,000 for shipbuilding facilities which it is now estimated will require an additional \$8,000,000 and \$310,-000,000 for construction of vessels which now require an additional \$42,000,000, making the cost of the entire program \$400,000,000 instead of \$350,000,000, an increase of approximately 15 percent. The additional sum is due to increased wages in the industry, overtime costs, and some increases in cost of materials and equipment.

An important feature of the recommended appropriation is an item of \$330,000,000 for purchasing, repairing, reconditioning, and operat-

ing vessels as authorized by Public Law 101, approved June 6, 1941. This act authorizes the Maritime Commission to purchase, requisition, and charter vessels. A large number of foreign-flag vessels suitable for use are available. Provision is also made to the extent of \$20,000,000 for the requisition hire by the Commission and incidental expenses for United States flag vessels as authorized by section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. The Commission estimates that with the sum of \$330,000,000 a total of 350 ships of 3,500,000 total tonnage can be added to the carrying capacity of the merchant marine. This tonnage added to the 12,410,300 tons to be obtained between now and the end of calendar year 1943 by Government construction, and 792,100 tons now under way for private account, makes a total prospective additional tonnage of 16,702,400 tons.

This seems a large figure in comparison with the tonnage of the American-flag fleet as of July 1 last. The merchant vessels under the American flag on that date of 2,000 gross tons and over (excluding river and lake tonnage and commercial vessels delivered to the Army and Navy from the Commission's program) aggregated approximately 10,000,000 tons. The accretions to the fleet by construction and purchase to the end of the calendar year 1943 anticipate an increase of approximately 167 percent.

The American tonnage in normal times has not been adequate to carry the proportion of our foreign trade that should be transported in vessels of our flag. During the calendar year 1939, approximately 25 percent of the water-borne foreign commerce of the United States (exclusive of tanker traffic) was carried in our ships and 75 percent in vessels of foreign registry; about 34 percent of the total was carried in vessels of British registry.

Considering our own needs and the risks and attrition which much of the tonnage must inevitably incur incident to the lease-lend operations, the program is a commendable one and a most necessary one if success is to attend the defense efforts which the United States has undertaken on her own account and in aid of the countries whose defense is vital to the United States. Aid to Britain, China, and other countries the United States has declared an intention to assist is vitally dependent upon the availability of ships to carry the war supplies which lease-lend funds are to procure. Without adequate merchant shipping that effort becomes a gesture. The only place in the world where merchant ship construction can be carried on today at an adequate rate is the United States. If sufficient merchant shipping is available, our own needs can be met, and the huge stocks of defense articles can be transported to implement the countries whose defense is vital to ours. The program is a vital effort at a critical time and should be expedited.

The Budget estimate contained a provision authorizing the President, whenever he deemed it to be in the interest of the national defense, to authorize the Maritime Commission to transfer the title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of the vessels constructed or acquired with the proposed appropriation, to the Government of any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941. The committee has not approved this broad authority. It has inserted in lieu of it a similar provision limiting the authority solely to the leasing of the vessels to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States

and has eliminated all authority for transfer of title, exchange, or other disposition. The authority granted is essential before any of these vessels can be used for lease-lend purposes. The act of March 11, 1941 (Lease-Lend Act) contains the following requirement:

"Defense articles procured from funds hereafter appropriated to any department or agency of the Government, other than from funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act, shall not be disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph except to the extent hereafter authorized by the Congress in the Acts appropriating such funds or otherwise."

So far as the application of the provision in the accompanying bill to any ships to be constructed under the appropriation therein is concerned, it is not of immediate importance, the question not arising until the ship is constructed and ready for service. The provision, however, is exceedingly important in the case of the \$350,000,000 for the purchase and requisition of tonnage that is now available and subject to section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act and Public Law 101 approved June 6, 1941. None of that tonnage can immediately be used for lease-lend purposes without there being simultaneously available with the acquisition money the authority to use the vessels for lease-lend purposes. The provision is highly important and critical at this time in connection with the rendering of effective aid in the transportation of the lease-lend supplies.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

War Department Office Building.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the construction of an office building on the site of the former Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm across the Potomac River to house all of the activities of the War Department. This is in lieu of a Budget estimate of \$6,500,000 for the construction of several additional office buildings in the District of Columbia and adjacent outside areas to accommodate the rapidly expanding forces of agencies engaged in the national-defense effort. Funds have heretofore been appropriated from time to time for temporary buildings, some of a wooden character and some of semipermanent nature. They have been located on Government-owned land and suitable sites of this character are now very limited. The Government is renting in Washington in excess of 3,000,000 square feet of space for which it is paying rentals of more than \$4,000,000 annually.

The space proposed by the estimate of \$6,500,000 is largely occasioned by the needs of the War and Navy Departments. The committee is not satisfied with the piecemeal presentation of space needs and the scattering of parts of agencies in different buildings which the dispersion of these structures entails. Much of the present space occupied by the Government in rented buildings is not very suitable for office purposes. Practically every foot of vacant space in Washington has been obtained. It consists of an assortment of buildings ranging from first-class office space to space in old residences, warehouses, converted business buildings, apartment houses, etc. The net result is that essential agencies are obliged to scatter their units resulting in lost motion and inefficiency.

At the hearings in connection with the proposed \$6,500,000 estimate War Department officials were requested by the committee to look

into the feasibility of sites for office space for War Department requirements on Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of that Department.

The former Agricultural Experimental Farm property across the Potomac River has been turned over to the War Department. It comprises 67 acres of suitable site with adequate area for parking of automobiles. The committee was advised that a suitable building could be erected on this site within a year to house all of the activities of the War Department and that 1,000,000 square feet of this space could be ready in 6 months. The building will be of reinforced concrete type with brick facade, three stories, without elevators but with a number of escalators, and would contain a gross area of 5,100,000 square feet. After deducting space devoted to corridors, cafeterias, files, etc., there would be available approximately 4,000,000 feet of office space. It will house a personnel of 40,000. The War Department personnel now approximates 24,000 and a force of 30,000 is expected by the first of the year with further expansion anticipated. Until such time as the full area of the building is required for War Department needs such space as is not required for War Department use can and should be utilized by such other agencies of the Government as space-control authorities deem necessary.

The cost of the structure including all incidental and appurtenant costs is \$35,000,000. The committee was advised that in addition to this sum, approximately \$1,000,000 would be required for fill, grading, and paving a parking area for 10,000 automobiles. The committee has inserted provision to require the cost of the parking area to be included within the \$35,000,000.

The War Department now occupies 17 different buildings with a total space of 2,800,000 square feet. If this building is constructed it will release 2,140,000 square feet of buildings in the District of Columbia for other agencies. The surrender of the Munitions Buildings would make that structure available for the Navy Department and enable that Department to bring about a concentration of its personnel.

Officials of the War Department estimate that the efficiency of the Department's operations can be increased by a minimum of 25 percent if all of its activities can be housed in close communication. The shifting of various Government agencies out of rented space into Government-owned space to be vacated by the War Department and the possible utilization of marginal space in the new building pending need of same by the War Department should bring about a saving in governmental rentals ranging from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 annually. The sum of \$2,000,000 now available for a temporary wooden building on this projected site would not be expended and could lapse to the Treasury.

The construction of this building will entail the surrender by the War Department of the permanent building which has been erected for its use and the projected additional units for a permanent home for the Department. These structures can be made available for some other agency of the Government requiring housing in space of that extent. The War Department is willing to forego the present permanent housing plan for its offices in the District if all of its activities can be assembled in one area at this time.

The committee feels that the presentation of this proposal will solve much of the problem of office space in Washington. It will not relieve the necessity of renting space in the District nor of the desirability of prosecuting the effort to remove some agencies from the District to other points in the country.

The type of building and its location follow the general plan which the committee has advocated in the past of departing from the monumental, high-cost type of structure for general office purposes and turning to a durable building of relatively low-cost construction features and minimum of maintenance and operation charges. The building proposed will have a long-range period of utility, will meet the needs of all War Department activities, and will permit a general shifting of Federal agencies in Washington so as to bring together scattered units of essential organizations, and will greatly reduce rentals. While \$35,000,000 is a large sum for a single office building, it is a profitable expenditure at this time if the opinion that it will increase the efficiency of the War Department by 25 percent is sound. Any gain in efficiency and the saving in rentals will go a long way toward amortizing the cost of the building over a relatively short period of time.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with an appropriation bill are recommended as follows:

On page 22:

* * *: *Provided further, That whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law No. 11): Provided further, That in addition to contract authorizations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the amount appropriated herein):* * * *

On page 33:

Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all expenditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000; Provided, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures from such appropriation shall not exceed \$210,000,000."

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

(Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill)

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Regular Supplies of the Army----	\$7, 274, 710. 00	\$6, 670, 631. 00	—\$604, 079. 00
H. Doc. 308	Clothing and equipage, Army----	443, 123, 275. 00	443, 123, 275. 00	
H. Doc. 308	Army transportation-----	103, 033, 557. 00	98, 043, 861. 00	—4, 989, 696. 00
H. Doc. 308	Horses, draft and pack animals-----	1, 054, 810. 00	1, 054, 810. 00	
H. Doc. 308	Military posts-----	84, 000, 000. 00	81, 872, 000. 00	—2, 128, 000. 00
	Total, Quartermaster Corps-----	638, 486, 352. 00	630, 764, 577. 00	—7, 721, 775. 00
	SIGNAL CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Signal Service of the Army----	349, 290, 825. 00	347, 150, 825. 00	—2, 140, 000. 00
	AIR CORPS			
H. Doc. 308	Air Corps, Army-----	204, 007, 800. 00	204, 007, 800. 00	
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 308	Medical and Hospital Department, Army-----	3, 852, 437. 00	3, 852, 437. 00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates ¹
	TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES—Continued			
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
H. Doc. 308	Engineer Service, Army-----	\$61, 118, 970. 00	\$61, 118, 970. 00	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 308	Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army-----	3, 486, 034, 036. 00	3, 486, 034, 036. 00	
	CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE			
H. Doc. 308	Chemical Warfare Service, Army-----	27, 275, 168. 00	27, 275, 168. 00	
	Total, title I-----	4, 770, 065, 588. 00	4, 760, 203, 813. 00	—\$9, 861, 775. 00
	TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
H. Doc. 310	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy-----	3, 530, 000. 00	3, 342, 543. 00	— 137, 457. 00
H. Doc. 310	Plant protection force, Navy-----	1, 125, 000. 00		— 1, 125, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Naval research laboratory-----	565, 000. 00	565, 000. 00	
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	5, 220, 000. 00	3, 957, 543. 00	— 1, 262, 457. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS—continued			
H. Doc. 310	Fuel and transportation, Navy-----	\$10, 121, 000. 00	\$10, 121, 000. 00	-----
H. Doc. 310	Naval accounting fund-----	10, 000, 000. 00	-----	—\$10, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts-----	293, 441, 000. 00	282, 675, 778. 00	—10, 765, 222. 00
	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY			
H. Doc. 310	Medical Department-----	7, 350, 000. 00	7, 350, 000. 00	-----
H. Doc. 310	Care of the dead-----	27, 000. 00	27, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery-----	7, 377, 000. 00	7, 377, 000. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS			
H. Doc. 310	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks-----	14, 000, 000. 00	13, 203, 500. 00	—796, 500. 00
H. Doc. 310	Public Works-----	300, 000, 000. 00	291, 428, 500. 00	—8, 571, 500. 00
	Total, Bureau of Yards and Docks-----	314, 000, 000. 00	304, 632, 000. 00	—9, 368, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS			
H. Doc. 310	Aviation, Navy-----	90, 000, 000. 00	77, 678, 880. 00	—12, 321, 120. 00

MARINE CORPS			
H. Doc. 310	Pay, Marine Corps-----	15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	General expenses, Marine Corps-----	72, 940, 000. 00	72, 940, 000. 00
	Total, Marine Corps-----	87, 940, 000. 00	87, 940, 000. 00
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS			
H. Doc. 310	Construction and machinery-----	(1)	(1)
H. Doc. 310	Armor, armament, and ammunition-----	(2)	(2)
REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY			
H. Doc. 310	Repair facilities, Navy-----	160, 000, 000. 00	160, 000, 000. 00
NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND			
H. Doc. 310	Naval emergency fund-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT			
H. Doc. 310	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office-----	190, 000. 00	190, 000. 00
H. Doc. 310	Relief of Marigo McMillan Williams-----	868. 01	(3) --868. 01
	Total, Navy Department-----	190, 868. 01	190, 000. 00
	Total, title II-----	1, 625, 207, 668. 01	1, 569, 374, 665. 00
			--55, 833, 003. 01

¹ Increases limitation on obligations for tools, facilities, and equipment from \$500,000,000 to \$800,000,000.

² Authorizes transfer of \$11,000,000 of funds heretofore appropriated to War Department and increases limitation on obligations for tools, facilities, and equipment from \$300,000,000 to \$425,000,000.

³ Authorizes charge to appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
H. Doc. 311	TITLE III—MARITIME COMMISSION Construction fund, U. S. Maritime Commission-----	4 \$698, 650, 000. 00	4 \$698, 650, 000. 00	-----
-----	TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES LEGISLATIVE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Beneficiary of deceased member.-----	-----	10, 000. 00	+\$10, 000. 00
H. Doc. 313	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY Public Buildings Administration, Construction of Office Buildings-----	6, 500, 000. 00	-----	—6, 500, 000. 00
S. Doc. 77	MARITIME LABOR BOARD Salaries and expenses-----	105, 000. 00	-----	—105, 000. 00
	Total, independent agencies-----	6, 605, 000. 00	-----	—6, 605, 000. 00

S. Doc. 83	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUREAU OF MINES Investigation of raw material, resources, western steel production. War Department QUARTERMASTER CORPS General office building for housing all War Department activities.	350,000.00	-----	-350,000.00
	Total, title IV-----	6,955,000.00	35,000,000.00	+35,000,000.00
	Grand total-----	47,100,878,256.01	35,010,000.00	+28,055,000.00
			47,063,238,478.00	-37,639,778.01

⁴ And contract authorization of \$1,000,000,000.

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

5412

[Report No. 988]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1941

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for
6 other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that Act, as follows:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,670,631.

Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equipage, \$443,123,275.

Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,043,861.

Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and pack animals, \$1,054,810.

Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$81,872,000.

SIGNAL CORPS

Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the Army, \$347,150,825.

AIR CORPS

Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

1 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

2 Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical
3 and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army,
6 \$61,118,970.

7 ORDONANCE DEPARTMENT

8 Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance
9 service and supplies, Army, \$3,486,034,036.

10 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

11 Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical War-
12 fare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

13 This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1942".

15 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

16 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy
17 Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be
18 supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds
19 in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending
20 June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limita-
21 tions and conditions specified under the respective headings
22 and subject to the provisions under the heading "General
23 Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise
24 provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary employment of such scientific and technical civilian assistants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

Naval Training Station, San Diego, California,
\$760,000;

Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island,
\$358,000;

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois,
\$500,000;

Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000;

Fleet training, \$83,500;

1 Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and
 2 operation of property for instruction purposes, \$575,000;

3 Libraries, \$128,659;

4 Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;

5 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy,
 6 \$2,875,159.

7 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.

8 Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.

9 Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.

10 Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees,
 11 \$50,000.

12 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.

13 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.

14 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

15 BUREAU OF SHIPS

16 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance
 17 and repair of defense installations in Government or privately
 18 owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

20 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

21 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

22 PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL

23 PERSONNEL

24 Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;

1 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;

2 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
3 \$11,240,000;

4 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;

5 In all, \$148,000,000.

6 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,-
7 234,778.

8 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.

9 Naval supply account fund, \$90,000,000.

10 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

11 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

12 Medical Department, including the employment at the
13 Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of
14 two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of
15 \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

16 Care of the dead, including care of the dead as author-
17 ized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 743), \$27,000,
18 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obli-
19 gations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

20 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

21 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203.500,
22 including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-
23 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a
24 cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limi-
25 tation on the appropriation contained in the Naval Appro-

1 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, main-
2 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles
3 for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the
4 fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on
5 expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of
6 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
7 creased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That
8 the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-
9 carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act
10 for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the
11 purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that
12 Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

13 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public
14 works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
15 \$291,428,500, which, together with unexpended balances
16 of the appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall
17 be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing
18 law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the Secre-
19 tary of the Navy is only authorized to commence, continue,
20 or complete the construction of, or make provision for, by
21 contract or otherwise, projects heretofore authorized and
22 appropriated for under this head, and, in addition, the follow-
23 ing public works and public utilities projects, at a cost
24 not to exceed the amount stated for each project enumer-
25 ated, respectively:

1 Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop
2 storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

3 Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for offi-
4 cers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

5 Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted
6 men, \$250,000.

7 Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men,
8 recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

9 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers
10 and enlisted men, \$625,000.

11 Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of
12 land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

13 Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-
14 storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

15 Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of
16 fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general
17 storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000;
18 extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

19 Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five
20 finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improve-
21 ment, \$100,000.

22 Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard,
23 \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system,
24 \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

1 Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming
2 pools, \$100,000.

3 Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for en-
4 listed men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities.
5 \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive
6 crane, \$50,000.

7 Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation
8 of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront,
9 \$250,000.

10 Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense
11 facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000.

12 Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing
13 for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities,
14 \$900,000.

15 Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of
16 anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, in-
17 cluding buildings, structures and accessories, \$1,800,000.

18 Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school
19 facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

20 Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispen-
21 sary, \$245,000.

22 Roosevelt Roads (Vieques) Puerto Rico: Additional
23 development of protected fleet anchorage, including acqui-
24 sition of land, \$21,970,000.

1 Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
2 Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

3 Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional
4 power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities,
5 \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal
6 station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000: gas
7 chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1,
8 \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal
9 wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

10 Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional sub-
11 marine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage
12 facilities, \$3,413,000.

13 Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-
14 operating facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$4,761,000.

16 Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Addi-
17 tional submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

18 Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
19 submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities,
20 \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities,
21 \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

22 Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage
23 facilities, \$200,000.

24 Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating

1 and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$4,679,000.

3 Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school
4 facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

5 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional in-
6 struction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of
7 additional land, \$1,720,000.

8 Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional
9 training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings
10 and accessories, \$5,595,000.

11 Naval Training Station, New port, Rhode Island: Addi-
12 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
13 buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

14 Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for
15 bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

16 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Addi-
17 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
18 buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

19 Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Addi-
20 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
21 accessories, \$165,000.

22 Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Addi-
23 tional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including
24 buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
2 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
3 and accessories, \$747,000.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$160,000.

7 Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania:
8 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
9 and accessories, \$228,000.

10 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Addi-
11 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
12 accessories, \$4,349,000.

13 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
14 Storehouse, \$80,000.

15 Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York: Ad-
16 ditional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition of
17 additional land, \$121,500.

18 Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey:
19 Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

20 Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California: Am-
21 munition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities,
22 \$595,000.

23 Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional
24 ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
25 sories, \$2,316,500.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington:
2 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
3 and accessories, \$336,000.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,-
7 000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of
8 wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing
9 magazine buildings, \$147,000.

10 Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ord-
11 nance storehouses, \$90,000.

12 Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional
13 ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

14 Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of am-
15 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acquisition
16 of land, \$2,300,000.

17 Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Tor-
18 pedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and
19 magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging,
20 \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose Island,
21 and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north end of
22 Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating crane,
23 \$150,000.

24 Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Im-

1 provement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for
2 officers, \$170,000.

3 Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional
4 storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000;
5 extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension
6 of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and out-
7 post house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

8 Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Ad-
9 ditional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

10 Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire sta-
11 tion, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and
12 improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dis-
13 pensary, \$42,000; extension of supply building and oil
14 storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000;
15 gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school
16 building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of serv-
17 ice systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach
18 channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000.

19 Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Exten-
20 sion and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension
21 of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and
22 police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000;
23 temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension
24 to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to
25 Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-

1 school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop,
2 \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.

3 Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs
4 and improvements, \$30,000.

5 Naval Hospital, Balboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hos-
6 pital facilities, \$250,000.

7 Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs
8 and alterations, \$200,000.

9 Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-
10 type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.

11 Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating
12 buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of
13 intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to
14 buildings, \$318,000.

15 Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of
16 hospital facilities, \$450,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and
18 alterations, \$28,000.

19 Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities,
20 \$100,000.

21 Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of
22 hospital facilities, \$344,500.

23 Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California: Major repairs
24 and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.

25 Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Expansion of

1 hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000;
2 pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and
3 replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

4 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hos-
5 pital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters,
6 \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000;
7 service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

8 Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and
9 utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and over-
10 haul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

11 Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion
12 of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations
13 to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

14 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters
15 for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major
16 repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional
18 wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major
19 repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; exten-
20 sion of dispensary, \$60,000.

21 Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of
22 hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities,
23 \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire alarm system,
24 \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

25 Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Addi-

1 tional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land,
2 \$600,000.

3 Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), Dis-
4 trict of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital
5 facilities, \$1,680,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Ad-
7 ditional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
8 \$125,000.

9 Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional
10 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$280,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation
13 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of proj-
15 ects, \$3,000,000.

16 Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammuni-
17 tion storage facilities, \$25,000.

18 Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin
19 Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
20 and accessories, \$576,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Exten-
22 sion of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and
23 filling, \$150,000.

24 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$8,522,500.

3 Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York:
4 Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and ac-
5 cessories, \$41,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional am-
7 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
8 sories, \$286,000.

9 Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional
10 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$2,281,100.

12 Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional avia-
13 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

14 Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional
15 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$3,970,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional avia-
18 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation
20 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammuni-
22 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$174,500.

24 Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation
25 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of
4 projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional
5 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

6 Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation
9 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

10 Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary
11 mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of
13 radio facilities, \$20,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Addi-
15 tional aviation facilities including buildings and accessories,
16 \$1,030,000.

17 Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional
18 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
19 \$560,000.

20 Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional
21 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$752,000.

23 Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facili-
24 ties, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional avia-
2 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

5 Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammuni-
6 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
7 \$44,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional
9 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessoires,
10 \$450,000.

11 Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage,
12 \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities,
13 \$15,000,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation
15 facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and
16 accessories, \$553,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional avia-
18 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation
20 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

21 Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Avia-
22 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisi-
23 tion of land, \$3,790,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia:

1 Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
2 sories, \$120,000.

3 Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional
4 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$145,000.

6 Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

8 Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New
9 York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and
10 accessories, \$120,000.

11 Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional
12 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
13 \$120,000.

14 Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Addi-
15 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
16 sories, \$150,000.

17 Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Addi-
18 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
19 \$170,000.

20 Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Addi-
21 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$1,635,000.

23 Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Addi-
24 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
25 \$120,000.

1 Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Addi-
2 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
3 \$145,000.

4 Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional
5 aviation facilities including buildings and accessories,
6 \$120,000.

7 Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ad-
8 ditional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
9 sories, \$120,000.

10 Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional
11 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$120,000.

13 Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional
14 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

15 Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and
16 accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

17 Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island: Washington:
18 Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

19 Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Cana Zone: Utility build-
20 and and accessories, \$25,000.

21 Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Addi-
22 tional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acqui-
23 sitions of land, \$132,500.

24 Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:

1 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$130,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Addi-
4 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$235,000.

6 Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao,
7 China: Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

8 Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Util-
9 ity building and accessories, \$20,000.

10 Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Pau-
11 ama: Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional
13 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional
15 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional
17 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for
19 operators, \$60,000.

20 Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional
21 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Addi-
23 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
24 \$640,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters
6 for operators, \$112,000.

7 Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Vir-
8 ginia: Additional facilities including buildings and acces-
9 sories, \$125,000.

10 Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional
11 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for
13 officer in charge, \$10,000.

14 Marine Aviation Base, Neuse River, North Carolina:
15 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

16 Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Co-
17 lumbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of
18 machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and
19 steam distribution system, \$130,000.

20 Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition
21 of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant,
22 \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replace-
23 ment of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

24 Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development
25 of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

1 Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional
2 development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and
3 accessories, \$7,300,000.

4 Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional
5 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
6 \$2.125,000.

7 Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional
8 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
9 \$1,300,000.

10 Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
11 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$6,850,000.

13 Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension
14 of supply pier, \$600,000.

15 Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility
16 and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

17 Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Develop-
18 ment of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

19 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Maga-
20 zines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

21 Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammu-
22 nition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

23 Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for
24 bachelor officers, \$100,000.

25 Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facili-

1 ties, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000;
2 moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

3 Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, in-
4 cluding buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

5 Eleventh naval district: Floating crane, \$450,000.

6 Thirteenth naval district: Barracks and officers' quarters,
7 rifle range, \$90,000.

8 Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors
9 and channels, including provision of fixed moorings,
10 \$3,000,000.

11 Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for
12 Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

13 Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic
14 laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

15 Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval
16 districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

17 Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing
18 of ships, \$500,000.

19 Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile
20 power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

21 Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: De-
22 velopment of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection
23 of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

24 Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve
25 storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings
26 and accessories, \$2,500,000.

1 Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel
2 and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and
3 accessories, \$12,000,000.

4 Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training
5 facilities, at various locations, including buildings and acces-
6 sories, \$1,440,000.

7 Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency
8 expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including
9 buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

10 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
11 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be appli-
12 cable to all public works and public utilities provided in this
13 title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to
14 be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter
15 entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act
16 shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the
17 contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary
18 of the Navy.

19 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

20 Aviation, Navy, \$77,678,880.

21 MARINE CORPS

22 PAY, MARINE CORPS

23 Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

24 Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742;

25 Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve,
26 \$3,437,421;

1 Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

2 In all, \$15,000,000.

3 GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

4 Provisions, \$6,474,000;

5 Clothing, \$14,000,000;

6 Fuel, \$1,000,000;

7 Military supplies and equipment, \$42,000,000;

8 Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment,
9 \$1,640,000;

10 Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

11 Forage, \$6,000;

12 Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

13 In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a
14 school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including trans-
15 portation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and
16 of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled
17 to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps)
18 when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon
19 release therefrom.

20 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

21 Construction and machinery: The limitation on obliga-
22 tions for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equip-
23 ping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained
24 in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal

1 year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Approp-
2 riation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

3 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of
4 the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds
5 heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War
6 Department for War Department facilities for the loading
7 and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limita-
8 tion of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and
9 facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the
10 manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions,
11 and armor contained in title VI of the Naval Appropriation
12 Act for the fiscal year 1941 (4th Supplemental National
13 Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to
14 \$425,000,000.

15 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

16 Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and
17 facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments
18 for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary
19 purchase of land, to remain available until expended,
20 \$160,000,000.

21 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

22 Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense
23 installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of
24 section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and

1 defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the
 2 necessary purchase of land, to remain available until ex-
 3 pended, \$5,000,000.

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
 6 Office, \$190,000.

7 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observa-
 8 tory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second
 9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading
 10 "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made
 11 available until June 30, 1942.

12 Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of
 13 Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act ap-
 14 proved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh
 15 Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation
 16 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

17 This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval Appropri-
 18 ation Act for the fiscal year 1942."

19 TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME

20 COMMISSION

21 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission,
 22 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional
 23 amount to increase the construction fund established by the
 24 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction
 25 in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size,

1 and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (here-
2 after referred to in this title as the "Commission") may
3 determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the
4 United States and suitable for conversion into naval or mili-
5 tary auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of
6 parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3)
7 the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or
8 extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by
9 the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisi-
10 tion by purchase or condemnation of real property or any
11 interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels
12 or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material
13 therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease
14 or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities;
15 and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair,
16 reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the
17 use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June
18 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise; \$698,650,000,
19 of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative
20 expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified
21 under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in
22 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which
23 \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the
24 transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the
25 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and

1 regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses
2 of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the
3 program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public
4 Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employ-
5 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and
6 corporations for the performance of special services, without
7 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
8 That said construction fund so supplemented shall be avail-
9 able for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That
10 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the
11 "Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Mari-
12 time Commission", created by the said Act of February 6,
13 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary
14 for the completion of the program authorized by said Act:
15 *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to
16 be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
17 Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with
18 funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any
19 country whose defense the President deems vital to the
20 defense of the United States, in accordance with the pro-
21 visions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11):
22 *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authori-
23 zations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is
24 authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of
25 vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment,

1 material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment,
 2 acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants
 3 or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed
 4 \$1,296.650.000 (for which \$296.650,000 is included in the
 5 amount appropriated herein) : *Provided further*, That the
 6 provisions of sections 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses
 7 contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941,
 8 shall apply to all the activities and functions which the
 9 Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

10 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

11 LEGISLATIVE

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a
 14 Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000, to be
 15 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

16 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

17 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

18 Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of
 19 funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative
 20 expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second
 21 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby
 22 increased to \$600,000.

23 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

24 Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph
 25 under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Fed-

1 eral Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended
2 to read as follows:

3 "In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under
4 the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all ex-
5 penditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the
7 average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten
8 thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures
9 from such appropriation shall not exceed \$210,000,000."

10 WAR DEPARTMENT

11 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

13 For the construction by and for the use of the War
14 Department on Government-owned land comprising the site
15 formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experi-
16 mental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County,
17 Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto,
18 including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary serv-
19 ices, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric
20 mains, preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase
21 and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar
22 improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith,
23 \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relat-
24 ing to the construction of military post projects but without
25 reference to the laws suspended in connection with such

1 projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to
2 remain available until expended.

3 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
4 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

**A
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L**

Making supplemental appropriations for the
national defense for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

JULY 24, 1941

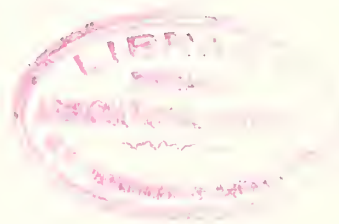
Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 342

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

[Report No. 988]



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1941

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for
6 other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that Act, as follows:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,670,631.

Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equipage, \$443,123,275.

Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,043,861.

Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and pack animals, \$1,054,810.

Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$81,872,000.

SIGNAL CORPS

Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the Army, \$347,150,825.

AIR CORPS

Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

1 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

2 Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical
3 and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army,
6 \$61,118,970.

7 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

8 Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance
9 service and supplies, Army, \$3,486,034,036.

10 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

11 Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical War-
12 fare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

13 This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1942".

15 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

16 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy
17 Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be
18 supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds
19 in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending
20 June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limita-
21 tions and conditions specified under the respective headings
22 and subject to the provisions under the heading "General
23 Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise
24 provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary employment of such scientific and technical civilian assistants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

Naval Training Station, San Diego, California,
\$760,000;

Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island,
\$358,000;

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois,
\$500,000;

Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000;

Fleet training, \$83,500;

1 Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and
2 operation of property for instruction purposes, \$575,000;

3 Libraries, \$128,659;

4 Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;

5 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy,
6 \$2,875,159.

7 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.

8 Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.

9 Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.

10 Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees,
11 \$50,000.

12 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.

13 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.

14 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

15 BUREAU OF SHIPS

16 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance
17 and repair of defense installations in Government or privately
18 owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

20 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

21 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

22 PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL

23 PERSONNEL

24 Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;

1 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;

2 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
3 \$11,240,000;

4 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;

5 In all, \$148,000,000.

6 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,-
7 234,778.

8 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.

9 Naval supply account fund, \$90,000,000.

10 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

11 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

12 Medical Department, including the employment at the
13 Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of
14 two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of
15 \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

16 Care of the dead, including care of the dead as author-
17 ized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 743). \$27,000.
18 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obli-
19 gations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

20 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

21 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203.500,
22 including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-
23 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a
24 cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limi-
25 tation on the appropriation contained in the Naval Appro-

1 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, main-
2 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles
3 for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the
4 fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on
5 expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of
6 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
7 creased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That
8 the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-
9 carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act
10 for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the
11 purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that
12 Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

13 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public
14 works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
15 \$291,428,500, which, together with unexpended balances
16 of the appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall
17 be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing
18 law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the Secre-
19 tary of the Navy is only authorized to commence, continue,
20 or complete the construction of, or make provision for, by
21 contract or otherwise, projects heretofore authorized and
22 appropriated for under this head, and, in addition, the follow-
23 ing public works and public utilities projects, at a cost
24 not to exceed the amount stated for each project enumer-
25 ated, respectively:

1 Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop
2 storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

3 Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for offi-
4 cers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

5 Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted
6 men, \$250,000.

7 Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men,
8 recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

9 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers
10 and enlisted men, \$625,000.

11 Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of
12 land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

13 Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-
14 storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

15 Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of
16 fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general
17 storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000;
18 extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

19 Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five
20 finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improve-
21 ment, \$100,000.

22 Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard,
23 \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system,
24 \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

1 Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming
2 pools, \$100,000.

3 Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for en-
4 listed men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities,
5 \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive
6 crane, \$50,000.

7 Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation
8 of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront,
9 \$250,000.

10 Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense
11 facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000.

12 Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing
13 for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities,
14 \$900,000.

15 Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of
16 anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, in-
17 cluding buildings, structures and accessories, \$1,800,000.

18 Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school
19 facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

20 Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispen-
21 sary, \$245,000.

22 Roosevelt Roads (Vieques) Puerto Rico: Additional
23 development of protected fleet anchorage, including acqui-
24 sition of land, \$21,970,000.

1 Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
2 Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

3 Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional
4 power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities,
5 \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal
6 station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000; gas
7 chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1,
8 \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal
9 wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

10 Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional sub-
11 marine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage
12 facilities, \$3,413,000.

13 Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-
14 operating facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$4,761,000.

16 Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Addi-
17 tional submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

18 Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
19 submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities,
20 \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities,
21 \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

22 Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage
23 facilities, \$200,000.

24 Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating

1 and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$4,679,000.

3 Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school
4 facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

5 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional in-
6 struction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of
7 additional land, \$1,720,000.

8 Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional
9 training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings
10 and accessories, \$5,595,000.

11 Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Addi-
12 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
13 buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

14 Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for
15 bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

16 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Addi-
17 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
18 buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

19 Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Addi-
20 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
21 accessories, \$165,000.

22 Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Addi-
23 tional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including
24 buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
2 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
3 and accessories, \$747,000.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$160,000.

7 Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania:
8 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
9 and accessories, \$228,000.

10 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Addi-
11 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
12 accessories, \$4,349,000.

13 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
14 Storehouse, \$80,000.

15 Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York: Ad-
16 ditional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition of
17 additional land, \$121,500.

18 Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey:
19 Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

20 Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California: Am-
21 munition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities,
22 \$595,000.

23 Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional
24 ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
25 sories, \$2,316,500.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington:
2 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
3 and accessories, \$336,000.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,-
7 000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of
8 wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing
9 magazine buildings, \$147,000.

10 Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ord-
11 nance storehouses, \$90,000.

12 Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional
13 ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

14 Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of am-
15 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acquisition
16 of land, \$2,300,000.

17 Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Tor-
18 pedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and
19 magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging,
20 \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose Island,
21 and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north end of
22 Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating crane,
23 \$150,000.

24 Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Im-

1 provement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for
2 officers, \$170,000.

3 Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional
4 storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000;
5 extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension
6 of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and out-
7 post house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

8 Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Ad-
9 ditional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

10 Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire sta-
11 tion, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and
12 improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dis-
13 pensary, \$42,000; extension of supply building and oil
14 storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000;
15 gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school
16 building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of serv-
17 ice systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach
18 channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000.

19 Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Exten-
20 sion and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension
21 of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and
22 police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000;
23 temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension
24 to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to
25 Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-

- 1 school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop,
- 2 \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.
- 3 Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs
- 4 and improvements, \$30,000.
- 5 Naval Hospital, Balboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hos-
- 6 pital facilities, \$250,000.
- 7 Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs
- 8 and alterations, \$200,000.
- 9 Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-
- 10 type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.
- 11 Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating
- 12 buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of
- 13 intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to
- 14 buildings, \$318,000.
- 15 Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of
- 16 hospital facilities, \$450,000.
- 17 Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and
- 18 alterations, \$28,000.
- 19 Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities,
- 20 \$100,000.
- 21 Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of
- 22 hospital facilities, \$344,500.
- 23 Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California: Major repairs
- 24 and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.
- 25 Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Expansion of

1 hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000;
2 pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and
3 replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

4 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hos-
5 pital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters,
6 \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000;
7 service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

8 Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and
9 utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and over-
10 haul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

11 Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion
12 of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations
13 to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

14 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters
15 for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major
16 repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional
18 wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major
19 repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; exten-
20 sion of dispensary, \$60,000.

21 Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of
22 hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities,
23 \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire alarm system,
24 \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

25 Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Addi-

1 tional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land.
2 \$600,000.

3 Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), Dis-
4 trict of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital
5 facilities, \$1,680,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Ad-
7 ditional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
8 \$125,000.

9 Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional
10 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$280,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation
13 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of proj-
15 ects, \$3,000,000.

16 Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammuni-
17 tion storage facilities, \$25,000.

18 Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin
19 Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
20 and accessories, \$576,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Exten-
22 sion of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and
23 filling, \$150,000.

24 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$8,522,500.

3 Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York:
4 Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and ac-
5 cessories, \$41,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional am-
7 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
8 sories, \$286,000.

9 Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional
10 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$2,281,100.

12 Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional avia-
13 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

14 Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional
15 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$3,970,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional avia-
18 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation
20 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammuni-
22 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$174,500.

24 Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation
25 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of
4 projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional
5 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

6 Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation
9 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

10 Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary
11 mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of
13 radio facilities, \$20,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Addi-
15 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$1,030,000.

17 Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional
18 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
19 \$560,000.

20 Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional
21 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$752,000.

23 Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facili-
24 ties, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional avia-
2 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

5 Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammuni-
6 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
7 \$44,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional
9 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
10 \$450,000.

11 Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage,
12 \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities,
13 \$15,000,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation
15 facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and
16 accessories, \$553,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional avia-
18 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation
20 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

21 Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Avia-
22 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories and acqui-
23 sition of land, \$3,790,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia:

1 Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
2 sories, \$120,000.

3 Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional
4 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$145,000.

6 Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

8 Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New
9 York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and
10 accessories, \$120,000.

11 Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional
12 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
13 \$120,000.

14 Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Addi-
15 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
16 sories, \$150,000.

17 Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Addi-
18 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
19 \$170,000.

20 Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Addi-
21 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$1,635,000.

23 Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Addi-
24 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
25 \$120,000.

1 Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Addi-
2 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
3 \$145,000.

4 Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional
5 aviation facilities including buildings and accessories,
6 \$120,000.

7 Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ad-
8 ditional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
9 sories, \$120,000.

10 Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional
11 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$120,000.

13 Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional
14 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

15 Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and
16 accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

17 Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island, Washington:
18 Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

19 Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Cana Zone: Utility build-
20 and and accessories, \$25,000.

21 Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Addi-
22 tional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acqui-
23 sitions of land, \$132,500.

24 Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:

1 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$130,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Addi-
4 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$235,000.

6 Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao,
7 China: Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

8 Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Util-
9 ity building and accessories, \$20,000.

10 Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Pan-
11 ama: Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional
13 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional
15 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional
17 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for
19 operators, \$60,000.

20 Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional
21 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Addi-
23 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
24 \$640,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters
6 for operators, \$112,000.

7 Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Vir-
8 ginia: Additional facilities, including buildings and acces-
9 sories, \$125,000.

10 Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional
11 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for
13 officer in charge, \$10,000.

14 Marine Aviation Base, Neuse River, North Carolina:
15 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

16 Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Co-
17 lumbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of
18 machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and
19 steam distribution system, \$130,000.

20 Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition
21 of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant,
22 \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replace-
23 ment of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

24 Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development
25 of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

1 Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional
2 development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and
3 accessories, \$7,300,000.

4 Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional
5 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
6 \$2,125,000.

7 Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional
8 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
9 \$1,300,000.

10 Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
11 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$6,850,000.

13 Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension
14 of supply pier, \$600,000.

15 Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility
16 and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

17 Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Develop-
18 ment of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

19 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Maga-
20 zines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

21 Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammu-
22 nition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

23 Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for
24 bachelor officers, \$100,000.

25 Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facili-

1 ties, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000;
2 moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

3 Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, in-
4 cluding buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

5 Eleventh naval district: Floating crane, \$450,000.

6 Thirteenth naval district: Barracks and officers' quarters,
7 rifle range, \$90,000.

8 Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors
9 and channels, including provision of fixed moorings,
10 \$3,000,000.

11 Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for
12 Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

13 Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic
14 laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

15 Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval
16 districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

17 Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing
18 of ships, \$500,000.

19 Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile
20 power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

21 Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: De-
22 velopment of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection
23 of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

24 Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve
25 storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings
26 and accessories, \$2,500,000.

1 Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel
2 and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and
3 accessories, \$12,000,000.

4 Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training
5 facilities, at various locations, including buildings and acces-
6 sories, \$1,440,000.

7 Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency
8 expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including
9 buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

10 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
11 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be appli-
12 cable to all public works and public utilities provided in this
13 title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to
14 be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter
15 entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act
16 shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the
17 contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary
18 of the Navy.

19 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

20 Aviation, Navy, \$77,678,880.

21 MARINE CORPS

22 PAY, MARINE CORPS

23 Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

24 Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742;

25 Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve,
26 \$3,437,421;

1 Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

2 In all, \$15,000,000.

3 GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

4 Provisions, \$6,474,000;

5 Clothing, \$14,000,000;

6 Fuel, \$1,000,000;

7 Military supplies and equipment, \$42,000,000;

8 Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment,
9 \$1,640,000;

10 Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

11 Forage, \$6,000;

12 Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

13 In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a
14 school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including trans-
15 portation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and
16 of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled
17 to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps)
18 when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon
19 release therefrom.

20 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

21 Construction and machinery: The limitation on obliga-
22 tions for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equip-
23 ping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained
24 in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal

1 year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Approp-
2 priation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

3 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of
4 the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds
5 heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War
6 Department for War Department facilities for the loading
7 and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limita-
8 tion of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and
9 facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the
10 manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions,
11 and armor contained in title VI of the Naval Appropriation
12 Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National
13 Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to
14 \$425,000,000.

15 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

16 Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and
17 facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments
18 for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary
19 purchase of land, to remain available until expended.
20 \$160,000,000.

21 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

22 Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense
23 installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of
24 section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and

1 defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the
 2 necessary purchase of land, to remain available until ex-
 3 pended, \$5,000,000.

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
 6 Office, \$190,000.

7 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observa-
 8 tory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second
 9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading
 10 "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made
 11 available until June 30, 1942.

12 Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of
 13 Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act ap-
 14 proved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh
 15 Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation
 16 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

17 This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval Appropri-
 18 ation Act for the fiscal year 1942."

19 TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME

20 COMMISSION

21 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission,
 22 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional
 23 amount to increase the construction fund established by the
 24 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction
 25 in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size,

1 and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (here-
2 after referred to in this title as the "Commission") may
3 determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the
4 United States and suitable for conversion into naval or mili-
5 tary auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of
6 parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3)
7 the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or
8 extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by
9 the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisi-
10 tion by purchase or condemnation of real property or any
11 interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels
12 or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material
13 therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease
14 or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities;
15 and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair,
16 reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the
17 use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June
18 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise: \$698,650,000.
19 of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative
20 expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified
21 under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in
22 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which
23 \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the
24 transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the
25 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and

1 regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses
2 of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the
3 program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public
4 Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employ-
5 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and
6 corporations for the performance of special services, without
7 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
8 That said construction fund so supplemented shall be avail-
9 able for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That
10 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the
11 "Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Mari-
12 time Commission", created by the said Act of February 6,
13 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary
14 for the completion of the program authorized by said Act:
15 *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to
16 be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
17 Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with
18 funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any
19 country whose defense the President deems vital to the
20 defense of the United States, in accordance with the pro-
21 visions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11):
22 *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authori-
23 zations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is
24 authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of
25 vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment,

1 material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment,
 2 acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants
 3 or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed
 4 \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the
 5 amount appropriated herein) : *Provided further*, That the
 6 provisions of sections 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses
 7 contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941,
 8 shall apply to all the activities and functions which the
 9 Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

10 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

11 LEGISLATIVE

12 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

13 For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a
 14 Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000, to be
 15 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

16 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

17 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

18 Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of
 19 funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative
 20 expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second
 21 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby
 22 increased to \$600,000.

23 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

24 Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph
 25 under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Fed-

1 eral Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended
2 to read as follows:

3 "In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under
4 the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all ex-
5 penditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the
7 average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten
8 thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures
9 from such appropriation shall not exceed \$210,000,000."

10 WAR DEPARTMENT

11 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

13 For the construction by and for the use of the War
14 Department on Government-owned land comprising the site
15 formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experi-
16 mental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County,
17 Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto,
18 including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary serv-
19 ices, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric
20 mains, preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase
21 and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar
22 improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith,
23 \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relat-
24 ing to the construction of military post projects but without
25 reference to the laws suspended in connection with such

1 projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to
2 remain available until expended.

3 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
4 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

[Report No. 988]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

JULY 24, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

the Army Air Corps, the Navy air force, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Civil Aeronautics Administrator, and with all the air lines of the country. I believe the net result will be in the interest of safety.

In closing may I say that I personally, and I know I speak for the members of the committee, thank the gentleman from Missouri for his kind statement.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] to make an observation only.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I am very much pleased to hear this favorable report. I know that other committees established by this House have rendered valuable service. I have always felt that it is not necessary to leave all the investigations to the other body. I think the House committees can conduct investigations not only as efficiently, but more so and more economically than the committees of the other body. I hope that from time to time when the Committee on Rules feels that an investigation is needed and the Members of the House are desirous of adding to their duties that they should not be denied the opportunity and privilege for still greater usefulness and service.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on the subject of foot-and-mouth disease, and to include therein a letter addressed to me by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of my State.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter from one of the boys now in the training camp.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a very interesting and timely address delivered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] at Knoxville, Tenn., on July 18, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my

own remarks in the Record and to include two editorials on shipbuilding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a speech which I am to make over the radio at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MITCHELL]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LARRABEE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

THE A. F. OF L. VERSUS C. I. O.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a terrible thing has been happening up in the city of Detroit, Mich., during the last couple of weeks. The A. F. of L. pickets have been beating up the C. I. O. men who want to work. It is not right. The C. I. O. boys are not used to it; they have been handing out beatings, not taking them. "Tain't fair," the C. I. O. boys squawk.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an article from the Detroit News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include a statement by Mr. Taber, of the National Grange, in testimony submitted before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House in connection with the St. Lawrence seaway project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include tables and statistics relating to the taxes levied by Great Britain, our Federal Government, and the State of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. THILL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include excerpts from a newspaper published by the Two Hundred and Second Aircraft Artillery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PADDOCK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the bill H. R. 5065.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PADDOCK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a brief statement from the Selective Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LAMBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include an article from the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., which gives in very clear language the approval and the importance of retaining the selectees in service beyond the original year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to speak now, so help me. I want to state that I have been reliably informed that we will not meet tomorrow. It is on tomorrow that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and I have permission to speak.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. I will gladly but at the end of my statement. I want to ask permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hope no one will object because the gentleman is undoubtedly suffering from mental constipation.

Mr. PATRICK. That is an actual fact.

Mr. MICHENER. And he wants to get it out of his system. I think it well for the gentleman to address the House.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman will not ask for that time on Monday with the serious tax bill about to come before us.

Mr. PATRICK. That comes up Tuesday.

Mr. DITTER. We will be thinking of the tax bill over the week end and I hope the gentleman will defer his request until the following week.

Mr. PATRICK. The tax bill comes up Tuesday.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I should like to correct one statement the gentleman made.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the gentleman presumed I would enter into a debate with him. I want to inform him now that under no circumstances would I presume in any way that I had the ability to cross swords with the distinguished gentleman from Alabama. I do not intend in any way to debate with him.

Mr. PATRICK. I am so relieved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understood that the gentleman required particularly the presence of myself and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] when he made this speech.

Mr. PATRICK. I should like to have it so, but most any man on that side is my superior in debate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman that I cannot be here on Monday. I do not want the gentleman to think it is any affront on my part because I do not come to listen to him.

Mr. PATRICK. It will break my heart, I will confess.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I knew it would, and that is why I am letting the gentleman know that I shall not be here.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS OF THE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1030) to provide increases of pension payable to dependents of veterans of the Regular Establishment, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph III of part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"III. The surviving widow, child, or children, and/or dependent mother or father of any deceased person who died as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service as provided for in part II, paragraph I hereof, as amended, and persons entitled to pension under the provisions of the general pension law for death resulting from service prior to April 21, 1898, shall be entitled to receive pension at the monthly rates specified below:

"Widow, age under 50 years, \$38; widow, age 50 years or over, \$45; widow with one child, \$10 additional for such child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$15 from age 10 (with \$8 for each additional child up to 10 years of age, increased to \$13 from age 10) (subject to apportionment regulations); no widow but one child, \$20; no widow but two children, \$33 (equally divided); no widow but three children, \$46 (equally divided)

(with \$8 for each additional child, total amount to be equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$45 (or both) \$25 each. As to the widow, child, or children, the total pension payable under this paragraph shall not exceed \$83."

SEC. 2. As to persons now on the pension rolls or who are in receipt of or applicants for pension under laws in force prior to the date of enactment of this act, the pension or increase of pension at the rates herein authorized shall commence on the first day of the month following the month in which this act is enacted, if claim therefor is filed in the Veterans' Administration within 1 year from the date of this enactment; otherwise the date of filing application therefor in the Veterans' Administration; and as to persons not now on the rolls or not in receipt of pension or who do not have an application pending, pension at the rates herein provided shall commence the day following the date of death of the veteran if claim is filed within 1 year following the date of death; otherwise the date of filing application in the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, all pensions which may be granted under the general pension law either in consequence of claims pending on the date of enactment of this act or claims filed thereafter in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th day of March 1861 shall be effective as of the day following the date of death of the veteran if claim is filed within 1 year after the death of such veteran, or otherwise from the date of receipt of the application: *Provided further*, That the rates of pension herein authorized shall not be awarded for any period prior to the first day of the month following the month of enactment of this act.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to terminate or reduce any pension heretofore granted, or to deny the increased rates as provided in this act to those whose names are on the pension roll under the general law at the effective date of this act, or deny any right, privilege, or benefit conferred by any pension law now in effect, except as to the effective date of commencement as provided in section 2 of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "that" strike out the remainder of line 3 and all of lines 4 and 5 and "III. The" in line 6 and insert "the."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "hereof" and insert "Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a)."

Page 2, line 6, strike out the quotation mark at the beginning of the line and strike out "\$38" and insert "\$30."

Line 7, strike out "\$45" and insert "\$35", and strike out "\$10" and insert "\$8".

Line 8, strike out "\$15" and insert "\$11."

Line 9, strike out "\$8" and insert "\$6."

Line 10, strike out "\$13" and insert "\$10."

Line 11, strike out "\$20" and insert "\$15."

Line 12, strike out "\$33" and insert "\$25."

Line 13, strike out "\$46" and insert "\$35."

Line 14, strike out "\$8" and insert "\$6."

Line 15, strike out "\$45" and insert "\$30."

Line 16, strike out "\$25" and insert "\$20."

Line 18, strike out "\$83" and insert "\$62",

and strike out the quotation mark, and insert "The amount of pension herein authorized shall be paid in the event the monthly payment of pension under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (g), and the monthly payment of yearly renewable term or automatic insurance or national service life insurance does not aggregate or exceed the amount of pension herein authorized: *Provided*, That persons entitled to pension or compensation on account of the death, disability, or service of more than one person, if otherwise entitled, shall be paid the increased rates provided by this section."

Page 3, line 8, after "enacted," strike out the remainder of line 8 and all of lines 9, 10,

and 11, down to and including "administration";

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article from the Ochiltree County Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 938), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be confined to the bill and limited to 2½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5412, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first supplemental national-defense appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942. The amount of the Budget estimate is \$7,100,878,256.01. The amount carried in the bill is \$7,063,238,478, or a reduction of \$37,639,778.01 under the Budget estimate.

I am going to include as a part of my remarks at this point a statement showing the total of appropriations and authorizations for national defense for the period commencing July 1, 1940, down to the present time, including the amounts recommended in the measure now under consideration. We have had prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and care-

fully checked and verified by the clerks of our committee a consolidated statement showing the appropriations, con-

tract authorizations, and recommendations for national defense for the period I have indicated.

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and recommendations for national defense, fiscal years 1941 and 1942
(As of July 19, 1941)

	Army	Navy	Other agencies	Total
Fiscal year 1941:				
Appropriations enacted.....	\$8,480,613,877	\$3,548,748,345	\$1,137,671,908	\$13,167,034,130
Contract authorizations enacted.....	5,006,589,651	946,098,112	274,000,000	6,226,687,763
Subtotal.....	13,487,203,528	4,494,846,457	1,411,671,908	19,393,721,893
Deduct cash included to liquidate 1941 contract authorizations.....	203,626,456	28,560,000	75,000,000	307,186,456
Net total, 1941.....	13,283,577,072	4,466,286,457	1,336,671,908	19,086,535,437
Fiscal year 1942:				
Appropriations enacted.....	10,391,321,624	4,099,052,122	774,723,250	15,265,096,996
Contract authorizations enacted.....	183,145,695	41,448,894	107,000,000	331,594,589
Recommendations pending before Congress:				
Appropriations.....	4,770,065,588	1,625,207,668	699,900,000	7,095,173,256
Contract authorizations.....			1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Subtotal.....	15,344,532,907	5,765,708,684	2,581,623,250	23,691,864,841
Deduct cash included to liquidate 1941 contract authorizations.....	3,357,353,076	670,790,612	120,653,000	4,148,796,688
Net total, 1942.....	11,987,179,831	5,094,918,072	2,460,970,250	19,543,068,153
Net total, 1941 and 1942.....	25,270,756,903	9,561,204,529	3,797,642,158	38,629,603,590
Defense Aid Appropriation Act, 1941.....				7,000,000,000
Appropriations required beyond 1942 to complete construction of the expanded Navy.....				17,297,000,000
Total.....				52,926,603,590

¹ Represents estimate of the Navy Department.

As I have said, this statement gives the total amount of appropriations and contract authorizations for the defense program up to date. It also includes projected appropriations of \$7,297,000,000, which it will be necessary to appropriate in the future for the completion of our two-ocean Navy. In other words, the figure I am about to present to you is inclusive of everything up to date, including the Budget estimates in this bill, plus the amount necessary to finish the two-ocean Navy, which we will appropriate in the future, as I have said, of \$7,297,000,000.

The total figure is \$52,926,603,590. This includes the \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation, it includes contract authorizations, and, as I say, it includes everything up to date, plus the balance to carry out the two-ocean Navy program.

I am sure the Members will find this table of interest. It is broken down and itemized. It is a statement that many Members have wanted to have and that we are glad to be able to present.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Was any evidence given to the committee as to how long it will take to complete the two-ocean Navy?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In the calendar year 1944, I believe, we get our last deliveries on the battleships. That is the major construction. However, we are 5 or 6 months ahead of the program in building.

The report on the bill shows in detail the various estimates. We have for the Army a Budget estimate of \$4,770,065,588. We have made reductions in this figure. We appropriate \$4,760,203,813. This sum is principally for rounding out

the present authorized strength of the Army. For instance, we have in this bill funds for critical items for an Army of 3,000,000 men. Our present enlisted strength, or at least that which the bill contemplates, is 1,727,000. We have in this bill essential items for that size Army. In addition, we have critical items; that is, necessary items which cannot be purchased quickly but which have to be projected into the future, for an Army of 3,000,000 men.

There is a very full statement of this, and I hope that every Member of the House will get a copy of the report on this bill, because it gives you rounded out the picture of our defense program up to date, what has been done, and what is in the program in the future for the Army as well as the Navy.

For the Naval Establishment we carry in the bill \$1,569,374,665. This item largely consists of a further public-works program, emergency matériel for the Navy and for the Marine Corps, and for additional personnel. There is an itemization of the amount in the report.

We have effected a number of reductions, amounting to \$55,833,003.01, which are detailed in the report. The details of the public-works projects will be found commencing on page 8 of the bill, and the details of our action with respect thereto are set out in the report, which I hope the Members will avail themselves of the opportunity to read.

Title III of the bill is the United States Maritime Commission, for which we carry \$1,698,650,000. This is made up of \$698,650,000 in cash and \$1,000,000,000 in contract authority. Of this \$1,298,650,000 is for the new ship-construction program.

This consists of 541 merchant vessels of various types, 25 tugs, and for 48 additional ways, including rental and acqui-

sition of land where necessary on account of the new program.

In addition to this we carry \$50,000,000 to complete the 200 emergency cargo ship program, or the ugly duckling program, adopted last February. This additional sum is on account of a 15-percent increase in the cost of material and labor.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I am interested to know whether or not any of the ways provided by this \$1,000,000,000 are located in the Great Lakes region.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not in this bill.

Mr. DONDERO. They are on the coast?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; this is for large ship construction.

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. EATON. The gentleman mentioned \$52,000,000,000. Will the gentleman just elucidate for me what that means? Does that mean the total defense expenditure provided for by this country whether we go to war or not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is the total of appropriations plus authorizations, including the \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend and including everything up to date, and plus \$7,297,000,000 that we will have to appropriate in the future to complete the two-ocean Navy.

Mr. EATON. And that vast sum does not guarantee there will be no further expenditures.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Indeed, no. That is in the lap of the gods, I will say to the gentleman. We hope there might be a ray of sunshine through the black clouds, and that perhaps we may be able to cancel some of these contracts. All of this long-distance program is safeguarded by cancellation clauses, whereby if circumstances warrant we can cancel and salvage as much as may be possible.

Mr. EATON. If that is in the lap of the gods, they certainly have a very capacious lap.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This item for the Maritime Commission includes \$330,000,000 for the purchase, repair, reconditioning, and operation of vessels which are the foreign-owned vessels which we may take over pursuant to a law recently passed.

Also \$20,000,000 is for hire and incidental expenses for United States flag vessels whose use may be requisitioned under section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I wonder if the gentleman could inform the House of any information he has that we are not being overcharged for the repair of these ships. I am sure every one of us was greatly amazed when we heard the testimony of the Todd Shipbuilding Co. in which it was stated that they had received such

enormous profits on the repairs of ships that they actually wanted to return some of their earnings to the Government and would have done so except for the fact they would have to pay taxes on them. And if the gentleman will pardon me further, I may say that this testimony was given before the Truman committee by officials of the Todd Shipbuilding Co.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman that whatever information the committee has and, in fact, all the committee has, is from the Maritime Commission, as well as from the Navy Department. This includes the estimates of their shipbuilding facilities as they have gone over them and have figured them, and, of course, I do not doubt but what they are liberal.

Mr. CARLSON. It seems to me that was a very serious admission on their part and, certainly, the country is entitled to know, and at least we are entitled to know, about the margin of profit. These same gentlemen testified that they had made 40 percent on new construction. It is just a matter of a few months ago when we repealed the Vinson-Trammell Act, which would have saved this country hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am not familiar with the statement the gentleman refers to. Did it refer to profits from repair of ships?

Mr. CARLSON. Profits from repair of ships.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I see there is a recommendation for 48 new ways. Will the gentleman tell the committee whether these contemplated new ways are for the expansion of existing ways?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. All at existing yards.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And under this the money will be used for new ways only at existing yards?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. New ways at existing yards. With the expenditure of this fund for new ways, the Maritime Commission tells us we will then have put in harness the full facilities and full shipbuilding manpower of the United States, and that is all that can reasonably be expected.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice that the program calls for 541 merchant vessels and the completion of 231 cargo ships. Is the draught of those vessels more than 14 feet? The reason I ask that is because of the gentleman's statement that they were all large ships.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Part of the cargo ships are of the ugly-duckling type.

Mr. DONDERO. Of what draught?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The draught is 27 feet.

Mr. DONDERO. And the 541 merchant ships?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They are the same or better type of ships.

Mr. DONDERO. The reason for that question is that the 45 shipyards on the Great Lakes are not available for the

Government, because we have no way of getting those ships out to the sea. If we had a waterway deep enough, we could do that.

Mr. RABAUT rose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. That is just what I wanted to say.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I was of the impression that the ugly-duckling program was being abandoned for the reason that I think the ship's draft is not less than 18 feet. It runs around 18 to 20 feet, and the boats are very slow and would make an easy target both for bombers and for torpedoes. If they were 150-foot boats, and they were built narrower, they could have a speed of 30 knots an hour instead of about 12 knots, and their draft would be only about 7 feet, and a torpedo would go under them.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That question was gone into carefully when we were making the first appropriation for the ugly-duckling ships. The ugly-duckling type of ship is not a ship that the Maritime Commission has any pride in suggesting that we build, but they were building the type of ships for which we could get equipment without interfering with our Navy building program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I will take 5 minutes more. We could not get the propelling machinery. There was no way of getting Diesel engines and the type of machinery necessary, and they wanted to build these ships so as not to get in the way of the naval construction program.

Mr. SNYDER. And also to get sufficient bottoms.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I notice that this includes complete requirements for a combat force of 3,000,000 men.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; critical equipment.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. It says including combat maintenance for a 12-month period. I imagine that would be whatever they are going to need to fight for 12 months?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. We have heard no general discussion of any combat force of 3,000,000 men in any near future. That is correct, is it not? We are not contemplating any such force in a year or so. Is that not true?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We have discussed it here and heretofore have provided manufacturing facilities for critical materials for 4,000,000 men.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. So that they could finally supply four million?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. What I am wondering is this. We heard earlier this year from Secretary Morgenthau that he did not see how the economy of industry, the whole force of America, could absorb and

use up more than twenty-eight and one-half billion dollars of the appropriations that were then under discussion. This is included in the supplemental national-defense appropriation. Can our country start to spend this additional money that is appropriated here, in addition to what we have already appropriated, and how soon can they start to spend it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Probably, that, and more, too, so we are told by the Office of Production Management. They expect delivery of this War Department material within 18 months. Of course, there are going to be some facilities built, the gentleman will understand, because they are building munition plants and they are building additions to airplane manufacturing establishments; but we are told definitely, because we asked that question whether they could get delivery and whether they could use it, that they would get delivery of practically all of it within an 18-month period. Of course, it is not at all likely that they will spend all the money in the current fiscal year; that is, to draw it out of the Treasury. But they either have to have the money or contractual authorizations before they can make contracts.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. In connection with the 541 merchant vessels to cost \$1,229,000,000 are some of those vessels to be assigned to foreign governments under the lease-lend bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They may be leased under a provision carried in this bill. Whether they will be or not, of course, will depend on the need for them to be sailed and to be chartered under foreign flags. But the authority is carried in this bill for the leasing of those vessels to foreign governments. That is for this reason: As I have said, we are now putting into harness the full shipbuilding capacity of the United States; so that if Great Britain should come here with her own independent funds and want to build ships she could not do it. There is no place to get bottoms except what are provided by the Government. So provision is made that if in the judgment of the President it is necessary to lease these ships to foreign governments, that may be done. They may be recalled at any time, but if he deems that proper, that can be done. That is authorized by the lease-lend bill.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Has information been furnished to the gentleman's committee as to whether or not collateral has been put up for some of these ships that have been transferred, or whether we are allowing them to be transferred by outright transfers?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I believe few, if any, outright transfers have been made.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Most of them have been transferred under the lease provisions?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Under the lease provisions.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BEAM. Referring to page 3 of the report, where nine items are listed, one referring to ammunition, another to special ordnance items, and so on.

Then, in the paragraph following "essential items," there is a sentence "complete requirements for 1,418,000 men." What I am interested in is to know whether this is to equip the Army of America or whether it is to assist in sending equipment over to these Allies?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This is all equipment for American defense forces. Nothing procured under this bill for the War or Navy Departments can be sent to foreign governments without additional authority from Congress.

Mr. BEAM. This is for the sole purpose of preparing and equipping the American Army to defend this country?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Except for the provision that we have in the bill on page 32, line 15.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is the Maritime Commission. It permits them to lease ships.

Mr. STEFAN. But it reads:

Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense he may authorize the Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with funds appropriated by this title to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. That is about all that is in this bill insofar as concerns these vessels being made available to any country which the President in his wisdom believes is vital to our defense?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. Have you had anything in the hearings along that line? Did you go into that question in the hearings at all?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, yes.

Mr. STEFAN. On the transfer of these vessels to any other foreign country?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The title is not going to be transferred at all.

Mr. STEFAN. Or leased?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But inasmuch as we are here taking up the full shipbuilding facilities of America, it was thought best to make provision whereby, if the President would wish to authorize the leasing of these vessels to foreign flags, it could be done.

Mr. STEFAN. That is still covered by the provision on page 32 of the bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. PACE. As I understood, the gentleman said this authorizes the country's maximum ship-construction capacity?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. PACE. When the construction of these facilities has been completed, then what will be the shipbuilding capacity of the United States per annum in tonnage?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Its shipbuilding capacity per annum?

Mr. PACE. In tonnage.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Eliminating Navy needs we should have between six and seven million tons a year capacity for merchant ships. If these ships are built and we do not lose any of them, at the end of 1943 we will have more merchant tonnage than Great Britain had at the start of the war.

Mr. PACE. But after all these ships are constructed, if we wanted to go into capacity construction, how many tons can we produce per year?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Between six and seven million tons a year, after caring for the Navy's needs. Let me say we are now getting delivery of two ships per week. By November or December we expect to get a ship a day off the ways. By January or February we hope to get two ships a day.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I wish the gentleman would explain to the Committee why it is that \$50,000,000 is recommended for the construction of additional ways in existing yards when I understand there are several yards in the country with ways already built? I understand that on the Great Lakes alone there are 45 ways not occupied. I know in my own district, as I have consistently said here for the last 6 months, we have the finest shipyards along the North Atlantic coast with 6 idle ways capable of building ships up to 35,000 tons and with help available. It has been stated that help is not available, but the figures of the Department of Labor of the State of Connecticut and of the Federal Government show there are from 7,000 to 8,000 men unemployed.

I want to know the reason why we are going to spend \$50,000,000 to build more ways that will not be ready for 6 months when we have existing facilities from which ships could be delivered now had contracts been let 6 months ago.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman give us the name of the shipbuilding company he has in mind?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; the Groton Iron Works, six ways in just as good condition as the day they were built, so stated by the Maritime Commission in 1938, yet these ways are still unoccupied.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But do they have the technical equipment to build the ships? That is the problem.

Mr. FITZGERALD. They have not got any machinery.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is the trouble about it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But they have the ways there. This money is to provide for the building of ways.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Have they the organization and the skilled shipbuilders to build the ships?

Mr. FITZGERALD. According to the figures given by the Office of Production Management, we are about 400,000 mechanics short. We are even going to have to go to the extent of putting women to work over the country if we are going to

get the production desired before we get through.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the difficulty that probably confronts my friend from Connecticut is that while they have shipbuilding ways there they have no technical organization and shipbuilders. The Maritime Commission tells us that rather than build new ways where there are no existing plant facilities they find it more advisable to build them in existing plants where experienced bosses can have larger gangs under them; that they get better results than when they have to train wholly new organizations. Lack of skilled workmen is the greatest trouble.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

The committee had before it an estimate of \$6,500,000 for several temporary office buildings. One building was to be constructed across the Lincoln Memorial Bridge on land previously owned by the Department of Agriculture but recently transferred to the War Department. Another was to be built at Bethesda, another at Suitland, one at Beltsville, and so forth; they were scattered around everywhere. The committee was not very well satisfied with the set-up. It did not appeal to the committee to try to solve this space problem by just sticking buildings here, there, and the other place. We asked the War Department to give the matter consideration, utilizing some of its land. They did and brought back a plan which appealed very strongly to the committee, and we submit it to you for consideration. The drawings on the board behind me show what the plan is for these buildings. General Somervell told me that his own construction force, which is one of the busiest in the War Department, is in 15 different buildings, and that he spent a large part of his time running from one building to the other and then darting up to the Secretary's office when he had to go there. They plan to go across the Arlington Memorial Bridge and on land owned by the War Department put up a building or set of buildings very similar to the construction down on the Mall, except they are modernized and streamlined, although of cheap construction—\$7 a square foot. The buildings will be large enough to put the entire War Department under one roof. The cost of the project will be \$35,000,000. As you see from these drawings, the construction is very simple; there is nothing monumental about it; there are no swimming pools or recreational facilities; there will be no elevators; it will be a 3-story structure of utilitarian type.

A large parking space is provided that will take care of 10,000 cars over on the land formerly owned by the Hoover Airport. This project can be built in a year, they say; and they tell us they can have 1,000,000 square feet ready in 6 months. If that should be done here is what will happen: The whole War Department would go into this building. This will release the War Department space in the Munitions Building and also the first

unit of the permanent War Department Building recently constructed near Virginia Avenue. The Navy can all go into these released buildings. That will release then the Social Security Building, the Railroad Retirement Building, and other structures used by the War Department and organizations which are now renting space in the District can go into these vacated buildings. In other words it will withdraw into Government housing a great many agencies and save over 2,000,000 feet that we are now renting in the District of Columbia. It should save between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 a year in rent and put the War Department all under one roof. It has been testified that it will increase the efficiency of the War Department at the minimum by 25 percent to have all its activities housed under one roof.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Then I understand the program to be to abandon the proposed War Department Building No. 1 wing which would be turned over to the Navy Department in connection with the Munitions Building.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right, if the Navy wants it.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Then there will be built at this place across the Potomac River which the gentleman just referred to this permanent new War Department Building?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. At a cost of approximately thirty-five or forty million dollars?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Thirty-five million dollars.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It will take 2 years to build it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No. It will be completed in 1 year, and 1,000,000 square feet of space will be available in 6 months.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No money then will be made available for further carrying out the War Department's original building as originally contemplated?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not unless Congress wants to put the other unit there for the Navy. We already own the land. We have built one unit for the War Department, and we own the land for the other unit.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I think that is a very fine solution, and I commend the committee on working out a program of that kind, because it is very desirable to concentrate, as much as possible, these defense activities under one roof if it is humanly possible to do so.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We already have allocated \$2,000,000 for one temporary wooden building on that site. This \$2,000,000 will be saved. We will not have to spend that. We will save two and a half to three million dollars a year in rent, and we put all of these agencies together. What is also of very great interest, not only to the Congress but, I think, to the people of the District of Columbia, is the fact that the Government will be able to get out of many

of these apartment houses and these rented quarters.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman tell us how many personnel there are in the War Department and how many can be housed in this building?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The War Department at present has 24,000, and it thinks that they expect to have 30,000 employees by January 1, and plan further expansion. They can all go into this building. The building will take 40,000 employees, if necessary.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It occurs to me that these 35,000 employees working over there will present a very serious traffic problem crossing the bridges.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No. I may say to the gentleman that very careful thought has been given to that. There is already a project to widen the Fourteenth Street Bridge. Already there is a new Richmond Boulevard that comes right in alongside. It is the road projected on the map as "New boulevard." Already a great many of these people live on the other side of the river, so it is figured that those who live over there will not have to come over here, and those who live here will go the other way. It is believed that there will not be any traffic congestion. There are three bridges over the river to give access.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It will be a great thing for the State of Virginia, I may say to the gentleman, with these additional employees living over there.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It may help Virginia, but I may say to the gentleman that the plan did not originate with the gentleman from Virginia, and it might be of interest to know that when the original plan came in, whereby the War Department asked permission to go across the bridge, it was the gentleman from Virginia who stopped them from doing it. The gentleman from Virginia is finally convinced that they ought to do it. So the gentleman from Virginia has no interest in the matter.

Mr. HAINES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. The gentleman would not do anything selfish; he is too kind-hearted.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am not averse to helping my district or my State, I may say.

Mr. HAINES. May I inquire whether I understood the gentleman correctly that the money to erect these buildings is provided in the bill now before us?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I want to thank the gentleman for his patience when I asked these questions this morning, but the matter of these shipways is of interest to me. The gentleman asked a question in regard to obtaining skilled help, and I never had the opportunity of answering. I received in my office about 2 weeks ago from the American Federation of Labor letters that it can supply that shipyard within 40 miles of Groton, Conn., with all the trained shipyard workers needed to open up that yard. I have those letters in my office here in Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I should be very glad if the gentleman would let me have them. I would be interested to find out what the Maritime Commission has to say about them.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It will not take one worker out of a defense industry at the present time. The question arises in my mind that a great many nondefense industries are going to be short of materials and are going to be closed; therefore men are going to be laid off. Now, here is an opportunity in different sections of the country to absorb this help without building one new way. Let us open up the ones we have, and let us get the ships off of them as quickly as possible.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for approximately \$4,770,000,000 for the Army, \$1,625,000,000 for the Navy, \$1,698,000,000 for the Maritime Commission, and \$37,000,000 for a group of miscellaneous items.

With reference to the Army items they relate very largely to ordnance, such as guns, ammunition, tanks, armored cars, and things that go with them. They are things of which we do not have a large number or a number complementary to the other items that we have carried heretofore in the appropriation bills for the Army and national defense.

For the Navy there is carried \$1,625,000,000. That is almost entirely for ordnance, for increasing the operations of the Bureau of Ships, taking over a group of ships to be used as transports of personnel and supplies, for ordnance to take care of the ships that are coming in, and to take care of the airplane situation.

There is also an item for increasing the number of the enlisted personnel and for increasing the amount for fuel and transportation.

The large yard and base item that was carried in the authorization bill reported yesterday by the Committee on Naval Affairs and passed by the House is in this bill. For that and some previously authorized items there is \$291,000,000.

For the Maritime Commission there is \$1,698,650,000, part of it to pay for previous contract authorizations, part of it in a \$1,000,000,000 contract authorization to pay for building a little over 600 ships previously provided for and 541 more ships. In connection with that item, there is carried a provision that these ships may be leased to any country whose

defense the President considers important to the defense of the United States. That is required where any such operation might be indulged in under the provisions of the so-called lease-lend bill. We have only provided that they may be leased. We have not provided for complete disposition or for lending.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I ask whether the recommendation that came from the Department to the committee was limited to leasing, or was it proposed that the ships might otherwise be disposed of?

Mr. TABER. There was an item there that the ships might be either leased or lent. We changed it in the committee and limited it to leasing, so that the title to these ships will be in the United States completely.

Personally, if we have to build more ships to get into this trade, I would much rather they would be built under the Maritime Commission, under the administration of Admiral Land, than to have them turned over to the lease-lend authority and Harry Hopkins and all the wild, crazy set-up he has in the lease-lend operation. I understand that in that organization there are all sorts of bottlenecks and that its administration is an absolute disgrace to the Government of the United States. That would be expected by anyone who had followed the previous career of Mr. Hopkins, with his record of practically total failure wherever he has been.

I hope that if this money is to be provided and these ships are to be available for transfer, nothing will be done whereby the construction of these ships will come under Mr. Hopkins, where the cost can go up and where bottlenecks can ensue.

In connection with the reporting of this bill and the favoring of large appropriations such as I have favored for national defense, I wish to say at this time a word of warning to the Army authorities. When I voted to appropriate these large sums of money for national defense, I supposed that I was trusting the War Department with funds to be used for national defense. When they blossom out with nice picture books which have no sense to them at all, such as Citadels of Democracy, with which the Members of Congress have been supplied by the Department—nice picture books with no sense to them at all and no point to them except to waste the people's money and to provide jobs in getting up the books to a lot of persons who have no business being on the pay roll—I say to the War Department, as I said in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson, that I want to see an end to the sabotage of the defense appropriations by the War Department. It puts them in the same class as the W. P. A., the N. Y. A., the C. C. C., and the rest of the organizations that are not working for defense.

There is in the Army a large shortage of a large number of critical materials, some of which it is sought to supply in this bill. It appears in General Marshall's report, a copy of which you were

supplied with a little while ago, that the guard was drawn into service a month and a half or so before they were ready for them. We all know that the selectees have been drawn into the Service ahead of the time when the Army was ready for them, and that the Army does not now have the equipment and the material to properly train a lot of men along the lines it needs to train them.

It is my hope that they will not draw men into the Service—and I say this to the War Department right now—faster than they are able to assimilate them and take care of them properly and train them so that they can be effective. I can see nothing but demoralization in that sort of an operation.

I have here a schedule of the dates and the monthly number of selectees who were drawn into the Service:

<i>Draftees inducted</i>	
Beginning:	
Nov. 18, 1940.....	13,806
December.....	5,521
January 1941.....	73,633
February.....	90,238
March.....	153,159
April.....	123,207
May.....	56,896
June.....	124,215

I understand that before the Committee on Military Affairs yesterday it was stated that there would still be 4,500 who would have to be replaced beyond the continental borders of the United States if the 19,327 who were inducted in November and December of last year go out at the expiration of the year. These men should be drawn into the Service for training only when they can be trained. The Army should have that in mind, because that has more to do with the morale of the Army, more to do by far, than even such things as theaters and entertainment facilities for the enlisted men.

It is my hope that we can have on the part of the Army better cooperation. It is my hope that we can have on the part of the President better cooperation in turning over to one man of full capacity the authority to take charge of the production for national defense. Let me say to you that that production is not going on as it ought to go. Let me say to you that our factories and our shops, especially the Government factories, have been crowded in many places with many men who are not up to snuff insofar as capacity to do the work is concerned.

We must have better attention to these things. We must have better cooperation from the authorities, from the administration, and from the War Department, with the defense program. Congress has gone all out for it. We have, as the gentleman from Virginia stated here today, appropriated and authorized something like \$52,000,000,000 for that purpose since the program began when this bill is considered. We undoubtedly will have to authorize much more. It is not too much for the Congress to ask the cooperation of the War Department and the administration in cleaning up that situation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 more minutes.

I want now to say a word or two about the C. C. C. racket. There is a provision in here at page 34 eliminating the limit of \$1,000 a man that the C. C. C. may cost in the current fiscal year. They are down from 232,000 to 190,000 at this moment, according to their own testimony. Their organization has so little respect for its integrity that when they promised to put in the record the number of civilian employees that they had, they failed to do it. They have maintained the number of their civilian employees at a very high figure, high in comparison with their enlistments. They have to solicit enlistments. Is it not time that we stopped this kind of business and stopped catering to an organization that has no respect for Congress and refuses to give it information? When we reach this item I am going to make every effort to strike it out, because it is not in the interest of orderly governmental procedure. At this time the C. C. C. ought to be eliminated. The very least that anybody can say is that they should trim their sails and get down to earth and stop this advertising for trade.

I hope when these items are reached in the House we will be able to show some respect for orderly Government procedure and cut out these things.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds held a meeting with reference to the item in this bill which has to do with the construction of a building to house, under one roof, in the city of Washington all the agencies and activities of the War Department. They are now scattered in 17 different buildings in the city and involve on that account a great loss of time and efficiency in operation. I doubt if, during the many years I have served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, a more practical, feasible, and sensible building project has been presented to us than this particular one. It is not to be a monumental building, ornate in its details, but a permanent workshop on Government-owned land. This proposal will involve savings which within the space of 12 years will pay for the building itself, and there are many additional advantages.

In the first place, we are now renting, in the District of Columbia, several hundred thousand square feet of space and we are paying rather high prices for that space. The War Department at present is occupying, among other buildings, the Social Security Building. The Social Security Agency has not yet been able to move into it and operate there. The War Department is occupying a considerable part of the Railroad Retirement Building, and that administration is having to occupy rented space in the District of Columbia.

The erection of this building will obviate the necessity for space rentals that will aggregate approximately \$3,000,000 a year that the Government is now paying for such additional space.

In addition to this, a great deal of extra space is required by the Navy Department for its operations. This building

for the War Department can be completed in 1 year and a great part of it will be ready for occupancy in 6 months. When the War Department agencies and activities move into that building, or even into a considerable part of it, that Department can release to the Navy the present Munitions Building which joins the present Navy Department Building and thereby afford the Navy the additional space it needs. It can also vacate the unit which has heretofore been built for the War Department and it can be used by the Navy Department and in that way the Navy will have its various activities centered in one location.

One high official of the War Department testified before our committee that his particular agency was in four places in the city of Washington and that he wasted 2 hours a day in necessary trips of travel that he had to make from one building to another.

Now, in addition to the saving which in a few years will pay for the building by making this space rental unnecessary, and also the saving that will be very considerable in that we shall not have to build a second unit of the War Department, as was contemplated, this building can be constructed without drain upon Federal revenues because the second unit of the War Department in the estimate of costs is \$15,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Texas 3 additional minutes.

Mr. LANHAM. In addition to the saving in money, which will in a short time pay for the building, there will be a great additional advantage of efficiency in the operation of the War Department, and those who have appeared before the committee have testified that the least estimate of that gain in efficiency would be 25 percent. And in these critical times, when the War Department is a very busy institution of the Government, it behooves us to increase its efficiency; and, fortunately, in this instance it can be done economically.

There is also another advantage we have had presented before our committee with respect to the great traffic congestion in this city, especially with reference to Government workers. This will relieve several of the difficulties of our traffic problem, because the workers in the War Department who come from places of residence in Virginia will not have to come into the city at all, and those who live in certain northwest portions of the city of Washington can go to their work over the Key Bridge and not come into the heavily congested traffic section of the city proper.

So, from the standpoint of economy, in eliminating this space and making available for the various governmental agencies buildings that we have already constructed for them, and which they have not been able to occupy, in increasing the efficiency of the Army and in relieving the traffic of this Capital City, I think this is one of the most feasible and practical building propositions that has ever been presented to the Congress within the time of my experience in these Halls.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds upon the interesting information that he has given us on this proposal to build a structure which will house all of the employees of the War Department. I understand that eventually 30,000 employees will be housed in this building and that it has a capacity for 40,000.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. Sometime the war will be over, and there is going to be a dissemination of these people and, therefore, a great amount of space will be available in that building. I understand that the records of the last war are scattered in garages and all sorts of places in the city of Washington, and that the records of the present war are becoming voluminous. Will that building be available for storage of those records?

Mr. LANHAM. Provision in this building is made for the storage of records and for nearby parking space, and may I say that in the interest of speed and dispatch in getting this work accomplished—because the testimony shows that the construction can be begun within 2 weeks after this authorization is made—the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday with a large attendance unanimously gave its approval to this proposal after hearings held upon it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, this bill carries a total, if we include the \$1,000,000,000 contract authorization for the Maritime Commission, amounting to \$8,063,238,478. Of this total, roughly \$4,760,000,000 goes to the Army, \$1,600,000,000 to the Navy, \$1,700,000,000 to the Maritime Commission, and \$45,000,000 to other items.

If these totals be added to the appropriations and contract authorizations heretofore made, we find that we have a grand total for national defense as from July 1, 1940, for all appropriations and contract authorizations exclusive of allotted funds, amounting to \$38,178,179,620. Of this total, \$24,753,255,541 has been for the Army, \$9,406,066,526 for the Navy, and \$4,018,957,533 for other agencies. If we add the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated under the lend-lease bill the total rises to \$45,000,000,000. If we add the further estimated sum of about \$7,000,000,000 for the two-ocean Navy, we arrive at the figure of \$52,000,000,000, which the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has given us this morning.

This is a terrific sum of money to appropriate or to expend rapidly. The speed with which existing facilities can

absorb it is a question of fundamental importance.

I call the Committee's attention in this connection to the testimony appearing at pages 8, 9, 63, and 84 of the hearings. That testimony given by Under Secretary Patterson, after consultation with Mr. Knudsen, and Mr. Batt, of the O. P. M.; by Under Secretary Forrestal; by General Wesson; and by Mr. Biggers, of the O. P. M., who went over the requests item by item, may be summarized in substance by saying that in the opinion of these gentlemen America will have no trouble in taking care of both approved and proposed defense programs, including the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated for lease-lend purposes, with some slack for civilian demands, for the most part in the next 18 to 24 months. Your subcommittee has been forced to rely on the judgment of these gentlemen in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, the basis for the Army appropriation is to be found primarily in the increase in essential items so as to provide for 1,700,000 men instead of 1,400,000 men, and in critical items so as to provide for 3,000,000 instead of 2,000,000 men. It is largely a matter of mathematics, determined in the light of tables of organization, the amounts requested being the amounts necessary to fill deficiencies in the various items under consideration.

The principal items are for ordnance, \$3,486,000,000; for clothing and equipment, \$443,000,000; for Signal Corps equipment, \$347,000,000; for Air Corps equipment, \$204,000,000; and for transportation, \$98,000,000.

The Navy increase reflects an increase in personnel from about 258,000 to 369,000 for the Navy and from about 46,000 to 75,000 for the Marine Corps. It includes, of course, additional shore facilities needed for the two-ocean Navy, many of which were authorized in the bill which passed the House yesterday afternoon.

The principal items are for the Bureau of Ships, maintenance, \$380,000,000; for ordnance \$247,000,000; for the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$169,000,000; for repair facilities, \$160,000,000,—public yards, private yards, and miscellaneous; for the naval supply account fund, \$90,000,000; for the Marine Corps, \$88,000,000; for the Bureau of Aeronautics, \$77,000,000, including 21 lighter-than-air ships; for internal security and passive resistance, \$14,500,000; for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,500,000, including the items referred to.

The basis for the increase requested by the Maritime Commission is to be found principally in the construction of 541 additional ships, 48 additional ways, and in plans for the purchase, charter, and requisition of other vessels.

The attention of the Members is called to page 9 of the committee report, in which will be found the estimated ship requirements as a result of sinkings, of service to the Red Sea, of service in the North Atlantic, of service to China, of service for our Army, of service generally for necessary importations into this country.

The record indicates that the Maritime Commission has acquired or constructed since September 1, 1939, or now has under construction, 111 vessels. The Commission states it will be able to produce 1 ship a day in the very near future and 2 ships a day by the first of the coming year, more than sufficient to offset sinkings at the present rate.

Mr. Chairman, the War Department building has been thoroughly discussed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. Your committee was unanimous as to the wisdom of embarking upon this project, particularly in view of the substantial savings involved.

Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied with everything in this bill. There are a number of items to which I desire to call attention.

In discussing the second deficiency bill 3 or 4 weeks ago, I stressed the enormous program upon which we have embarked for recreation facilities. Large requests have been made by the armed services for facilities inside our camps and cantonments. The coordinator of health, welfare, and related activities, Mr. Taft, estimates \$14,000,000 as essential for facilities outside the cantonments and camps. The U. S. O. seeks \$10,750,000 from the public, much of which will be used in facilities outside the camps. Provision for recreation facilities on a large scale will also be found in various items in this bill. The most conspicuous, I think, was the request in respect to the navy yard at Norfolk.

In connection with that project there was included a request for \$300,000 for recreation facilities, including 34 acres of land, 4 baseball fields, 12 tennis courts, 10 bowling alleys, a gymnasium, lockers and showers, and a motion-picture hall. Your subcommittee made a substantial reduction in this item.

Request was also made, Mr. Chairman, for medical research, particularly in the aviation field. On investigation it appeared that this request largely duplicated the request made by Mr. TAFT in the second deficiency bill, in the course of testimony in respect to which he outlined some 56 projects in the same field desired to be covered by the medical officers of the Navy. The committee allowed the Navy request, after advising the Office for Emergency Management that the reduction in appropriation previously made in respect to the several organizations functioning through the O. E. M. should be so applied as to assure that the work would not be undertaken by the Taft organization.

There is also on item of \$14,500,000 for "internal security and passive resistance." On the basis of the testimony given your committee, I question the wisdom of expending this amount of money for that purpose.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly. Mr. DITTER. Would the gentleman inform the House as to just what those words mean—"internal security and passive resistance," especially the "passive resistance"?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say, frankly, to the gentleman that the meaning was anything but clear in the light of the testimony that was given to us. It appears that the chief enthusiasm for this item came from an officer who did not actually appear before the committee. As presented, it included such things as measures for the prevention of mob hysteria. The outline was very hazy and in very general terms.

There is also an item, Mr. Chairman, for \$174,000 for the so-called American defense medal, as the result of an Executive order issued by the President. This expenditure contemplates the preparation of a 60-cent medal to be presented to everyone who has been in any branch of the service in any capacity since September 1, 1939.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. Do I understand these are to be medals for achievements, medals awarded for merit? Or are these just to be wholesale distributions to anybody irrespective of his ability or capabilities in the service?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand merit has nothing whatsoever to do with the award, that no exceptional qualification is needed to obtain one. Anyone in any branch of the Service since September 1, 1939, is to be presented with a medal.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. It is a fact, I believe, that the gentleman himself served during the last war? Has it not generally been the custom to give medals to those who by valor or other meritorious service earned such distinction?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is customary to award medals either for campaign service in time of actual war or for conspicuous accomplishment in some line or other.

The bill carries also, Mr. Chairman, an increase for the Electric Home and Farm Authority. If I had my way I would eliminate the increase and for that matter the functions of this agency. I do not believe they are justified at this time.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. Referring again to the matter of these medals, am I to understand that the Naval Affairs Committee passed upon this item and authorized it? Has it, in other words, the backing of the authorization of the Naval Affairs Committee?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 6 additional minutes.

I am not absolutely certain as to that. My impression is there has been no authorization by the Naval Affairs Committee, the Executive order of the President having been issued.

If I had more time, Mr. Chairman, I should like to call attention to certain matters in connection with the United States Maritime Commission.

The Committee will find, for example, that the Commission is still paying con-

struction subsidies in many cases to the extent of 50 percent although by law these subsidies are limited to 33 percent in the absence of convincing evidence that the actual differential between construction in this country and abroad exceeds 33 percent.

The Committee will also find, at pages 49 and 50 of the hearings, a table showing the amount the Maritime Commission has paid in the form of operating subsidies to cover insurance or excess insurance on subsidized vessels of private operating companies. Included in the list is an item of \$699,000 to the Moore-McCormack Line; an item of \$691,000 to the American Export Line, in which there is substantial Lehman interest; an item of \$653,000 to the American President Lines, presumably covering the insurance placed by the firm of Roosevelt & Sargent.

The Committee will also have in mind that the law requires any income earned by subsidized operators in excess of 10 percent of the capital employed to be paid to the Maritime Commission. The record indicates that for the 3 years 1938, 1939, and 1940 earnings amounted to \$47,600,000, or \$33,680,000 over and above the 10 percent of capital employed. Nevertheless, it appears that very little has been realized to date by the Commission.

The Committee will also note the enormous costs involved in the conversion of subsidized ships into Navy or Army auxiliaries. In some instances the cost is more than 100 percent of the cost of constructing the vessel. The law specifically provides for inspection by the Navy with a view to insuring speedy and economical conversion into an Army or Navy auxiliary.

There are other matters I should like to refer to, Mr. Chairman, but my time is limited.

I am going along with this bill. I do not see that any other course is possible under existing conditions. It is imperative, as all of us appreciate, that the maximum cooperation be given to the national-defense effort. In fact, cooperation in and coordination of that effort seems to me the most vital need in the entire picture at this time.

I call attention in closing in this connection to the testimony of the Navy Department appearing on page 83 of the hearings. This testimony based on the first 5 or 6 months of this year indicates that our machine-tool program is 60 percent behind schedule; that our anti-aircraft equipment and ammunition program is behind schedule; that our aircraft-production program is behind schedule. It affords further evidence of the fact that our defense effort is not measuring up to expectations.

Day after day, Mr. Chairman, we get more and more evidence of this character. At the present moment the papers are filled with an apparent conflict between O. P. M. on the one hand, under Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman, and O. P. A. C. S. on the other hand, under Mr. Henderson.

I believe it is absolutely essential that our entire defense effort be coordinated under a single responsible, capable head.

I feel that the situation calls imperatively for immediate action. I do not believe it should be further postponed. I do not believe we shall ever get the results the Congress and the country demand until this action is taken.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable discussion from time to time recently concerning the comparison of nondefense appropriations. I have had prepared a statement showing these appropriations for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 in comparative form. These figures show that, as of July 19, 1941, the nondefense appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 are \$342,000,000 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year 1941.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to place this table in the RECORD. I may say it is very brief and shows com-

parative figures for the legislative, judicial, and executive departments, the civil departments and agencies, the general public-works program, the veterans' pensions and benefits, aids to agriculture, aids to youth, social security, work relief, refunds of receipts, interest on the public debt, transfer to trust accounts, and statutory debt retirement. In other words, the total nondefense appropriations for 1941 were \$7,487,971,964, and for 1942, \$7,145,309,956. I feel these authentic figures which I have had prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Interior should go in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman from Colorado if this is his own table?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be incorporated in the RECORD; otherwise permission would have to be had in the House.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the statement referred to follows:

Comparison of nondefense appropriations, fiscal years 1941 and 1942 (as of July 19, 1941)

	1941	1942	1942 compared with 1941
Legislative, judicial, and executive.....	\$39,883,021	\$41,575,724	+\$1,692,703
Civil departments and agencies.....	1,034,113,062	984,604,613	-49,508,449
General public-works program.....	525,650,550	531,253,060	+5,582,470
Veterans' pensions and benefits.....	578,856,984	575,193,162	-3,663,822
Aids to agriculture.....	1,067,416,466	1,100,535,785	+33,119,319
Aids to youth.....	437,151,020	338,727,000	-98,424,020
Social security.....	446,956,960	466,929,000	+19,942,040
Work relief.....	1,371,671,961	855,905,000	-515,766,961
Refunds of receipts.....	83,011,900	82,006,350	-1,005,550
Interest on the public debt.....	1,100,000,000	1,275,000,000	+175,000,000
Transfers to trust accounts.....	215,315,000	273,735,262	+58,420,262
Statutory debt retirement.....	587,915,000	589,865,000	+1,950,000
Total, nondefense appropriations.....	7,487,971,964	7,145,309,956	-342,662,008

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I believe the gentleman has given a table here with the statement that it is nondefense appropriations?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is correct. I am talking about nondefense, not national defense.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have heard many statements and I have seen many statements. Many of them differ very widely as to the sum appropriated and contract authority given since January 3, 1941. I wonder if the distinguished chairman could give me in the aggregate about what they amount to? I mean for defense purposes.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a separate item. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has put such a table in the RECORD today. Every month I am inserting in the RECORD an official statement concerning receipts and expenditures, which comes from the Secretary of the Treasury. For the first time in the history of our Congress I make that report every month instead of annually.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I want to commend the gentleman for that fine service to the House and to the country. I think it would be helpful if that would be placed with the statement he is making now. It would be very helpful.

Mr. TAYLOR. It was placed in the RECORD 2 days ago for the last month giving the whole period of the fiscal year 1941 and estimates for the fiscal year 1942.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to question General Marshall's statements of a national emergency. We would not have voted enormous appropriations such as the bill now under consideration and placed this country on virtually a war basis if we did not understand the seriousness of the present situation.

However, I do question, and seriously, General Marshall's contention that the retention of present selectees beyond 12 months is necessary or desirable.

I am perfectly aware that there was no legal contract with selectees, guaranteeing their release from service after 1 year. The Selective Service Act, as passed by Congress, provided that these men might be continued in service if Congress declared a national emergency. That has not been done.

Until it is done, we have a moral, if not a legal, obligation to permit these men to return to their homes after they have served 12 months.

I disbelieve the statement that to fulfill this moral contract will disrupt our forces. The statement that 85 percent

of some of the outfits sent to such outlying possessions as Hawaii and Alaska are selectees, if true, shows mighty poor judgment on the part of the Chief of Staff.

I submit these facts obtained through the War Department only yesterday. Of 1,540,351 men in the armed service of the United States, exclusive of the 253,413 men in the Navy, but 630,675 are draftees, or less than 41 percent.

With less than 41 percent of our armed forces made up of selectees, surely there has been no valid reason why the General Staff should garrison our most distant posts with troops made up of a majority of untrained selectees.

The General Staff had no right to assume, in advance of the act, that Congress would extend the period of service for selectees. It had no right to make its plans on the basis of this as an accomplished fact. It was obligated to assume that every man chosen through selected service would be released when his 12 months' period had been completed.

If the General Staff had followed the course to which it was so clearly obligated, the bulk of men sent to such distant posts would not be selectees. They would be the enlisted men.

As I have said, I am willing to admit that we face a grave situation. I do not wish to embarrass the Army General Staff in its work.

But I do protest, strongly, against drafting men for 1 year and then changing the rules after they are in the Army.

For one thing, there are many married men and many men of 28 and over in the present drafted Army. Such men are not exempted automatically. Shall we say to those who agreed to serve 1 year without protest, "It's just your hard luck"?

I offer the suggestion which I made at the time this House first discussed a draft of men for the Army.

First, make Army service as attractive as possible through better opportunities for promotion and pay increases, such as are provided by the Navy and air force.

Conduct an honest and wholehearted effort to build up the force by voluntary enlistment. Nothing of this sort has yet been done.

Men who are subject to the draft are today being told they can enlist in the Navy or the air force and get better jobs than they can if they wait to be drafted.

The Navy, the air force, the marines, are all making energetic and successful drives for voluntary enlistments. Why not the Army?

And no less important—the vast reservoir of manpower in the United States has hardly been tapped. Under our present Draft Act, it is still possible to bring into the Army hundreds of thousands of young men who have not yet been called. Each year will bring additional thousands within the prescribed age limits.

I will hazard an opinion, and I do not believe General Marshall or any other informed person will take issue with this opinion. It is that the General Staff today is not prepared, and cannot be prepared for months to come, to train and equip even 50 percent of the men it would be possible to call to the colors tomorrow under our present selective-service law.

Let us not forget, the men who have served their 12 months will be trained—perhaps not as thoroughly as General Marshall would like, but nevertheless trained. They will have 12 months of training, which was more than many men who served in the front lines in the last war ever received.

In event of war, these men can be called back to the colors with no additional legislation and with very little organization difficulty. They will be prepared to step into the breach in any emergency.

I contend, we cannot expect to choose our Army instructors, our officers, and our noncommissioned officers from selectees. If a selectee is capable and interested enough to earn a commissioned or noncommissioned rank, he should be given the opportunity to volunteer his services beyond his 12 months. By giving such opportunities, it would be possible to keep some of our best men, willingly, for whatever period of time the General Staff deems necessary.

Our instructors, our officers, must be on a professional basis. Our General Staff has erred if this is not the case.

If this has been done, then the General Staff should welcome the opportunity to send back to their homes, subject to call again if necessary, those selectees who have had 12 months of rigorous training. They should be glad to make room for new men who can be sent to fill these vacancies.

I favor an effort to make Army service more attractive. I favor an effort to provide opportunities for advancement within the Army equal to those opportunities provided in other branches of the Service. And I favor a real effort to secure voluntary enlistments.

I oppose breaking faith with those who have served their 12 months and have a right to expect to be returned to their homes and jobs.

Only actual war or the immediate danger of actual war would, in my opinion, change this obligation. If such a condition now exists, the public should be told exactly what it is.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make some observations during the discussion of this huge bill, which calls for an appropriation of \$7,063,238,478. We are appalled by the vast sums of money which are being appropriated and authorized for our national defense. We cannot visualize these vast sums of money, and we are unable to collect our thoughts to the extent that we can contemplate the effort which is required to accumulate the huge sum of money represented by this bill—seven billions of dollars. We are greatly concerned at the moment regarding the amounts which have been appropriated and authorized for national defense prior to this appropriation bill. When we analyze this vast spending program we find that there has been approximately \$40,000,000,000 already appropriated for our national defense before this bill was presented. In addition to that staggering sum of money there have been authorizations of approximately \$5,000,000,000 which have

been granted. This huge bill provides for an additional sum of \$7,063,238,478. All of this, the people must remember, has been done at a time when our country is at peace. This sum of money is far greater than the cost of the last World War from its beginning to its completion. We are not yet in this war, and I hope we will be able to avoid any participation in it. Our people do not want to become involved in this war. It is the demand of the people of this Nation that we keep out of this war. The people who reside within my congressional district and which I have the honor to represent are violently opposed to our participation in this war. The boys who are now in the camps in our country, taking their 1 year of Army training, are opposed to our entry into this war.

The boys who fall within the age by which they will have to follow and take their training, just as the boys are now doing who are in camp are opposed to our participation in this war. We do not want any part in it. This war is not our war. We did not make this war, and we did not have any part in causing this war. Yet we find those within our country, some of whom hold high positions, who are eager to enter this war and to become an active participant in it. Mark you this, that those who want our country to become involved in this war and who would welcome the day when we send another A. E. F. to Europe or Asia do not have any boy or boys who would have to engage in the fighting of it, or they were not within the ranks of our great Army during the last World War, or their boys have the full protection of commissions as officers which would permit their services as inspectors far in the rear and in perfect safety. The great masses of our people, the common people of our country, who cannot give commissions to their sons and send them, at Government expense, to the four corners of the earth, where they are in safety at all times, view their sons as serving in the trenches, where mud and slime predominate and where the shot and shell rain heavily upon them. That is war. That is war as the people view it. That is war as our boys must face it if the warmongers cause our involvement in it.

Mr. Chairman, we face a very serious situation in our country. When the people appreciate the financial condition of our country following the wild orgy of spending which this administration has continued for the past 8 years they, too, will become alarmed. During the 8 years the tremendous spending of the taxpayers' money had caused our debt to vault to more than \$45,000,000,000 before we began our preparation for our defense in case of attack. That was our financial record before we began this defense program. When we add the almost \$50,000,000,000 of defense appropriations we face the staggering sum of approximately \$95,000,000,000 of debt. When we add the authorizations already approved, which approximate another \$5,000,000,000, we face a debt today of approximately \$100,000,000,000. Yet we are not in this war. With this huge debt, what-

ever may be said by any person respecting its approval, I wonder what the debt would be if we should become involved in this war? If we had today some of the billions of dollars which have been wasted by the President and his administration during the past 8 years we would have ample funds for many battleships, untold numbers of planes, division upon division of tanks, for many Army cantonments, and a vast supply of equipment of every kind and character. That money was in large part very foolishly spent. Little, if any, business judgment was exercised by the administration now in power respecting the spending of the taxpayers' money. The people know of those foolish expenditures, and the people now witness the folly of it all.

Mr. Chairman, I am greatly alarmed because of this mad rush toward this war. I have opposed and voted against every war measure which has been presented to the Congress. I will so continue in the future. I am in full accord with the building and the development of our national defense so it will be both sound and strong, and that we will be fully equipped and amply able to defend our country, our people, and our institutions against any attack. But I do demand that the strictest business methods be applied to every contract and every purchase that we may receive \$1 in value for every dollar which is spent in this defense program. Every department and agency of our Government is charged with this great responsibility. They must make an accounting to the people of this Nation in the end. The taxpayers want to know what has been done with these huge sums of money which have been appropriated by the Congress for national defense. The Congress does not spend the money, and the Congress has no control over the spending of the money after its appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, with the vast spending of money for our national defense, I have advocated repeatedly that every non-defense item must be reduced and cut down. We have one goal now, and that is our defense. That must be completed in order that we may be secure. May I say that I am convinced that the non-defense items can be reduced and cut down more than \$2,000,000,000 annually without impairing in any degree the efficiency of our Government? Boards and bureaus have been set up and are now continued which are costing the people enormous sums of money each year; these can be discontinued. Many of the agencies, and many of the commissions which have been established by the administration now in power, and which are now continued, should be entirely eliminated. The normal cost of government has reached an all-time high, and yet the administration in power declines and refuses to reduce that cost. The wild ride of spending proceeds without abatement. That is the reason of the great alarm on the part of the people. We are faced with other huge appropriations in the immediate future for national defense. These items, which we do not yet know in what amount they will be when presented, will send our debt skyrocketing again, and no one can tell to

what heights it may reach in the future. I am alarmed, and the people are alarmed. I would think the majority in the House would become alarmed. We have one duty, as Americans, and that is to prepare for our defense, and that must be done sanely and within reason. We must guard against the foes without, and, too, we must guard against the foes within. The destruction of our financial structure and the loss of our liberty and freedom are involved; the complete loss of our form of government, which is entirely sacred to every American, may well be involved in this rush toward another European war. Let us think seriously and sanely—let us think as Americans—let us do those things which will redound to the glory of the United States of America and our people.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

SELECTIVE SERVICE AND ANOTHER "EMERGENCY"

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, a tremendous drive is on to force congressional approval of an extended training period for selective-service draftees. Administration supporters are bringing tremendous pressure to compel speedy action, and military circles are stretching their arguments in favor of the extension to the breaking point. The only two ways in which the present year limitation can be changed are by way of amendment to the Conscription Act or the congressional declaration of a national emergency.

The President some time ago proclaimed an unlimited national emergency, which has somehow failed to materialize. General Marshall is asking Congress to declare one, apparently in the hope that this one will really "click."

But the facts are easy to see. Our draftees went to their camps with the expectation of serving 12 months. They anticipated membership in some force of reserve corps after this year of service had expired. They did not bargain for their own Government breaking faith with them. As for the new emergency, it is difficult to find justification for it. China is still holding out in the Far East. Russia has added another battleground to the Nazis' headaches, and even if Russia is conquered it will take millions of Nazis to police the victory. Is Britain more seriously menaced today than she was when the Burke-Wadsworth bill was passed? Not even the British think so. Only the militarists in America find more danger now than there was a year ago. Let us keep a great Army. But let us remember that honesty and faith toward the people of our democracy must be kept too.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD].

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. STRATTON], may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the fact that the people are probably more intensely interested in the problems of the Government today than at any other time in the history of the Republic is proof that our system of government is working. Verily, verily, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

There is no question but that a republican form of government is the best yet devised by the minds of men. No government should be more acceptable to the people than a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Because we have the best form of government yet devised, and because we live in the most prosperous country in the world, we are prone to think that ours is the easiest and freest form of government under which we might live. This is hardly true. To him who appreciates that one of the sternest rules of life is that benefits and responsibilities are always commensurate, our form of government is the most difficult form under which one can live. The grandeur of our great country was accomplished only at great sacrifice of blood and treasure. A man to do his full share for the maintenance of our great country must believe in it; he must love it; he must obey its laws; he must have respect for those in authority; he must uphold its Constitution; he must pay his part for its maintenance and he must fight for it and die for it if necessary. In our country to be a good citizen one must think. He must strive to know what his country is doing and he must strive to cooperate with his country for its advantage.

In the totalitarian countries a citizen is not encouraged to think. In fact, he is admonished not to think too much. All that is demanded of him is that he obey. The function of the dictator is to dictate. That form of government is much easier than ours. And it is surprising how many people there are in the world who would prefer to accept dictation than to risk the consequences of affirmative individual assertions. Dictators thrive best where there are submerged populations. They cannot gain dominion in a country where the people love freedom and will fight to retain it. Should we ever endure a dictator, it will be when the character and stamina of our people shall have been lowered to the degree where we would be satisfied to passively obey rather than to think and to fight, and to affirmatively maintain our freedom.

Today the people of our country are agitated with an intense interest in two national problems. Both of these are closely related. The two problems that I have in mind are: First, our imminence to and our preparation for war and, second, the dangers incident to our enormous national debt and our enormous national expenditures.

I shall not discuss the first of these problems. Our imminence to war and our preparations for war. You know that probably 90 percent of the American people are opposed to war. I should like to ask you to think with me about the dangers incident to our enormous na-

tional debt and our enormous national expenditures. To know that we are now carrying a national debt much more than twice as large as we ever carried before is in itself a profound fact. And to know that we spent money much faster than we spent it in the World War is also a profound fact. But to know that these conditions exist when we are at peace with the world is more than profound—it is appalling. But still more appalling are the facts that this administration has shown not one bit of concern about the situation. It has made not one single effort to economize in any way, but on the contrary has proceeded to spend outside of national defense in a most profligate and reckless way. Every year that this administration has been in power it has spent billions more than it has collected. It is a dangerous situation when a government fails to balance its Budget but when it runs behind billions every year of its existence it is simply terrible. The following is a table showing our national deficits each year of the New Deal:

1933-----	\$2, 245, 452, 980
1934-----	3, 255, 393, 297
1935-----	3, 782, 966, 360
1936-----	4, 952, 928, 957
1937-----	3, 252, 539, 810
1938-----	1, 449, 625, 881
1939-----	3, 600, 514, 405
1940-----	3, 740, 249, 136
1941-----	5, 167, 678, 471

And again the administration shows no concern in a situation which I think is most serious. I refer to the fact that your Ways and Means Committee, which has for many weeks been considering the proposed tax bill, found it very difficult to raise three and one-half billion dollars in taxes. While this seems to be a very small amount in comparison to the tremendous spending of these days, still the people will complain bitterly against it. And at the same time the Government will be spending at the rate of more than one hundred millions a day. In other words, if we consider the twenty millions per day that we are now collecting in taxes and the ten millions per day that the new bill promises to produce, we will only have an income of thirty millions per day as against an outlay of one hundred millions per days with promise of a much greater expense should war be declared. If all appropriations are expended for 1942, we will be spending \$33,311,513,240.88, plus a probable \$7,000,000,000 more that the President has asked for. If we spend thirty-three billions, that will be more than ninety millions per day. If we spend forty billions, that will be one hundred millions per day. What worries me is that if we can, after searching every possible source of taxes, only raise an additional three and one-half billions how is it possible to raise thirty or forty additional millions per day which may be necessary? You may not appreciate the seriousness of this situation today, but you will appreciate it before March 15, 1942, when you will be called upon to pay about 2 months of your salary to the Government in income taxes. And this in addition to the enormous hidden taxes and State and municipal taxes, which you must pay.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Yes; I am always delighted to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, who is one of our oldest Members in point of service and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. KNUTSON. Even to raise three and a half billion dollars it was necessary to tap some new sources?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Yes; the gentleman is exactly right. We tapped every known source. It is quite certain that the people will be surprised when they appreciate just what sources we have tapped.

Let me discuss with you the danger from the failure of the administration to appreciate the necessity for economy. One of the most effective arguments used by Mr. Roosevelt in his first campaign was his promise to cut the governmental expenditures by 25 percent. This argument, with the further fact that the depression had come down upon Mr. Hoover, was primarily responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's first election. It was with a mixture of hope and fear that the people awaited his inauguration. As a gesture toward fulfilling his promise to reduce governmental expenditures, he cut off the soldiers' pensions and the Congress cut off 15 percent from the salaries of its Members and that was about all that was done. He did not keep his promise. The Congressmen had their salaries restored after about 2 years and the soldiers got some of their pensions restored.

Early in his administration, the President invented the term "emergency." He was always in an emergency. Every few days he asked the Congress to surrender some of its powers because he claimed the country was in an emergency. He had called around him a lot of political mavericks who thought that theoretic socialism and satanic communism were political doctrines. The first thing they decided was that everything was wrong so they invented the New Deal. Frankfurter, Hillman, Rosemond, Mordecai Ezekiel, A. A. Berle, and Benny Cohen and others put the thing together. Raymond Moley, Hugh Johnson, Professor Warren, and a few others were called in to run it, but they were soon relieved and the regular gang took it over themselves. They, with Madam Perkins and a few others, have been in charge ever since.

With the magic of this word "emergency," the President succeeded in getting the Congress to appropriate for him shamefully exorbitant amounts of money. This money was spent with a reckless abandon the like of which no man ever saw. I am glad that I protested against many billions of these appropriations and my conscience is freed from that responsibility.

Under a plea of an emergency billions have been appropriated for relief. Much of it was wasted. Billions have been appropriated for Federal Housing and slum clearance and similar social experiments. Much of this went into the hands of profiteers. Millions upon millions have been wasted by a dozen or more new bureaus in the Agriculture and other departments. As a result of this social-

istic transformation, the Government has about all the gold in the world buried in the ground, and the Government practically owns the banks because of the fact that a large portion of the assets of the banks are in Government bonds. And the Government, through the R. F. C., which was established under a Republican administration, is the chief money lender in the world today. It was intended to be an assistance to the people and not to be a financial monster which threatens disaster to the Nation. Because of all this the people have lost faith in the financial structure of the Government and are worried. With deficit upon deficit and with no manifestation of interest on the part of the Government there is nothing ahead of us but inflation and repudiation or war. And war it seems to be. Especially is this the case if the President and his Cabinet can have their way about it. And, my friends, mistake not the fact that we are fooling nobody but ourselves with this false prosperity which is being produced from money derived from excessive taxes and unrestrained borrowing. We will pay for it all in depreciated values, in lost savings, and when the Government will be called upon to take back the millions of houses and other buildings constructed with our money handed out by Jesse Jones we will experience a depression that might easily carry us over the brink. If we were producing lasting wealth we might have a chance, but if we produce only commodities that are to be destroyed in war our loss is total.

Although the national income is now considered to be above \$80,000,000,000, and although the Nation is prosperous, and although the Nation should, under these circumstances, be able to reduce its debts, yet these debts are mounting higher and higher. Yes; but you say to me we are preparing for war, and we must spend for defense materials, yet I say to you, "Yes; we must spend for defense, but why not economize on nondefense expenditures?" Then you ask, "Can that be done without affecting national defense?" I say, "Yes; it can be done." What evidence do I offer? I offer the testimony of the highest fiscal official of the Government, none other than the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau. When Mr. Morgenthau appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of this House, of which committee I am a humble member, I engaged him in an interesting and friendly colloquy which brought from him the statement that we could economize to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 by reducing nondefense expenditures. I was moved to ask these questions of Mr. Morgenthau, because I had gone on record as saying that we could reduce national nondefense expenditures by at least \$1,000,000,000. And, naturally, I felt strengthened in my belief when supported by so eminent an authority as the highest fiscal official of the Nation. Let me read to you what he said and what I said in that colloquy:

Mr. JENKINS. Very well. Here is just one other question I would like to ask you: How do you propose to save the billion dollars? I could not hear your explanation very well.

Secretary MORGENTHAU. I am sorry.

Mr. JENKINS. So am I.

Secretary MORGENTHAU. Well, it is worth doing again.

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

Secretary MORGENTHAU. I pointed out that I thought a billion dollars might be saved from the C. C. C., and the N. Y. A., and public works, and the other nondefense items. The point I made about the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A. is that in view of the large enrollment in the Army, whether there was still the necessity of enrolling boys over 21 years of age in the N. Y. A. and the C. C. C.

And then I said I thought certain things in public works could be postponed. And I pointed out an item of \$500,000,000 for soil conservation in the Department of Agriculture. And I believe that if those items were studied, that it is possible from these and other economies to save a billion dollars in 1942.

From this testimony and from other testimony given frankly by Mr. Morgenthau it was evident that he was giving his honest views. I feel that if Mr. Morgenthau were free from administration restraints, he would reduce these nondefense expenditures by at least \$1,000,000,000 per year. When the news of Mr. Morgenthau's statements came to the ears of the President, through his New Deal satraps, he must have scolded Mr. Morgenthau, for the press seemed to indicate as much. And further indication of this was seen in the refusal of Mr. Morgenthau later to go into detail as to how, in his judgment, this saving could be effected. For when, a few days after he gave his testimony, I wrote him a letter asking for suggestions as to how this amount could be saved he did not reply readily. He did, however, reply after being prodded a little. In his reply he indicated that he "had heard his master's voice." I think, if allowed to follow his own judgment, he would have been glad to cooperate with me and with the committee and with Congress to effectuate this much-needed economy of \$1,000,000,000, but the insatiable spenders of the New Deal said no. They expect to use this money to maintain themselves in power.

Since the press has already carried the correspondence between Mr. Morgenthau and myself, there will be no breach of confidence in my reading these letters to you so that you may judge for yourselves of the merits of my contention and that the New Deal through the President has refused to economize:

MAY 9, 1941.

HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: When you appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on April 24 advocating the passage of a bill seeking to raise additional revenue of \$3,500,000,000, you very properly stated that this proposed increase in taxation was the largest ever attempted in the history of our Government and that it was without precedent.

During your appearance before our committee it was my privilege to ask you a few questions about a matter in which I think the Nation is profoundly interested. I refer to the matter of the reduction of Government expenditures. I mean Government expenditures outside of expenses incident to national defense. At that time you and I agreed that the expense of Government outside of national defense could be reduced at least a billion dollars per year. At that time you expressed as your view that you "thought a billion dollars might be saved from C. C. C. and

N. Y. A. and Public Works and other non-defense items." And you further stated that you thought "certain things in public works could be postponed." And you further stated that you had pointed out an item of \$500,000,000 for soil conservation, which should be studied with the idea that from these various sources it would be possible "to save a billion dollars in 1942."

Further in our discussion I raised the point as to whether it would be possible and practical to reduce all nondefense expenditures by 25 percent. You indicated that it would not be wise to make a general cut of 25 percent applicable to all expenditures but that you thought that if Congress "would reexamine all nondefense items out of the total there would be a possibility of saving a billion dollars."

Now that the public hearings on the big tax program are about to conclude and the committee will soon be writing the bill in executive session, I should like very much if you would give me your specific recommendations on where this reduction of expenditures to the extent of at least a billion dollars per year can be best accomplished.

I hope that you will submit your recommendations to me at the earliest possible moment.

With assurances of profound respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,

THOMAS A. JENKINS.

MAY 20, 1941.

Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JENKINS: I have your letter of May 9, 1941, asking me to furnish you with specific recommendations on how a reduction of \$1,000,000,000 in expenditures can be accomplished.

When I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee I stated that I thought a billion dollars could be saved in the non-defense items included in the 1942 Budget. I suggested that a large part of the savings could perhaps be made in the items for Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, Work Projects Administration, public works, and aids to agriculture, and recommended that these items be reviewed with that in mind. It seems to me, with a Budget contemplating expenditures of more than \$12,000,000,000 on account of national defense alone, which sum is larger than any total Budget we have had during any previous peacetime period, that we should take another look at the nondefense expenditures. This is a matter to be worked out by the Congress in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget, since the Treasury does not have the details that go to make up these nondefense items, including items that I specifically pointed out for review. I feel that as head of the Treasury I have performed my duty to maintain a sound fiscal position for this Government in suggesting that the nondefense expenditures be restudied with a view to eliminating at least \$1,000,000,000. I made this suggestion because of the change in the situation since the Budget was submitted last January.

Sincerely yours,

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

You will note that Mr. Morgenthau suggests that I should properly take this matter up with the Director of the Budget. On May 24, 1941, I wrote Mr. Harold D. Smith, the Director of the Budget, a letter similar to the one I wrote to Mr. Morgenthau. He did not reply for nearly 2 months and not until I had prodded him by telephone. When he did condescend to reply, his reply was just

what I had expected. He made no effort to answer my inquiry.

Again let me say that the two great questions about which the American people are thinking are: First, our imminence to and our preparation for war, and, second, the dangers incident to our enormous national debt and our enormous national expenditures.

You may set down two additional profound facts. First, the administration is anxious to put the country into war. Second, the administration does not want to practice economy.

The administration knows that 90 percent of the American people are opposed to our entrance into the European war and the administration further knows that 90 percent of the people of the country are demanding greater economy in Government.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. If expenditures are not drastically curtailed, we will have to resort to a capital levy.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Yes. The gentleman from Minnesota has propounded a very serious question. I hope it never comes to a capital levy, but it may. Do you know what a capital levy means? It means to take the corpus of your property—that is, that the Government will demand that you sell your property in order to pay your taxes.

Extravagance in public expenditures leads to extravagance in private expenditures, all of which lead to inflation. Leon Henderson and Mr. Morgenthau and others high up in the administration argue that we should discourage the sale and purchase of commodities manufactured from materials needed for defense such as automobiles and articles manufactured from steel. They advocate controlling the sale of these products through a system of levying taxes so high as to limit the sale and production of such articles. This is a brand new theory of taxation which I think is very unwise. The proper way to control this situation is through priorities. These people claim to be very anxious to control spending and thereby to prevent inflation, yet they will do nothing to curtail the spending of money by the United States Government, which is by far the greatest spender in the world. There is no organization in America that spends one small fractional part of the amount of money spent by the Government. Reckless expenditure by the Government is sufficient to bring about serious inflation in this country.

Since I am advocating that a billion dollars can be easily saved from non-defense activities and that a billion dollars can be easily saved from defense activities I probably should justify my position in this respect. This I shall try to do.

In the first place, I maintain that many millions of dollars are appropriated for national defense which are not in fact items of national defense. The administration is taking advantage of the patriotism of the American people

and of Congress and asking for many millions of dollars under the guise of national defense. A study of this situation would show many items grouped as defense items that are nondefense items. As I have heretofore stated, those of us who have served in Congress during the past 8 years know that millions upon millions of dollars have been appropriated under the magic spell of the word "emergency." Now the cry is national defense. Already many millions of dollars have been appropriated for national defense that would not have been appropriated if the full facts were known. It can be easily recalled that in the first World War millions upon millions were squandered in the construction of cantonments. At that time Members of Congress did not know until after the war was over that the Government had bought seven halters for every horse that the Government owned. The same is true today. Our colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has raised his voice in protest. His voice was for a long time the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but finally his voice was heard. He has shown from his investigations that of the expenditure of \$800,000,000 for cantonments that at least two hundred fifty millions of this was wasted. His statements have not been refuted by anyone, but on the contrary they have been approved by the people and the press and by many individuals high in Government positions who know the facts. Mr. ENGEL's investigations only dealt with about one-fourth of the expenditures made for the construction of other Government cantonments and buildings. If the same average of wastefulness would obtain in the construction of these buildings as the ones investigated by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], the wastefulness in this field of Government activities would amount to at least a billion dollars. Therefore, I say that if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] with proper assistance had the time and funds with which to make these investigations for a period of no longer than 2 weeks, he could easily show where the Government has been cheated and robbed of at least a billion dollars.

Who is responsible for this wastefulness? It is not the Congress. It is not the American people because they have clamored in vain for economy. The responsibility rests absolutely in the fact that the administration has at no time shown any indication of a desire to economize. If the President would select men of proven capacity to handle these projects instead of a lot of political racketeers he could save five billion a year.

The Bureau of the Budget has failed miserably in the performance of its intended duties. When the Bureau of the Budget was first established by Congress it was intended to be an impartial Bureau set up for the purpose of accelerating the fiscal transactions between the Congress and the President and of serving both of these divisions of the Government. But the New Deal changed all this under the reorganization bill passed a few years ago, giving unheard of powers to the

President. The Bureau of the Budget is now as completely dominated by the President as is one of his secretaries. It is even housed in the Executive offices of the President.

There is no question that the Bureau of the Budget does recommend appropriations for many items as items of national defense which are clearly not items of national defense. This is done to deceive Congress for the Bureau knows that Congress and the American people are interested in national defense and are inclined to go to extremes in that direction. If these items were listed properly and fairly in their proper classification, many millions of dollars would be saved because these items if listed as nondefense items would be rejected by the Congress.

The New Deal administration has always been in the red any place from two to five billion dollars annually. The Nation is awakening to the fact that millions are appropriated as for national defense when in fact they are not for national defense. The current issue of the Weekly Analysis of Newspaper Opinion says:

Heretofore all protests against spending have emphasized that nondefense items should be cut, while this week 19 percent take an unfavorable attitude on spending in general. The protests are of a weak nature, and no specific call for a cut in defense expenditure is made, but this is the first time in over a year that any substantial part of the press has even faintly intimated displeasure at expanding defense expenditures.

It is impossible in the short time that I have at my disposal to go into great detail, but I shall ask your indulgence for a few minutes to consider the last Budget message from the President dated May 15, 1941, and designated as an "additional urgent defense" message. In this message he asks for \$158,667,020 and says that all but \$146,020 is for defense activities. The President in his letter of transmittal to the Speaker of the House employs the exact language employed by the Director of the Budget in his letter to the President. Therefore the Bureau of the Budget is responsible for the statement that practically all the items listed in that message were defense items. The following is a statement of a part of that message to which I refer:

The amounts recommended for the Department of Labor total \$1,431,600, as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, national defense.....	\$353,000
Commissioners of Conciliation, national defense	183,000
Salaries and expenses, Maternal and Child Welfare, national defense..	878,000
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau	17,600

The amounts recommended for the Federal Security Agency total \$157,107,000, as follows:

Office of Administrator:	
Work-experience training in National Youth Administration facilities:	
Work-experience training program.....	\$56,972,000
Salaries and expenses.....	3,028,000
Education and training, defense workers:	
Vocational courses of less-than-college grade.....	52,400,000

Office of Administrator—Con.

Education and training, defense workers—Continued.

Equipment, immediately available	\$12,000,000
Short courses of college grade	17,500,000
Vocational courses for rural and nonrural youth.....	10,000,000
Refresher and postgraduate courses for nurses.....	1,200,000
Administrative expenses.....	1,272,000
Public Health Service: Emergency health and sanitation	1,235,000
Social Security Board: Selecting, testing, and placement of defense workers.....	1,500,000

Let me comment on these items briefly. The fact that this amount of money asked to be appropriated is for expenditures in the Labor Department presided over by Madam Perkins will immediately arouse the suspicion of Congress and the people.

I notice an item of \$353,000 as salaries and expenses in the Bureau of Labor Standards. The Bureau of Labor Standards is not a recently established Bureau and this large expenditure designated as national defense would in my mind be subject to question.

One hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars is designated as national defense and is to be paid to the Commissioner of Conciliation. This likewise would be subject to question.

But let us consider the next item which calls for an expenditure of \$878,000.

Contract authorizations in Interior Department appropriation law, 1942

Project	Amount of contract authorization in 1942 law	Amount required to complete project in addition to contract authorizations and previous appropriations	Total cost of project
Gila project, Arizona.....	\$500,000	\$10,878,000	\$20,500,000
Colorado-Big Thompson.....	1,500,000	41,738,000	54,288,000
Poise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch.....	500,000	11,100,000	13,100,000
Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....	1,550,000	2,414,000	8,155,000
Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma.....	1,150,000	2,028,000	5,600,000
Provo River project, Utah.....	1,150,000	6,789,000	16,129,000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division.....	1,100,000	4,915,000	18,085,000
Fort Peck project, Montana, transmission lines.....	500,000	4,550,000	5,050,000
National park roads and trails.....	2,500,000	(1)	(1)
Blue Ridge-Natchez Trace Parkway.....	6,000,000	26,300,000	57,800,000
Total.....	16,675,000	110,712,000	198,707,000

¹ Indefinite.

I think that many of these could be postponed in whole or in part whereby a saving of fifteen or twenty million dollars could be made. No doubt there are other projects that illustrate my point more convincingly than these projects that I have designated. I have taken these projects at random and with no prejudice against any of them.

We could save millions of dollars from money wasted in seeking to buy the friendship of foreign countries. The story of the present World War with all the dishonesty and double-dealing practiced by foreign governments should teach us to beware in that respect. How many millions could be saved in that direction I leave to your imagination.

Additional millions could be saved if we were to throttle the various propaganda agencies in this country, many of which owe their origin strictly to New

This is nearly a million dollars and is to be used as indicated for salaries and expenses for maternal and child welfare. Since when in the name of common sense is maternal and child welfare a legitimate item of national defense?

Let us pass to two other large items in this list. One is for nearly \$57,000,000. It is designated as work expense and training program. The other is for the training of defense workers in the amount of \$52,400,000. Mr. Speaker, when the Bureau of the Budget recommends the payment of over \$100,000,000 for training, I ask why not let private industry do much of this?

It would seem to me that there are many Government projects which are to be constructed over a long period of years which could be postponed, in part at least, during these stressful times. I know of two projects in my section of the country calling for the expenditure of probably \$30,000,000 which have been postponed because of the stress for national-defense expenditures. I will call your attention to a project known as the Blue Ridge-Natchez Trace Parkway. The estimated total expense of completing this parkway is \$57,800,000. It is not half completed yet but we have appropriated \$6,000,000 to be spent on this parkway in 1942. I have before me a list of similar projects which illustrate the point I am trying to make. I shall incorporate them in my remarks.

Deal activities. These are costing more than \$100,000,000 and are absolutely worthless.

I have heretofore commented on the terrific expense of our Government and upon the terrific burden of additional taxes that is about to be placed upon the American people. This present Congress—the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress—has already appropriated more than any other Congress in the history of the Republic. For the fiscal year 1942 this Congress has already appropriated the sum of \$33,311,513,240.88 and will no doubt in a few days appropriate the additional \$7,000,000,000 which the President is demanding. This will bring the appropriation to over forty billions. And additional deficiency bills will no doubt be passed raising this total by many additional millions. It is probable that the utmost of taxation that we will

be able to raise for 1942 will be approximately \$15,000,000,000. I am inserting with my remarks a table showing just how this tremendous sum of \$33,311,513,240.88 is made up. In the parallel column I am showing how much was appropriated for the fiscal year 1941. In an-

other column I show that upon every single individual item, both in defense and nondefense expenditures, the amount appropriated for 1942 exceeds the amount appropriated for 1941, with one exception. A small saving was effected in the W. P. A. appropriations.

Appropriation comparisons by dates and departments

Department	Regular supply bill 1942	Regular supply bill 1941	Amounts of increase or decrease
Agriculture.....	\$1,000,500,003.00	\$918,603,918.00	\$141,896,145.00
District of Columbia.....	54,785,686.00	48,765,080.00	6,020,606.00
Independent offices.....	1,414,626,838.00	1,120,243,528.00	294,383,310.00
Interior.....	188,325,923.00	135,383,330.05	52,942,592.95
Labor-Federal Security.....	1,195,861,940.00	1,023,282,690.00	172,579,250.00
Legislative.....	25,002,256.00	23,671,220.00	1,331,036.00
Military.....	10,384,821,624.00	1,499,323,322.00	8,885,498,302.00
Navy.....	3,415,521,750.00	1,308,171,138.00	2,107,350,612.00
State, Justice, and Commerce.....	279,142,477.00	107,149,000.00	171,993,477.00
Treasury—Post Office.....	1,147,624,884.00	1,032,801,095.00	114,823,289.00
War—civil functions.....	228,601,828.00	222,718,717.00	5,883,111.00
Urgent Deficiency.....	393,687,775.00	-----	-----
First deficiency.....	191,478,544.88	-----	-----
Second deficiency.....	1,041,000,000.00	-----	-----
Fourth supplemental national defense, 1941.....	1,376,464,602.00	-----	-----
Fifth supplemental national defense, 1941.....	2,299,767,920.00	-----	-----
Defense aid.....	7,000,000,000.00	-----	-----
Additional urgent defense.....	174,409,630.00	-----	-----
Relief—Work Projects Administration.....	911,390,000.00	1,157,711,357.00	-246,321,357.00
Army clothing.....	175,000,000.00	-----	-----
Merchant ships.....	313,500,000.00	-----	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	40,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Total.....	33,311,513,240.88	16,490,667,262.17	-----
Approximate amount President's last message now being considered by Appropriations Committee.....	7,000,000,000.00	-----	-----
Approximate amount additional request expected before end of session.....	6,000,000,000.00	-----	-----

This statement shows that the amount appropriated for the Department of Agriculture in 1942 is approximately \$142,000,000 more than it was in 1941. I am a friend of the farmer and a friend of the Department of Agriculture, but the activities of this Department have increased more rapidly than the activities of any other Department in the Government. There is absolutely no justification for increasing the expenditures of this Department in this colossal sum of \$142,000,000 when the price of farm products have risen and when we are compelled to spend such stupendous sums for defense.

Here is another appropriation designated as Independent Offices Appropriations. The figures show that the amount appropriated for 1942 is over \$294,000,000 in excess of that appropriated in 1941. This tremendous increase cannot be justified in face of the tremendous clamor in our country for economy.

And again I call your attention to the Labor and Federal Security Departments. If there is any one single Department in the Government activity that has shown its inability to function properly over the last year, it is the Labor Department. Yet in the Labor and Federal Security appropriation \$173,000,000 more has been appropriated for 1942 than for 1941. This is little short of an outrage.

The military appropriation bill shows an increase of nearly \$9,000,000,000. I am making no complaint against this except that I know that there are millions of dollars in that appropriation that will be wasted.

The Navy Department appropriation has been jumped over \$2,000,000,000, but I am making no complaint with reference to that.

Mr. Chairman, the blatant persistence of the administration in increasing the expenditures of these civil nonmilitary and nonnaval functions of the Government by hundred of millions of dollars cannot and will not be justified by the American people when they know the facts.

Mr. Morgenthau was right when he said in effect that a billion dollars could have been saved from the appropriations made in this session of Congress. Since not a single dollar has been saved, but, on the contrary, since the civil function expenditures have been increased by nearly a billion dollars, who is at fault? Have the American people cried for economy in vain? Yes; they have asked for bread and have received a stone. The New Deal continues to ride roughshod over the American people. The President once said this: "Many nations have been wrecked upon the rocks of loose fiscal policy." The New Deal has surely taken our country upon these same rocks. The old ship of state is bumping along on these same rocks. The only chance to save her is to change the skipper and the crew. [Applause.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SELECTEES

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, during the discussion of the Selective Service Act which we passed in September of last year a number of us protested sharply against the 10-year reserve provision in the bill. I do not like to call attention to the matter at this time but possibly the situation that we face where the Congress and the country are to be shoved into a debate over the extension of the liability of these boys

who were taken under the Selective Service Act, makes it my duty to do so.

That 10-year reserve provision in the Selective Service Act, coupled with the language in the so-called National Guard Act, Public, No. 96, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, approved August 27, 1940, makes unnecessary any legislation to extend the active service of the selectees for another year. I wish it were otherwise, but that I think is the law.

I shall read a few sentences from the two acts.

I hold in my hand the Selective Service Act which is Public, No. 783, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 16, 1940, and direct attention to section 3 which governs the liability for service and the liability for reserve duty. Subsection (a) of section 3 provides for the induction and training of up to 900,000 men at any one time. Subsection (b) provides that each man so inducted shall serve for a training and service period of 12 consecutive months unless sooner discharged except when Congress shall declare that the national interest is imperiled. Subsection (c) then says—

each such man after the completion of his period of training and service under subsection (b) shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States.

Note the "shall." He shall be transferred to a reserve component. Then it provides that as a member of such reserve component he—

shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law.

Then there follows the proviso which relieves him from the liability for reserve duty in time of peace if he serves in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard for 2 additional years, but the language winds up—

but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any such man while in a reserve component of such forces from being ordered or called to active duty in such forces.

It seems perfectly clear, then, that the selectee, when he has completed his 12 months of service, shall be transferred into a reserve component either of the land or naval forces, and as a member of that reserve component shall be liable for call to active duty under such law as was then in existence or might be enacted subsequently.

The law governing the active duty of reserve components which was in effect at that time and had been approved, in fact, on the 27th of August 1940, the so-called National Guard Act, Public, No. 96, of the Seventy-sixth Congress, in its first section, reads, in part, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That during the period ending June 30, 1942, the President be, and is hereby, authorized from time to time to order into the active military service of the United States for a period of 12 consecutive months each, any or all members and units of any or all reserve components of the Army of the United States * * * with or without their consent. * * *

I have asked some men in the War Department and also some Members of the House who, I think are pretty good law-

yers—I am not a lawyer—and so far I have not found anyone who will contend that these two laws taken together leave any need for any declaration of emergency legislation to put the selectee into active duty as a Reservist when he has completed his period of inducted training and service. If plain words mean what they say, immediately upon the completion of the 12 months' service and training period under the Selective Service Act of September 16, 1940, the selectee goes into the Reserve and immediately as a member of the Reserve he can be called to active duty under the Reserve Act of August 27, 1940, by which the President already has the authority to order any member of a reserve component into active duty for an additional 12 months.

Indeed, I do not know why there should be any question about it for attention was called to this when the Selective Service Act was under consideration. Several of us protested it at the time. I think the only answer ever given was a suggestion that instead of keeping the boys in for more than a year another class would be called. But it is now proposed to keep them in for more than a year by extending their training period as selectees. If it is to be done, the individual might well prefer to serve his additional time as a Reservist than as a selectee. There are two reasons for that: One is that a member of a reserve component has a better military status than a selectee; the second reason is that additional time spent as a selectee does not reduce his period of liability as a Reservist. The 10 years of liability as a Reservist does not begin to run until the period of training and service as a selectee has ended whether 1 year or extended.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In view of what the gentleman has read and has just stated it would appear that the administration does not want to exercise the power it has under the law and that they want to pass the buck to Congress and make us assume the responsibility for continuing men in the Service.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am not sure that is the reason or whether it is a fact that these two sections have not been generally read in connection with each other, but, certainly, that possibility was explored at the time we were debating the selective-service proposition. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] spoke on the subject at some length, and very forcefully. And, in my remarks of September 7, I said:

The 10-year reserve provision saddles 10 years of uncertainty and liability for training onto a man after he has given his year of service.

Some of us who voted against the bill protested as much as anything else the unequal burden thrown on the boys who were called by the long liability for reserve duty. The proposal now to extend their selectee-training period makes

their term of liability just that much longer.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Do the provisions of law which the gentleman just read give them the right to extend for another year members of the National Guard?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The law gives the President the authority to order into active duty any reserve component for 12 consecutive months. There might be some uncertainty whether a member of the National Guard who had served his 12 months would be liable for an additional 12 months, but there is no question, I think, about the liability of the selectee. The question as to the National Guard may rest on the basic Guard legislation in the National Defense Act when read in connection with subsection (c) of the first section of the Selective Service Act.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, the four freedoms advocated by President Roosevelt for the world have been thrown into discard when we consider what New Deal administrators are doing to American producers of dairy, beef, and feed products. Un-American activities on the part of bureaucrats in Washington against the interests of millions of our fellow citizens is the order of the day.

I refer in particular to the activity of Secretary Claude Wickard and some of the Bureau chiefs under his jurisdiction in a recent Nation-wide radio broadcast from the Department of Agriculture urging American consumers to buy and eat oleomargarine instead of butter.

For the first time in the history of our country the Department of Agriculture, which was created to protect and aid American farmers, has inaugurated a Nation-wide propaganda program to sabotage and scuttle the dairy industry—the largest unit in our agricultural structure.

It may be that Secretary Wickard has little knowledge of what is going on in his Department, for he has devoted most of his time since appointed in the Cabinet to making speeches over the Nation, strongly urging that our country enter the European war. Nevertheless, the Secretary is responsible for official pronouncements of employees in his Department, and he should remain on the job to look after them.

When I turned on my radio in Minnesota on the morning of July 5 I was amazed to hear representatives of the Consumers Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture brazenly extol for 10 minutes the virtues of oleomargarine in a cleverly worded radio skit. The radio performers, presumably employees of the Department of Agriculture, did their level best to put over the idea that oleomargarine, under the new formula as promulgated by Paul V. McNutt in charge

of the Food and Drug Administration, who is also seeking to destroy the dairy industry, was equal, if not superior, to butter in food value, and they boldly urged consumers to buy oleo instead of butter.

What a slap at more than 3,000,000 dairy farmers who toil from dawn to late at night to supply the Nation with the most healthy food product known to Nature since the beginning of time. Who ever heard of an agency of the Federal Government publicly advertising a synthetic product, or any other product, as far as that goes? Can it be that some of our Federal officials are financially interested in foreign coconut plantations or in manufacturing plants engaged in the production of oleomargarine?

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an immediate investigation of this matter by a committee in Congress. We cannot permit Federal departments and their employees to maliciously and willfully carry out policies to wreck any branch of agriculture or any other segment of our economic structure. If Secretary Wickard is not responsible, he should find out what is being done in his Department, and the responsible officials should be summarily dealt with. I also ask that Paul V. McNutt and his Food and Drug Division be investigated by the same committee. The employees of this agency have been sniping to injure the legitimate distribution of wholesome dairy products.

A little over a year ago President Roosevelt urged the purchase of Argentine beef, because, he said, "It was cheaper and better than beef produced on American farms." Now the Department of Agriculture urges American consumers to buy oleomargarine instead of butter, because, they say oleo is just as good as butter under the new McNutt standard, and cheaper. What are we coming to in this country? And this is not the end. I predict that, over the protest of more than 120 Republican Representatives in the House and other Members of Congress, and against the unanimous opposition of American producers, the President and the Secretary of State will shortly announce drastic reductions in tariff duties on foreign dairy products, beef, flax, and other competitive farm products in the trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay. An attempt also may be made in these agreements to set aside the Sanitary Convention which now prohibits the importation of beef from cattle infected with hoof-and-mouth disease. Members of the House, there will be a day of reckoning, but why must we wait so long to get justice?

Mr. Chairman, when Cicero lamented the conditions of the times and the decay of public morals before the Senate of the Roman Republic of his day he must have had a weather eye ahead for conditions that would break out in this Republic under what Hugh Johnson calls the "Fourth New Deal." Assuredly now, as then, the time is out of joint when employees on the public pay rolls are allowed, without rebuke, to conduct vast propaganda campaigns not only in the interest of one class of society against another, but in the interest of certain manufacturers of synthetic foods against

the interest of those who produce the natural foods of the farm.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I grew to manhood in a period when citizens regarded their Government as primarily an agency to maintain peace and order and to establish conditions under which the various elements of society could proceed with some degree of liberty, provided that they did not tread upon each other's toes. I was taught that the duty of government is to permit the greatest amount of liberty possible without ensuing disorder, and that the Government should not take sides among its citizens. It is true, during the past decade, I have seen much of the subversive work of the "lavender" lawyers, "pink" economists, and the "mauve" home-economic ladies, operating together on Uncle Sam's pay rolls in an effort to transform our social institution so that a vast and intricate network can be spread to control the individual lives of our people from Washington, but never before, to my knowledge, has the radio been used so blatantly by them to advertise a food product or to attempt to turn the trend of consumption from one food product to another.

Now, what are the facts? The facts are that we are in the midst of another wild wave of dietary fad-ism. We think we can eat almost anything and go to a drug store and buy a bottle of vitamin pills and everything will be all right. We are being led to believe that we can take low-grade fats and fortify them with vitamins and make a product which is as good as that which Nature makes. This reminds me of that school of diet, which only a few years ago recommended living on cracked wheat and walking barefooted every morning in the fresh dews of the grass. Such fads pass with growing knowledge.

Notwithstanding the admissible benefits which may come from artificially vitaminizing some of these low-grade foods, I happen to know that many great scientists, who are seeking the truth, are not yet convinced that the so-called "fortified, synthetic foods" will produce the same constructive results in nutrition that is known to come from the intake of natural foods containing both known elements and certain unknown elements which these scientists are trying to isolate in order to explain, for example, why milk and its byproducts behave as they do in nutrition.

But the insidious part of this Government-sponsored propaganda in not so much in favor of using oleomargarine in baking as it is in encouraging American housewives to put it on the table, where butter has its chief consumption outlet. It is a campaign to change American habits. It is virtually a public conspiracy against the farmers. Its success will harm millions of domestic producers.

Mr. Chairman, is this the last blow directed against the dairy farmers? How long are they to be the economic shock troops of the New Deal? The triple A has already diverted permanently more than 30,000,000 acres of land from the favored basic crops of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice. Encouragement has been given to the producers of these crops

to plant extensively grasses, clovers, and the like. Little attention was also paid by the Government to the enforcement of the Boileau amendment, designed to protect dairy farmers from overproduction in conjunction with the triple-A program. As a result the total production of milk has increased steadily to where, this year, it will probably be more than 117,000,000,000 pounds. This will be an increase of about 6 percent over last year's production. On top of this the Government is asking for an additional 8 percent increase in production over that of the present year in order to supply the somewhat nebulous needs of the Allies and of the stricken democracies when, as, and if the present World War is over.

At the present time the Government says it needs 250,000,000 pounds of cheese, 200,000,000 pounds of dry skimmed milk, and 15,000,000 cases of evaporated milk for export. What is it doing to increase the domestic-butter consumption except to urge consumers not to eat butter and to eat oleomargarine? On the 1st of July our butter holdings totaled over 120,000,000 pounds, the greatest storage holdings on record, and nearly 40,000,000 over the holdings on the same date a year ago. These butter holdings this year are more than 18,000,000 pounds above the average for the past 5 years.

Now, everyone knew that butter production would increase this year, but in the face of it the Secretary of Agriculture removed butter from the stamp list, and thus denied to a vast body of persons on relief and in very low income groups the opportunity of buying butter at prices relatively competitive with oleomargarine. By that act the Secretary closed a yearly outlet of more than 3,000,000 pounds over the same month's production a year ago. The combination of the order removing butter from the stamp list and the propaganda campaign conducted by the Government agencies during the past months to increase the consumption of oleomargarine is certainly doing its work.

Mr. Chairman, these facts which I have given to the House in regard to the activities of Federal oleomargarine salesmen, who are on the Government pay roll, are of such tremendous significance to millions of dairy farmers in this country as to warrant an immediate investigation by a committee of Congress. I demand such an investigation, and I also insist that the Department of Agriculture stop for all time the activities of its employees in their attempt to scuttle and injure American dairy farmers.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the Congress has appropriated a good national defense. What we need now is to realize that from now on we cannot merely talk a good national defense. We need build a good national defense. We need action, not words. I am going to give you some figures, all from official sources, which will show the promise and the performance, the words and the actions, on aircraft production. These are not things that you heard around some place,

but official estimates and reports. No one can make these figures parse out exactly, because they are apparently deliberately confusing, but certain results stand out clearly from an analysis of them.

First. Our responsible public officials have consistently overestimated our future production of aircraft;

Second. They have repeatedly overstated our current production;

Third. According to their own estimates of our needs, our production schedules are lagging behind our needs; and

Fourth. Our own armed forces are not getting the planes they say they need.

These constantly conflicting statements from public officers charged with this responsibility are disturbing. They are deliberately meant to be confusing and deceptive. Whom are they intended to fool? I do not believe they fool Hitler or any of our potential enemies. This administration is apparently trying to mislead the American public and by the adroit manipulation of the figures make them think they are getting adequate defense production when they are not. It will be remembered that a year ago, April 16, 1940, the President made his first great national-defense speech, and glibly spoke of a goal of 50,000 planes, to be produced in 2 years, and he asserted that by that time American industry would be in a position to produce 50,000 a year. The National Defense Advisory Commission immediately reduced this goal, and during the summer of 1940 the Defense Commission drew up a 2-year program for the production of about 40,000 planes from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942, 18,000 being for the Army, 7,000 for the Navy, and about 14,000 for the British orders. There have been additional orders since 1940, so that there are now more than 44,000 planes on order.

What about delivery of these planes? Are they being delivered up to schedule? As I say, it is hard to get these figures, but let us look at some of the statements we have. On the 3d of September 1940 the National Defense Advisory Commission issued a boastful statement entitled "Building for Defense." In this the Commission set forth a schedule of what it expected airplane production would be in the United States for the next year and a half. Let me read you one statement from this pamphlet, and I quote:

We are turning out roughly 1,000 planes a month now. Early next year we will be turning out 2,000 a month. By the end of next year (1941) we will be turning out 3,000.

Let us see whether this schedule has been lived up to. Remember the statement was made in September 1940. The O. P. M. issued a press release on May 29, 1941, and according to this press release, 586 airplanes were produced in August 1940, and 670 in September 1940, at the very time that the pamphlet of the Defense Commission said "We are now producing 1,000 planes a month."

Mr. Chairman, at that rate we were 33 percent behind schedule in the month of September 1940. This pamphlet went on to say "early next year," that would be 1941, "we will be turning out 2,000." I take it that "early next year" would be at least February 1941. According to the before-mentioned press release of the Office

of Production Management, 972 planes were turned out in February. Thus we were producing less than half of the number that the National Defense Advisory Commission predicted we would be producing in that month. The statement went on, let me remind you, "by the end of next year," that would be 1941, "we will be turning out 3,000." We are not yet at the end of the calendar year 1941. We are only half way through it. But according to the Office of Production Management, in the month of June we produced 1,476 airplanes of all types for all uses. We have not even approached the figure that the Defense Commission set for early in 1941.

In October 1940 we had some revised estimates of airplane production. This new schedule called for production of 2,068 airplanes in April 1941, and 2,466 in June 1941. What were the facts? In April 1941 we produced 1,389 planes, as against the 2,068 estimated, and in June 1941 we produced 1,476 planes, as against an estimated 2,466.

A little later in 1940 Mr. Knudsen presented a still lower schedule of airplane production. This called for a production of 1,000 planes in December 1940, more than 1,600 in April 1941, 2,200 in July 1941, and 2,700 in February 1942. And this revision has not been lived up to so far. In December 1940 we produced but 900 planes as against an estimate of 1,000. In April 1941 we produced 1,384 planes as against an estimate of 1,600. The month of July 1941 has not been completed but it seems very dubious that we will produce 2,200 planes this month as estimated, for in June we produced but 1,476 planes.

From these over-all figures it is quite apparent that we are not getting the production of airplanes that the American public has been led to believe by informed Government officials that they could well anticipate. As to why we are not getting airplanes produced, that is another matter. The point I am here interested in is that we have not been getting production in accordance with the schedules that officials in the Defense Commission and the O. P. M. have held out to the American people as schedules of deliveries.

When it comes to the Navy Department we are in a very good position to compare actual production with the schedule of deliveries. On January 7, 1941, Admiral Towers, head of the Bureau of Aeronautics, presented before the House Committee on Naval Affairs a schedule of airplane deliveries for 1941. According to this schedule we were to receive 334 planes for the Navy in January, 263 in February, 299 in March, 334 in April, and 393 in May. This would make a total of 1,629 planes during the first 5 months of 1941. In a press conference on May 21, 1941, Secretary of the Navy Knox presented the actual deliveries of airplanes to the Navy for the first 4 months of 1941. In January, according to this schedule, instead of the 334 planes projected, only 297 were delivered. In February only 183 were delivered instead of the scheduled 263. In March the deliveries amounted to 243 planes as against the projected 299, and in April 273 planes were delivered instead of the scheduled

334. In this press conference Secretary Knox attempted to leave the impression without directly saying so that the production of naval airplanes was ahead of schedule. During the first 4 months of 1941 the delivery of airplanes to the Navy Department was 19 percent behind schedule.

Now, when we turn to the May 1941 figures, the picture becomes even worse. We do not have any direct statement of how many planes were delivered to the Navy in May, but we know how many planes were on hand at the end of April and we know how many planes were on hand at the end of May. Secretary Knox, in the above-mentioned press conference, said that on April 30 the Navy had 3,476 planes. In the House Hearings on the Second Deficiency Bill, page 280, it is stated that there were 3,704 planes in the Navy on May 31, 1941. On this basis the net accession of planes by the Navy Department in May was 228, as against a scheduled delivery of 393. Then for the first 5 months of 1941 the scheduled accession of airplanes by the Navy was 1,629. The actual increase in the air force of the Navy during that period was but 1,224. Consequently, it is quite apparent that the production of airplanes for the Navy during the first 5 months of 1941 was 25 percent behind schedule. Admiral Towers, last Tuesday, told a House committee that actual deliveries of naval planes for the first 6 months of 1941 fell 20 percent short of estimates, saying only 1,547 were delivered. Why should the administration try to fool the public and make them believe that we are achieving adequate national defense, when production of vital items such as planes is lagging way behind?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, long ago I was taught that open confession is good for the soul. I wonder if you Members of Congress are as confused as I am on some aspects of the defense program and what is happening in the United States of America.

I looked at this bill this morning for the first time with real trepidation in mind and heart, and found myself baffled in analyzing the efficiency of the expenditures that are being made at the present time. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] indicated to us this morning that, including the lease-lend and the completion of the two-ocean Navy, we will have expended for national defense up to this time fifty-two thousand million dollars. Estimate that in the terms of the going Treasury rate of interest, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of 2½ percent—

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not "expended"; but we have appropriated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct. We have appropriated that amount. When it is expended and the long, green paper, otherwise known as Government securities, are issued from the well-oiled printing presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, you estimate the interest

at 2½ percent, and you can see what the carrying cost of this tremendous program will be. Reconcile yourself right now to a \$100,000,000,000 debt. We have not seen the end of the expenditure. And, if my arithmetic is correct, 2½ percent on \$100,000,000,000 will be two and one-half billion dollars annually to carry this tremendous load, an amount infinitely more than the whole expenditure of government only a comparatively few years ago.

I am concerned. Someone has estimated that this program is going to cost \$15 per month for the average American family. What about the dislocation that is going to ensue? To what extent is Congress indulging in and devoting some profound thought to the things that must be done as compensatory devices as we go along to prevent the deluge? We might, in all conscience, say just as Louis XIV did a long time ago, "After us, the deluge." I am frankly alarmed that that may be the case. I am alarmed about the dislocations that are beginning to manifest themselves already.

I have a young radio industry out in Peoria. Once they employed 60 of the finest radio craftsmen of the country. They may have to fold up in a short time. Why? They are too small to get a primary defense contract. They have not been able to get a subcontract, despite all my fussing with the Signal Corps and the O. P. M. They do not have an A-1 priority rating. So there is a little industry that must fold up and cease doing business. We are informed from reasonably authoritative sources now that 10 whole industries, by virtue of the impact of priorities, must fold up unless they find defense contracts. You cannot adapt machinery devoted to one type of commodity overnight to the mechanical requirements of defense commodities, and the result is what? Not being able to get their material with which they have been articulating before, they stop. What about the men who are employed in those factories? Their work terminates. We are beginning now to be confronted with the amazing, paradoxical spectacle of spending billions upon billions only to find that ultimately the static unemployment factor in the country will be bigger than it was before.

When the work-relief bill was on the floor what did you read in the report? Defense contracts awarded to only 761 counties in the United States out of a total of 3,073 counties. That is the reason there was \$884,000,000 provided for the work-relief program. There has been no diffusion of these benefits. We are beginning now to see the various dislocations one place and another. That ought to be cause for real concern not only to every Member of Congress, but to every businessman as well.

We are going to have a tax bill next Tuesday—\$3,500,000,000. Is there anybody so naive and so simple in his mental processes that he does not recognize now the inadequacy of that tax bill to these enormous expenditures? It is only the beginning and it is a drop in the bucket to the heavy impositions that will be made upon the American people, and in proportion as they are made, there

come further dislocations of our industrial and agricultural economy.

Another thing that disturbs me as I think of the \$7,000,000,000 now before us, is a dislocation of the productive capacity of America. The other day I was out in California. The air-crash committee spent 5 days in the Lockheed plant. Last Friday morning we went to the Douglas plant. To the same extent I am afraid I take issue with my friend from Ohio [Mr. Vorvys] as to their capacity to make airplanes. I saw Jimmy Mattern, the great pilot, sit in the one thousandth bomber and start off for Montreal. But I found out also that the reported military imperatives are said to be such that the air lines of the country can secure no planes to take care of the growing business, except for planes that are destroyed, and except for parts for planes that they are operating at the present time. All of it has gone overboard. So here is a great industry which carried 3,000,000 passengers in 1940, which was estimated to carry 11,000,000 in 1945, which has an unofficial curbstone over it at the present time which will prevent its expansion.

I suppose we call it sacrifice in the interest of the country. Perhaps it is right. I will go along with the program so long as they quit delivering transport planes so that other countries can open up more commercial air lines. I want to be thinking a little about America and about the safety of the people who ride the skyways of the country today. Considering the sacrifices we are making for other countries, can we be deemed selfish if we give a little thought to the safety and welfare of our own people and our own enterprises?

You read in the paper this morning of the growing divergence of opinion between Mr. Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman, of the O. P. M. Mr. Henderson wants to halve the auto production immediately. Mr. Knudsen says it must be done progressively. Mr. Henderson says he has the power to do it. We shall see. You fellows from Michigan, from the productive auto centers of the country, what will it do to the boys who are working out there? Hundreds of thousands of them would be put out of work because of a rather capricious and arbitrary imposition of an order which says that starting on the first day of a certain month production will be diminished by 50 percent of what it normally was in the year 1940.

What would happen as the result of that kind of action in terms of revenue production, revenue and wealth that will be lost? And yet we come along with a tax bill to squeeze infinitely more money out of a diminished production and a diminished creation of wealth in the country. Can we, the lawmaking body, stand idly by without making some serious and profound study of that growing economic problem? I realize that if there is not to be a cataclysm at the end of this defense path the time for action is right now; and I am beginning to think seriously in terms of opposing some of these broad delegations of authority and in my humble way doing what little I can

to see that we do not continue to dislocate the industrial picture of the country too far.

And finally let me remind you how painful it will be when D-day comes. We hear so much about M-day, but do not forget there will be a D-day when it is anticipated that the soldiers will go home. I went through D-day in 1919 or 1920 as I was demobilized at Fort Dodge, Iowa. On the next D-day thousands and hundreds of thousands will be demobilized in the cantonments all over the country. We are producing a two-ocean Navy. You have got to man battleships whether there is a war or not. There will be over 600 vessels, including auxiliaries, in our two-ocean Navy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It will require a maintenance force of 550,000 men. There will be 25,000 military airplanes in the country. Are they to deteriorate on the ground or are men to fly them and keep in training? And what will be the cost to the Government when it is all over? Reckon it on the basis of naval tonnage at \$500 a ton and on the basis of \$1,500 per man in the Army. This will give you some idea of the cost. When it is all over we may well be looking for the storm cellars, but it will be too late to look for the storm cellar then. The time is at hand when you and I, charged with great responsibility for hundreds of thousands of people in our respective constituencies, are going to have to give some attention to it. I am concerned about the little industries that are going to pot. I am concerned about the great unemployment problem. Then once more we must have a glorified public-works program calling for the expenditure of additional billions. So instead of diminishing the debt it is going to be carried to greater astronomical heights.

As we carry this enormous problem of dealing with a greatly distorted fiscal economy and can scarcely see clearly ahead, will people then rise in their despair and clamor for a strong man with autocratic powers to lead the way out of the wilderness?

If that should ever happen, who will then say that American democracy has come to an end and that the distortions of war and war preparation have provided for us the very type of government against which the defense effort of America is leveled at the present time?

I shall at no time quarrel with necessary defense expenditures, but our difficulty arises in interpreting the word "necessary." Is it, for instance, necessary that we should expand every quartermaster depot in the country and build a large number of new buildings which, in strict fact, might be placed in the class of nonvital projects? Consider also for a moment the vast appropriations that have been made and the capacity of this country or any agency therein to expend such appropriations efficiently and effectively within the space of a year.

Somewhere I saw a reference that Rolls-Royce liquid-cooled motors which were quoted at about \$15,000 each a year

ago have now jumped to nearly \$21,000. Is there any excuse for that kind of a situation or is it the natural result of making it appear that we are doing an effective job for the defense of this country merely by the quantity of money that is expended and the amount of contracts which are awarded?

From time to time I have scanned the list of contract awards and the types of commodities which are being purchased and cannot help but wonder whether all of these are indispensable to the defense establishment of this country. Obviously I cannot speak as an expert, but one can apply common sense and some experience to this matter in struggling with his doubts.

One thing is certain as one seeks to get a perspective of what is happening at the present time and what conditions we must confront when the military perils are at an end. Conditions will be ideal for an over-all and major social and economic operation upon the country. For years we have heard so much about planning from the President and his advisers. A host of books have been written on social planning and social control. We have become quite plan-conscious. Heretofore there have been people on the defensive against a planned economy to place the burden of proof upon planners to show that a planned economy would work. As one now envisions the growing psychology in the country and the forces which are operative, it may well be that the burden of proof will be upon a gallant group of real defenders of the American scheme of life to show that planning will not work.

For the last 8 years we have had but partial planning in various fields of governmental enterprise. In the field of finance one needs but mention the R. F. C., the F. D. I. C., the H. O. L. C., the S. E. C., and others.

In the field of industry one sees the hand of partial planning in such agencies as the ancient N. R. A., the N. L. R. B., the Wages and Hours Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the T. V. A., the U. S. H. A., and many others.

In the field of agriculture we have seen the application of a partial plan in the form of production controls, marketing acts, surplus disposal, and the various modifications of these three basic approaches to our farm problem.

Partial planning, as everyone knows, can reach but a definite proportion of our people and must obviously be somewhat hit and miss. In many cases the effects are quite disturbing, and those who are devoted to the philosophy of a planned economy are sure of two things. The first is that partial planning cannot succeed. The second is that they anticipate a blow-up as a result of the enormous debt, the immense debt-carrying charge, the dislocation of international trade, the dislocation of the productive capacity of this country, the emphasis on military needs, the imposition of priorities throughout the industry and commerce of the country, the factor of rising prices, and the tremendous tax burden which is being accumulated for this generation and the generations to come.

after. They know that when the catchism arises there may be no going back and that it will be the signal for them to move forward for a completely planned economy in this country. Who will deny that the broad grants of power which are requested of the Congress such as the property-seizure bill, the enormous blank-check appropriations, the lend-lease bill, and other measures which will be presented to the Congress will be the vehicle to be employed to bring planning to our country?

This, then, gentlemen, is the time to carefully scrutinize the request for power and appropriations which are made upon the Congress every week. This is the time to try to dip into the future and envision the forces of dislocation which are already at work. This is the time to appreciate that the death of small businesses, the certain growth of unemployment in industries which are so unfortunate as to be unable to procure priorities or defense contracts, the proposal to impose a regimented price system upon the various lines of industries and businesses of the country, the siphoning off of purchasing power by means of an extraordinary tax bill are not so many unrelated and accidental results but rather are symptoms of the large dislocations which lie ahead.

I wish I had a complete and entire answer to these disturbing problems but at the moment let me conclude this discourse by suggesting that each request for funds and each request for expanded Executive authority be measured and interpreted in the light of the movement toward a planned economy when the present conflict is at an end and the slow but certain break-down of the American way.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time not with any thought of augmenting or amplifying some of the statements which have been made by the distinguished members of the Committee on Appropriations but rather with the idea of presenting to the members of the committee some thoughts I have been able to gather after having talked with some of the folks back home.

In the first place, I want to emphasize from what I have been able to gather that the country is absolutely sold on the idea of national defense, that the people back home want to see every effort brought to bear in their Government so that our Army will be invulnerable, so that the Navy will be in a position to resist aggression, and so that any attempt of a foreign invader to precipitate himself upon our shores will be a failure. Fifteen months have passed since the Congress, apprehensive and concerned, at the behest of the people, began to appropriate vast sums for the protection of our country and the furtherance of our national-defense program. We have now reached, with the passage of the bill under consideration, a total of appropriations of some \$52,000,000,000, including the lease-lend program. Like some of the other Members, I feel it is high time to take cognizance of the fact that the great majority

of the American people must sooner or later realize, along with the Congress, that a serious economic situation is facing us or will face us as the months go on.

Unlike many, I believe that if the United States is ever brought into real military and fighting shape, it will be absolutely invulnerable and will be able to resist every power an aggressor can bring against us; but I do feel that, unless the men in authority, who have been charged with the construction and the managing of this great and gigantic military attempt, realize their duty is a responsibility to the American people, the program we are all striving so hard to complete will not succeed in the objectives we are now looking for.

There is one more point. Before I sought reelection to the Congress, and I am sure this applies to every other Member, I felt, and I was not afraid to say it to the people of my district, that any attempt on the part of either capital, entrepreneurs or labor to sabotage this program would be treasonable, and I repeat at this time, Mr. Chairman, it is absolutely necessary to see to it that the boys in our training camps are equipped so that they can make this Nation indefatigable.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, the timely warning sounded by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] was most pertinent. The observations made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] indicating his disturbed state of mind emphasize the dire difficulties and serious situation which we face today. I feel that neither of these gentlemen appeared to be critical of the Appropriations Committee. I think both of them sought to emphasize not only to the Appropriations Committee but to the membership of the House as a whole its responsibility today. As for myself, however, I think a very large share of the responsibility rests not with the Congress but with the executive branch of the Government. I believe a large part of the difficulty with which we are confronted today is due to the glaring inconsistencies and the dangerous vacillations which have marked the defense program since it started.

Let me point out just one incident developed during the course of the hearings on this new appropriation bill. I believe this incident is characteristic of much of the lack of planning and programming on the part of the executive branch of the Government. The Navy sought to justify a request for a substantial sum of money for the new air station in Newfoundland. During the course of that justification it was disclosed that in February of this year the plans of the defense program were that but one squadron was to be housed at Newfoundland and the expenditures for the air station there were on that basis. Mark you, that was February 1941. Yet we are here in July with the Navy Department coming to us and telling us that the program as of February of this

year with reference to this air station at Newfoundland has been thrown out of the window and that instead of the planning as contemplated but a few short months ago an entirely new plan has been projected.

I say to the House today that we cannot economize, we cannot run the business of the Government with any sense of efficiency if inconsistencies and vacillations of this kind continue. Nor can we have the defense which we hope for. Mark you, by the admission of the admiral charged with the responsibility of constructing the shore stations, the costs as a result of the changes which have been made, represent not only the additional costs of the new structures, but the further costs made necessary by reason of having a dual project rather than a single project.

It is an easy thing to bask today in the favor of popular acclaim with reference to a defense project. It is easy to stand here in the well of the House and shout, "I am for national defense. I will back every defense program," but I join with my friend from Ohio and with my friend from Illinois in the warning sounded that it is high time that we examine carefully, and if need be critically, the defense program. Consistency and competency go hand in hand. I believe the American people have the right to know what our objectives are, and the policies by which those objectives are to be reached. I throw out the question now, Why is it that in less than a month we have a new appropriation bill before us for national defense? It has been but a few weeks ago that a large supplemental item was here for national defense. What is it to be, a monthly program?

Is there a lack of courage on the part of the administration which suggests that the costs of the defense program must be given in small doses? Why must we be fed one appropriation bill after another, all intended for the same purpose? Oh, I know the excuse that is at hand. I know the excuses about shifting, changing world conditions, and probably even new secret allies; but I say to you, there has been ample time for the administration and those identified with the military establishments of the country to decide upon a policy, to set an objective, and to determine upon a method and then to have the candor, the forthrightness and the frankness to come to the country and to the Congress and tell them what the costs and the sacrifices are to be.

Opinion is practically unanimous today that the United States is still not adequately prepared to defend itself and its possessions against attack and the progress to date of the emergency national-defense program is generally unsatisfactory. Now we are called upon to approve another many billion dollar supplemental national defense appropriation bill, and we know that still others are in the offing. There is no alternative but to provide the additional billions, for we must be prepared to defend the security of the United States and its vital interests. There is no retreat from that and time is of the essence. But I am constrained to say that I have no real

confidence that the billions which we are now appropriating are allocated to the proper places and will be spent expeditiously and efficiently in the best interests of our defense.

For more than a year now we have been appropriating billions for defense as requested by the President and the armed forces in one bill after another. But we have had no real plan to guide us and the objectives of the defense program have constantly shifted and changed. It is apparent that a year ago the administration had no clear idea of what it was driving at and little concept of what the program was going to cost. Inconsistent and contradictory statements of our defense policy have been made by the score. The President and his spokesmen talked loosely about "adequate preparedness," "defending the Western Hemisphere," and making the United States the "arsenal of democracy." But there was no clear statement of policy and objectives with a plan for their accomplishment.

A discussion of the objectives and plans of the present defense program of the administration requires that some attention be given to the record of the New Deal in respect to national defense prior to the outbreak of the present war. There is no need to go into detail about the early New Deal record, as the question has often been aired in the past. But it is desirable to outline the chief issues, since they have a distinct bearing upon the present chaotic state of unpreparedness and help explain the vacillations in policy and lack of planning in the present crisis.

For a period of about a decade and a half after the close of the first World War the leading nations of the world supported—with many qualifications, it is true—a policy of limitation of armament. Germany was completely disarmed, and the Washington and London Naval Disarmament Conferences of 1922 and 1930 established the principle of naval armament limitation on the basis of relativeity—the 5-5-3 ratio for Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, respectively. Our Army consisted of only 122,000 enlisted men in 1933, but our national defenses were probably adequate in view of world conditions.

At the very time that President Roosevelt came into office, March 1933, two events occurred that should have changed the course and direction of our national-defense program. On January 5, 1933, Hitler became Chancellor of the German Reich, and on March 5, 1933, he secured a majority of the membership of the Reichstag. Later in March of the same year Japan withdrew its membership from the League of Nations. These two events certainly changed the world picture on armaments.

I need not dwell at length, Mr. Chairman, on the disastrous consequences of the London Economic Conference in 1933 or on the factors which caused the wrecking of that gathering. The responsibility for the unfortunate turn has been established.

In due course Hitler moved forward, step by step, building up his army, his navy, and his air force. Little, however, was done here, despite the fact that Army

and naval intelligence officers were stationed in Europe who had every opportunity to see the Hitler machine in the making.

In 1938 an expansion program of 20 percent for the Navy was proposed, but nothing to speak of was suggested at that time for the Army.

It should be said to the credit of the administration that the Vinson-Trammell Act in 1934 provided for building the Navy up to treaty strength.

It was practically the same provision as the Hale-Britten bill of 1932, which had passed the Republican Senate, but was killed by the Democratic House committee. But the picture on naval armament was completely changed by the fact that Japan gave written notice on December 30, 1934, that it would terminate the Washington Treaty at the end of 1936. The attempt of the President to secure in 1935 a new treaty or the extension of the old ones failed and the limitations expired at the end of 1936. Japan and Great Britain immediately started extensive building programs.

On January 28, 1938, the President addressed a message to Congress recommending a 20-percent increase in naval tonnage to keep abreast of changes in the British, Japanese, and other navies. He stated in part:

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is my constitutional duty to report to Congress that our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increases for that reason. * * *

Adequate defense means that for the protection not only of our coasts but also of our communities far removed from the coast we must keep any potential enemy many hundred miles away from our continental limits.

We cannot assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean and the other coast would with certainty be safe. We cannot be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects, therefore, the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States.

It is interesting to note that there is no mention in the President's message of protecting all of the Western Hemisphere. Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, testified before the House Naval Affairs Committee that even with the 20-percent increase the Navy would not be sufficiently strong to arrange for the protection by the United States of the Philippines against any major power and that the increased Navy could afford protection to only one coast at a time. At that time the Navy knew little about Japan's expansion program but judged it to be substantial. Yet the Navy was apparently satisfied with the 20-percent increase as indicated in the following excerpt from testimony in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on April 4, 1938, pages 3 and 4:

The CHAIRMAN (Senator WALSH). Admiral Leahy, does the Navy Department believe that this bill provides all that is necessary for a proper size Navy to defend American interest?

Admiral LEAHY. The Navy Department is of the opinion that the Navy authorized in this bill will be sufficient to provide an adequate defense to America providing the foreign nations do not expand their navies beyond what we now believe they are doing. It is not, in

my opinion, sufficiently strong to insure our being successful against foreign attack, but it is believed to be sufficient to provide reasonable assurance.

The 20-percent increase was authorized.

The first step taken by the President to strengthen our Army in any significant sense came in January 1939. This was nearly a year after Hitler had taken Austria and several months after Munich. On January 12 he sent a special message to Congress asking for the appropriation of \$525,000,000 for an emergency program. Only \$210,000,000 was to be spent before the end of the fiscal year 1940. The Army was to receive \$450,000,000, the Navy \$65,000,000, mainly for bases, and \$10,000,000 was for training civilian air pilots.

The chief item in the request for the Army was \$300,000,000 for approximately 3,000 airplanes. The authorized strength of the Army Air Corps was increased from 4,120 to 6,000. In this connection the President said:

No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations.

A little over a year later the President himself was advocating 50,000 airplanes on hand and 50,000 a year production.

The major share of the balance of the Army appropriation went for critical items of equipment for the so-called initial protective force of 400,000 men. No expansion in personnel was requested and several important items such as urgent personnel and adequate Panama Canal defenses were not included. The program was entirely inadequate for substantial progress. The President determined that about \$525,000,000 should be spent, and told the Army to decide what they wanted most. They chose airplanes and critical material.

Another statement of the President in that message is significant in the light of subsequent developments.

It is equally sensational and untrue to take the position that we must at once spend billions of additional money for building up our land, sea, and air forces on the one hand, or to insist that no further changes are necessary on the other.

Shortly after this message President Roosevelt had his famous conference with the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, out of which came the story that he had stated that our frontier was on the Rhine. He denied this, and on February 3, 1939, issued the following statement as to our foreign policy, as reported by the press:

No. 1: We are against any entangling alliances, obviously.

No. 2: We are in favor of maintenance of world trade for everybody—all nations—including ourselves.

No. 3: We are in complete sympathy with any and every effort made to reduce or limit armaments.

No. 4: As a nation—as American people—we are sympathetic with the peaceful maintenance of political, economic, and social independence of all nations in the world.

In September 1939 came the war, but the President did not take immediate action to further our rearmament program.

He did issue Executive orders increasing the authorization of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to peacetime strength. But this had little immediate effect, since adequate appropriations had not been made for an enlarged force. A special session of Congress was called late in September, but at the President's insistence, nothing but the amendment to the neutrality law was considered. Late in November he warned that disturbed world conditions would necessitate a record national-defense budget of about \$2,500,000,000 for 1941. Actually national-defense expenditures in 1941 came to \$6,043,000,000.

At a press conference on September 12, 1939, the President stated that he interpreted the Monroe Doctrine to mean that the United States should go to war, if necessary, to protect not only the independent nations of Latin America but also Canada and all British, French, and Dutch possessions in the Americas, including islands lying some distance off the American coast. But the President did not tell us with what forces he could do that. And, as General Marshall testified a year later, we were not getting a force large enough to do that.

In January 1940 the Secretary of the Navy went to Congress asking for a 25-percent expansion in naval tonnage. The Navy Department officials believed that the 25-percent increase would fall somewhat short of maintaining parity with England but that it would bring us about up to the 5-3 ratio with Japan if built quickly. In respect to objectives of our naval policy, Admiral Stark listed the following requirements:

(a) The protection of the continental United States and its possessions.

(b) The protection of United States citizens.

(c) The protection of United States shipping, with special emphasis on the vital shipping along the Atlantic coast.

(d) The safeguarding, in concert with other American powers, of the Western Hemisphere.

The admiral stated in the event of a war by possible combinations against us, concurrently in both oceans, all of the tasks outlined could not be undertaken even with the 25-percent increase. He said:

Obviously, some of these tasks must be abandoned for the time in order that we can assure the accomplishment of those which are most vital. The most vital ones would include the protection of Hawaii and its communications to the United States, the protection of the Panama Canal, the domestic shipping along the Atlantic coast, and, of course, the continental United States.

The Navy denied that it was seeking a two-ocean Navy. On April 15, 1940, Admiral Stark stated before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee:

This is not to imply, however, that the Navy Department seeks an Atlantic Navy and a Pacific Navy. It does not. What was asked for in H. R. 7665 (25-percent increase) would just about maintain the 5-3 ratio with Japan, which even in 1922 was considered a minimum. It certainly seems essential today, very much more than in 1922, to support at least the policy then established of the 5-5-3 ratio.

The National Peace Conference asked the following question of the Navy and received the accompanying answer:

Question 6. Does expert naval opinion favor the proposed establishment of a two-ocean Navy? As a strategic measure? As a political measure?

Answer. Responsible naval expert opinion does not advocate a so-called two-ocean Navy in the sense of having a Navy in both oceans each capable of dealing successfully with the strongest possible enemy in that ocean. What has been and still is so advocated is the 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength.

Congress gave the Navy an 11-percent increase instead of the 25 percent and increased the authorized strength of the air force from 3,000 to 4,500 planes. Actually the 11-percent increase was the first 2-year program of the 25-percent program, and we left the door open for further requests. The Navy already had authority to ask Congress to appropriate money to build 41 or 42 combatant vessels, but had not done so. Little effort had been made to speed up construction or increase the number of ways.

While the 11-percent-increase bill was going through Congress the President entered into the discussion of the two-ocean Navy and said that it was just plain stupid and dumb to talk of it. Such remarks were made at a press conference on May 14, 1940, as reported by the press:

Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside as utterly stupid suggestions that developments in the European struggle and their implications in the Pacific strengthened the arguments for a two-ocean American Navy. If it ever had any merit, that theory became outmoded with the acquisition of California in 1847, he said. Such a conception of the Nation's floating defenses was just plain dumb, he said.

Within a month after the President had expressed himself so definitely on the subject of the two-ocean Navy, the Germans had completely overrun the Low Countries and France had capitulated. The thought of the possible fall of the British Fleet must have shocked the President and the Navy considerably, for on June 18, 1940, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee to advocate the increase of 200 ships with an over-all tonnage of 1,250,000 tons. The bill as finally passed provided for 1,350,000 tons, or an increase of 70 percent. It was signed by the President on July 19, without comment. The two-ocean Navy was on the way.

Along with the great expansion of naval ship strength went a great increase in the authorized plane strength of the naval forces. In a little over a month the authorized strength was increased fivefold. The Eleven Percent Act, signed June 14, 1940, increased the authorization from 3,000 to 4,500 planes; the Aviation Expansion Act, approved June 15, 1940, raised the number to 10,000; and the Two Ocean Navy Act, approved July 19, 1940, set 15,000 as the limit.

Although the two-ocean Navy was authorized on July 19, 1940, construction is just getting under way. I am afraid that it will be at least 6 years before it can be completed. Today it is a hope rather

than a reality. Statements as to the objectives behind it and our present naval policy have been rather vague. Secretary Knox has stated that our policy is complete hemispheric defense. And apparently the continuance of the British Navy is not counted upon in the calculations. Note the following testimony in the House hearings on the second national-defense appropriation bill on July 22, 1940:

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the objective?

Admiral STARK. The objective is that we hope to finish the bulk of them in about 4 years. That is what we are striving for. My original estimate was that the total program would be completed in 6 or 7 years. But the more we study it the more hopeful we are that we may anticipate that time.

Mr. WOODRUM. That will give us the so-called two-ocean Navy.

When was it decided, as a matter of policy, that we should have this 70-percent increase?

I know, of course, when we passed the authorizing legislation; but when, as a matter of policy, did we decide that we should have a Navy in each ocean?

Secretary KNOX. I suppose that would be speculative, but I guess it came when we thought we possibly might be threatened by an enemy in both oceans, due to developments abroad.

Mr. WOODRUM. By an enemy in each ocean, due to developments abroad?

Secretary KNOX. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM. How far does the question of Great Britain's present status and that country's future status enter into this? In other words, are we building this two-ocean Navy on the theory that Great Britain's sea power might not be available for such assistance that we might need? If we knew that Great Britain might be able to hold the fort and come out of this situation with her sea power intact, would we need a two-ocean Navy?

In view of the world situation as it stands today, regardless of the outcome of the present threatened invasion of the British Isles, as a matter of policy, for an adequate total hemisphere defense, we need a navy as presently proposed. Can you make that statement in the affirmative?

Secretary KNOX. Yes; I think so.

On May 16, 1940, the President stated that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection and the protection of the whole American hemisphere. He said that we should plan then a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes and that he would like to see the Nation geared up to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. The tone was alarming, but what did he ask for to implement his policy? His proposal was for the immediate appropriation of \$1,182,000,000—\$896,000,000 cash and \$286,000,000 in contract authorizations. This amount was far more than he had said 2 weeks before could be spent efficiently and yet nowhere near enough to provide 50,000 planes, let alone further to strengthen the land and sea forces. The 50,000 airplanes alone would cost at least \$5,000,000,000, if not more.

The effect of his alarming speech was, however, largely destroyed by two other statements of the President within the next 2 weeks. On May 26 he delivered his famous "on hand or on order" radio speech in which he represented the status of our preparedness to the Nation and

assured the people that the defense program could be carried on without sacrificing our social gains. There was nothing in the present emergency to justify the extension of the hours of labor, the lowering of standards of employment, the breaking down of old-age pensions or unemployment insurance, and the retreat from conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing, and help to the underprivileged.

And then came, on May 28, the famous press conference in which he said the Nation need not be "discomboomed." This conference was reported in the press on May 29, as follows:

The President said that there was no reason for the country to become "discomboomed" in apprehension of what may come to pass. The women of the country would not have to give up their cosmetics, lipsticks, and chocolate sodas in consequence of the preparedness program. It was the intention not to upset the normal trends of American life any more than necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt underscored his observation that the present defense program was not to be compared with that of 1917, when the Nation was attempting to raise an army of 4,000,000 men. There was no thought in Government today to revive the draft system, whether of men or money.

In other words, the emergency was not serious. Business would go on as usual. We could have "guns and butter" and have our cake and eat it too. It is no wonder that the American Nation did not take the defense effort seriously enough with such soothing syrup being spooned out.

Another example of the lack of vision of the administration as to the future of the defense program of a year ago was the stand it took on the question of financing the extra cost. On May 28 a statement was made that the total so-called emergency defense program would cost about \$4,000,000,000 during the course of the next 5 years. To finance this the debt limit was to be raised \$3,000,000,000 to \$48,000,000,000; this added borrowing power was to be used solely for national defense purposes. To finance the new debt, income taxes and certain excise taxes were to be raised about 10 percent. It was estimated that these taxes would yield \$650,000,000 to \$700,000,000 a year and would liquidate the added defense cost. This program was announced in a statement that was issued after a conference between congressional leaders and Treasury experts. The statement was as follows:

Chairman DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, chairman of the tax subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, have been in conference since 9 o'clock this morning with Secretary Morgenthau and with Mr. Bell, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Helvering of the Treasury, and with the joint congressional committee expert, Mr. Stam, and they have agreed to ask Congress at this session to consider legislation to provide funds for the payment of the national-defense program. Chairman DOUGHTON and Senator Harrison stated that they will convene their committees immediately to formulate a plan.

They will propose an increase in the national debt authorization by \$3,000,000,000 to provide for the issuance of national-defense obligations to be sold with maturities not to exceed 5 years and they will also pro-

pose the levy of additional taxes, the details of which are to be worked out by the committee. These proposed taxes will yield between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 annually over the 5-year period, which will be sufficient to liquidate the national defense securities.

On May 31, just 3 days after he had approved a program to finance a \$4,000,000 5-year defense program, the President asked Congress for another \$1,277,741,170 for emergency defense appropriations. That time he was more frank about what he thought was ahead for he said, "No individual, no group can clearly foretell the future." But this apparently was all he had in mind then for on June 4 and again on June 11 he reiterated suggestions that Congress clean up loose ends and go home, implying that there was no more legislation of consequence for Congress to consider.

And yet on July 10 the President sent Congress a third message, marked by its urgency, requesting a supplemental appropriation of \$4,848,171,957 for defense. Then he urged "the participation of the whole country in the total defense of the country." This plea was somewhat in contrast with his lipstick and chocolate soda statements of only 6 weeks before. And less than 2 weeks before he had turned down Navy Department requests to modify the rigidity of the 44-hour week requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act.

The sum total of the President's statements and changes of program and of mind that they imply are definite evidences of piecemeal, uncoordinated, and opportunistic planning or lack of it. Further proof of this is provided by analysis of the military objectives and plans involved in the numerous appropriation requests and the testimony of the Army men.

The 1941 War Department Budget estimates provided for a Regular Army enlisted force of 227,000 and provided incomplete funds for the acquisition of critical equipment for the initial protective force of 450,000 Regulars and National Guard men. The Army had requested \$240,000,000 for critical items of equipment for the protective mobilization force plan of 750,000 men plus replacements, \$205,000,000 to provide that force with essential items of equipment, \$35,000,000 for seacoast defense, and \$45,000,000 for increased arsenal and depot facilities. All of these requests were turned down by the Budget Bureau—in effect, by the President.

The War Department appropriation bill for 1941 was amended after the President's message on May 16 so as to provide for 280,000 regulars and to provide for the critical and essential items of equipment for the protective mobilization force of 750,000 men with replacements.

It is rather difficult to understand just what this protective mobilization force was to protect. On May 29, 1940, General Marshall outlined our national-defense policy before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, as follows:

We are supposed, under our present national-defense policy, to guarantee the security of continental United States, which includes outposts in the Pacific and Alaska; to

maintain the Panama Canal as a part of that security in order that the fleet can operate on either coast; and also, under the policy of the President as announced in his special message to Congress of last January a year ago, to guarantee the Monroe Doctrine throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that the glaring inconsistencies and unexplained vacillations should be brought to an end. I intend to support the bill before us, but I believe the time is at hand when some degree of certainty and some measure of competency should characterize our defense endeavor. Surely the sacrifices which have been suggested as necessary cannot be justified unless every degree of care and caution mark our every step in authorizing and appropriating these billions of dollars. We may have billions for defense, as I am confident we have, but not one cent for wasted effort or for extravagant endeavors.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time on this side.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania can tell the Congress and the people of America what the moves of the dictators of Europe will be, whether or not they will conquer Russia and when and, if so, what they will turn to then, if he is wise enough to draw a chart on the wall as to the happenings in this shifting scene, then it would be a very simple matter for those in authority to tell him what we would have to do to protect America. The only logical, sensible way to approach this matter is to meet it as conditions arise and show the necessity of being met.

When we passed the conscription bill it was the deliberate judgment of the Army and the Navy that a year's induction of the conscriptees would be sufficient. Today they do not think it is sufficient and they come to you with a different program. Yet they are met with stiff resistance.

I think the time has come for some of these gentlemen to make up their minds as to whether they want to buckle in and help defend America or whether they want to stand at the crossroads every time the band wagon passes by and try to throw a few political monkey wrenches. The only way to meet this thing is as it arises. This is a growing program. The Army and the Navy are building as fast as they can reasonably be able to give us an impregnable America, ready to meet any dictator or any combination of dictators who want to turn their footsteps toward our country.

That is what I am working for and that is what the appropriations are for that my friend has been voting for, because he has been voting for these appropriations, as I am sure he would want to do. But I do not believe his criticism is well founded when he comes in here now and criticizes the Navy or the Army because a year ago they could not forecast everything and every step they were going to need in this program as it has developed. I believe it is to their credit today that they are moving cautiously but expeditiously, and meeting the situation as it arises. That is what this bill does.

This bill is a conservative bill. We may be back next month with another bill. If it is needed to defend America, we will be here with it, and I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania well enough to know that while he may get up and make a little speech, he will vote for the bill just as he has always done.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that act, as follows:

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had hardly supposed that my distinguished friend from Virginia, for whom I have not only a profound respect but a deep regard, would have resorted to the innuendo he did with reference to accusing me of throwing monkey wrenches into the program. I should like to suggest to my friend that I feel I have very substantial and most liberal support for the attitude I take in exposing faults and disclosing failures. The distinguished jurist, Justice Holmes, whose memory is revered by all liberals, supported my position, when he said:

We do not lose our right to condemn either measures or men because the country is at war.

Mark you, that had reference to condemnations that might come in time of war. As for myself, I maintain that we are not at war. I contend that we still have the right to be critical of both measures and men in connection with this defense program. Not only is that a right, Mr. Chairman, but I believe it is our duty to the people we represent.

I submit that the mark of patriotism, the measure of devotion to duty, the yardstick of our Americanism, do not depend simply upon a blind acquiescence in everything that may be suggested by either the War or the Naval Establishment. I submit that changing scenes may alter certain conditions, but changing scenes do not account for a failure on the part of the administration to indicate to the American people what our course is to be.

May I remind my very distinguished friend from Virginia that last year at one point the President referred to the possibility of a two-ocean Navy as stupid, and yet before long the Chief of Naval Operations was before the Committee on Naval Affairs suggesting that we need a two-ocean Navy.

The observations I make are that somehow there should be a definite policy which would make confusions of that kind impossible. I used the suggestion of Newfoundland simply as characteristic of others. I still believe that there is little in the way of an explanation as to why many of these items which are in the present bill should not have been incorporated in other bills.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Can the gentleman recall that it is not so very many months ago that the President threw a monkey wrench into the defense program by appointing Harry Hopkins in charge of the lease-lend program?

Mr. DITTER. Lest my friend from Virginia charge me with partisanship if I answer the contribution that I believe is both timely and pertinent, coming from my friend from New York, I shall refrain from comment.

I wanted to emphasize, and I intend to stand by that position, that a responsibility rests upon those in charge of the Naval and War Establishments to give us a policy and a program. I emphatically take issue with the assertion that one who constructively criticizes the vacillations and inconsistencies of the administration is guilty of throwing monkey wrenches into the works or is lacking in patriotism.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is not necessary for anyone to rise to discuss the merits of this bill. I believe that even those who have sought to criticize are going right along and vote for this bill, which they know is necessary for the defense of this Nation. The criticism that has been voiced here has come as to very minor matters, but I wish to discuss one matter that was raised some time ago after all the time on our side was exhausted, when one of the minority members of the Committee on Agriculture criticized the Department of Agriculture for what he charged to be a failure to attend to the interests of the farmers of this Nation in not protesting against permission granted the Government of the United States to purchase any and all pure-food products produced in the United States from American-grown products. In other words, the gentleman from Minnesota stood here and suggested that the Department of Agriculture is neglectful of its duty in not protesting the passage of this bill, because it allows the expenditure of public funds to buy the pure products of the cotton fields, of the livestock producers, of the soybean producers, and of the corn growers, in competition with the dairy products of his district.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman apparently did not hear my speech. What I charged was that the Department of Agriculture was broadcasting over the country on a Nationwide hook-up urging the people to eat oleomargarine, which is principally made out of coconut oil, instead of butter.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman evidently does not know anything about oleomargarine, except that he and the dairy farmers have been able for a good many years to make the people of the United States pay a burdensome tax to enjoy a wholesome fat. There is practically no oleomargarine made from any kind of foreign oils now sold in the United States, and there has not been for a number of years. For many years a superior prod-

uct has been manufactured from American-grown cottonseed. Oleomargarine is now made almost exclusively out of domestic fats. The gentleman recognizes that time and again the American oil producers have endeavored to pass legislation removing the discrimination against domestic margarine. We have not asked that any product of foreign oils be relieved of any burden, but the same group he speaks for this afternoon has opposed legislation that would allow foods produced 100 percent out of domestic fats to be sold on the American market without paying a discriminatory tax. Today oleomargarine produced from American cottonseed oil and American beef fat has to pay a tax to be sold in the United States in competition with American imported butter. There is not enough butter—probably not half enough—produced in the United States to provide the necessary and proper standards for every American family. There is a large deficiency in our butter production, there being only nine States that have a surplus of butter, and yet those who do not have enough butter to sell to the people of the United States would say to those who cannot afford to buy it, "You cannot buy the products of the cotton fields and the western prairies, or the northern feed lots. We want to sell you the butter we do not have. Therefore we will not allow you to buy the oleomargarine that the same Department that the gentleman quoted—and has quoted for 50 years now—tells you is just as pure as butter. Not only must those of you who can afford to do so pay a higher price for your spread, but the masses who do not have the price must go without."

Now, after scientific investigation, the Department has said, and the gentleman from Minnesota has said they have so stated, that oleomargarine is just as pure and healthful as butter; that oleomargarine is a good spread, that oleomargarine serves a purpose in giving a spread to those who can afford to buy butter and that it is not competitive with butter, because those who use it cannot afford to buy butter. Those who can afford to buy butter—fine, let them eat it. But as for those who cannot afford it and as for those who cannot get it because there is not enough produced in the United States; why not allow the American farmers to produce those things that go into oleomargarine and supply their needs? As for discriminating against a large group of American farmers, there are many more farmers in America producing vegetable and animal fats going into oleomargarine than there are engaged in the dairy industry. Let the products of all American farms move freely to all American consumers.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I can slide your imaginations from the rather lubricating subject of butter and oleomargarine back to the subject of national defense for a moment to make an observation or two concerning the statement of my good friend from Virginia. First, let it be said that it is so fortunate that on the anvil

of dispassionate controversy we can beat out those truths that are essential to unity and to the defense of the country. That is a grand thing. So we ought to raise inquiries from time to time as to the efficacy of expenditures. My difficulty is this. I have some real trouble in understanding the objective we are pursuing. It is defense? Well, what constitutes defense? Some say you have got to crush Hitler. Well, it seems to me that would involve sending an American expeditionary force to Europe, and yet I heard General Marshall say in the Military Affairs Committee yesterday morning that he did not contemplate an A. E. F. So I become still more confused. Is it lease-lend? That is quite all right. Yet we heard the President's message from this desk not so long ago after providing \$7,000,000,000 that only \$75,000,000 or about 1 percent of that amount had actually been articulated into real instrumentalities of war and had been sent over, and \$20,000,000 of that was shipping.

Are we appropriating so much money that it cannot be advantageously expended and efficiently expended in a single year? If we are, then it is very doubtful whether we ought to pursue that course. That is one thing that disturbs me.

The second thing is this: I listened to a naval bill on the floor yesterday afternoon involving 100 projects, 200 projects, in amounts of \$10,000, \$12,000, \$100,000, and \$5,000,000, and I sometimes wonder whether we ought to go on building quartermaster and supply depots at this time on the ground that they are not really essential to the defense of the United States of America. If this is the case, we ought to know about it, but we are in the difficult position of trying to practice surgery without having any knowledge of anatomy, and the only way we can find out about the anatomy of the War and Navy programs is from the lips of those running the show, and it occurs to me that some of these things ought to be broken down in greater detail for the legislative branch of the Government that is expected to provide the appropriations. If they are all right and necessary, I do not care, but I do say that they ought to be scrutinized very carefully, and I cross my fingers somewhat when I view some of the items, because I am confused on this question of what we are to defend, and if we cannot clearly define that, I do not know how you can define and project a program to achieve an undefined objective.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I have a very startling item in line with what the gentleman has just said. I am sure that anyone would wonder at an appropriation for Madam Perkins of \$1,451,600, including the item:

Maternal and child welfare, national defense, \$878,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering about maternal and child welfare. It was called to my observation only last week that \$300,000 or more was made available to the Navy for adver-

tising purposes, and that the advertising was placed in the hands of a New York firm. One of the mediums in which they inserted the ad was in a high-school paper in Des Moines, Iowa. That might be in line with child welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the act approved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, 77th Cong.), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: On page 30, after line 16, insert the following:

"SEC. 201. That there is hereby created and established in the office of the Secretary of the Navy an office of Budgets and Reports, which shall be charged with such duties pertaining to naval budgetary matters and statistical and work reporting as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. All the duties of this office shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him and shall have full force and effect as such.

"(a) At the head of the office of Budget and Reports there shall be a Director of Budget and Reports, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 3 years, from among line officers not below the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list of the Navy. The Director of Budget and Reports shall have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay, allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

"(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Director, shall perform the duties of such Director until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have a little explanation of this. We seem to be setting up a new bureau when we already have a general Budget Bureau.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this is merely giving statutory existence to what is already being done in the Navy Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all expenditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Provided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the average enrollee strength is below 210,000 enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures from such appropriation shall not exceed \$210,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill and changes existing law.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the construction by and for the use of the War Department on Government-owned land comprising the site formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County, Va., of an office building and appurtenances thereto, including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary services, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric mains, preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith, \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relating to the construction of military post projects but without reference to the laws suspended in connection with such projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against this paragraph on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Would the gentleman reserve his point of order for a moment until I can make a short statement?

Mr. HULL. Yes; I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman that the point of order is good, if he wishes to insist upon it. I do not know whether the gentleman was in the House and heard the statement I made earlier on this matter. The only effect of the point of order will be to delay beginning the construction of this project. The matter has been considered. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House has considered it and acted unanimously on it. The deficiency subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee of the House were unanimous in approving it. Nothing that we could do in this bill or anywhere else would give such an impetus to the efficiency of our defense program as to be able to get the War Department under one roof in order that they may attend to the business for which we are appropriating these large sums.

I am sympathetic generally with the statement made by the gentleman that we ought not put legislation in an appropriation bill. For that reason our committee would not consider it until the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House had considered it and acted upon it. In this bill are many public-works projects in the Navy which have not finally been authorized by law, but

they were acted upon by the Naval Affairs Committee, and in order to save time and because of the critical situation we have put them in this bill with that committee's approval.

I hope the gentleman will not insist upon the point of order, because this is a very critical matter that the whole administrative force of the War Department feels is very vital in this situation.

Mr. HULL. I am willing to concede the point made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] that this may be necessary from his standpoint, but it does seem to me that when we are restricting the use of steel in the manufacture of the automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, and similar commodities because the supply of steel is not sufficient for defense purposes, we should not now be called upon without any further consideration than has been given to this item by this House, to make an appropriation involving thousands of tons of steel.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Budget estimate which was sent to us on which we provided this appropriation provided for 4 or 5 buildings, which would have contained much more steel than this building. This is to be a reinforced-concrete building. It is just as necessary to house these 30,000 people working on the War Department defense program as it is to build a battleship. It is not a question of using more steel than we would otherwise use. This building permits us to get the Army all under one roof and save two or three million dollars a year in rent which we are paying to owners of buildings, including apartment houses, garages, residences, and other space here in Washington for office purposes.

I am sure if the gentleman had sat in the hearings, as did the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and heard all this testimony he would feel that this project would really be not only in the interest of efficiency but of economy.

I would be glad if the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would say what his understanding of the matter is.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would reserve his point of order, there are currently appropriations for several buildings besides the item contained in the Budget estimate for temporary buildings. This is following the example set by Chairman Sherley of the Appropriations Committee 25 years ago, when he knocked out a lot of the temporary buildings which were submitted to the Appropriations Committee, and built what is now known as the Munitions Building and the Navy Department Building. Those buildings have lasted for 25 years. This building will be completed in a year, and a very considerable part of it will be ready in 6 months, and more of it within a year. It will tend to consolidate the operations of the War Department under one roof and will improve the efficiency of their operations tremendously. The annual saving, as a result of that improved efficiency, in my opinion, will pay for the whole building.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Would the gentleman also recall the fact that there are no elevators in it? Every effort was made to conserve the use of steel. There is probably less steel in this building than any other proposal that has been sent to the committee.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. There will be a large basement that can be used for storage. The committee is breaking away from that idea of having such monumental-type buildings that they are apt to break the country, all over Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman will also permit, not to be overlooked, this project will permit the release of some apartment houses in Washington so that people who have to live here and work here will have some place to live.

Mr. HULL. I will say that the gentlemen may be better informed on that point than I am, and particularly with reference to this building, but this means an appropriation large enough to pay for two buildings the size of the Commerce Department Building, the largest Government building in the city, which cost only \$17,000,000. It is sufficient to build four capital buildings the size of the one we are now working in, so I am going to insist on my point of order. If the gentleman wants to bring it up in some other way, that is another matter.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. I may say in behalf of the legislative committee that this bill was brought before our Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and we unanimously agreed to withhold any point of order on the inclusion of this item in the appropriation bill. We were sold on the fact that this was a much-needed piece of legislation and that speed was very important. We realize there are many problems confronting us right now in regard to office space. We were told the War Department has offices in some 17 buildings in the District. Many days' time are lost by people coming to Washington and commuting back and forth from one department to another. Sometimes it is 2 or 3 days before they find the right party.

The construction of this project would release these 17 buildings the War Department is occupying to other departments and also would give the Navy Department the use of the adjoining buildings in the munitions group.

I am not sold on all of this New Deal stuff myself; in fact, I think many things are being misrepresented; much of it I do not approve of at all, but I am not going to go into that now. I do believe at this moment that no point of order should be made against this item because of its smallness compared to the size of many other defense items. We should not let this comparatively small item retard our great defense program.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to disagree with the gentleman so far as the immediate necessity of this appro-

priation is concerned. We are just completing a \$10,000,000 War Department building now, down on Virginia Avenue, and it is true the Government has leased buildings for a long period of years to take care of the temporary situation, and I fear that this method of appropriating thirty-five millions is not proper.

Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, if I may be heard further on the point of order, I recognize the prerogative of my friend, and I do not question his sincerity. This is a very vital matter and we ought not to have the delay on it. I think under the circumstances I am not going to conclude this bill today but will call it up again Monday or Tuesday after we have tried to get a rule making this item in order if the gentleman insists on his point of order.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman has referred to the new War Department Building now nearing completion. This building will be used, as the gentleman from Virginia pointed out earlier in the day, by the Navy Department. So there will be no loss by reason of the fact that one War Department Building has already been built. In other words, it will save a very substantial sum if this expedition can be brought about that the gentleman is urging at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We are renting over 5,000,000 feet of space in the District of Columbia, for which we are paying over \$4,800,000 a year rental.

Mr. DITTER. And every day's delay in the building of this project means much to the taxpayers.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman would tell me what guaranty we have from any source that the \$5,000,000 rental bill will be reduced by even 10 cents through putting up this building.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that he has this assurance from the Appropriations Committee and from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that the facts show we are renting because of lack of space 5,000,000 feet of office room. This building will house the whole War Department and retire at least 2,000,000 feet of rented space. I give the gentleman from Wisconsin definite assurance of that, and I believe the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Pennsylvania will underwrite my statement.

I know how the gentleman feels about some things. There are many constituents of the gentleman and every Member of Congress in the city of Washington who have no place to live because the Government is renting apartment houses and even garages and stores and everything they can find in the District of Columbia. I believe the situation is such as to be very well worth our serious consideration.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I believe the matter should come up in the regular way and insist on my point of order.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HULL. Has the Chair ruled on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as the motion to rise has been made, the Chair will not pass upon the point of order at this time.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and also to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. BALDRIDGE, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed without amendment to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution to amend House Concurrent Resolution 32, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1580) entitled "An act to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes."

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. CARTWRIGHT submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill S. 1580, to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1580) to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supple-

mented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the said bill and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

In section 2 of the House amendment, strike out the figure "\$100,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$125,000,000".

In section 4 of the House amendment, strike out the figure "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$10,000,000".

And the House agree to the same.

WILBURN CARTWRIGHT,

WM. M. WHITTINGTON,

J. W. ROBINSON,

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,

JAMES W. MOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARL HAYDEN,

J. W. BAILEY,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

RAYMOND E. WILLIS,

JOHN THOMAS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1580) to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

The first amendment to the House amendment authorizes appropriation of \$125,000,000 to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic highway network, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and "such sums as may be necessary" as proposed by the Senate.

The second amendment to the House amendment authorizes appropriation of \$10,000,000 to provide for construction of flight strips adjacent to public highways, in cooperation with the Army Air Corps, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and "such sums as may be necessary" as proposed by the Senate.

WILBURN CARTWRIGHT,

WM. M. WHITTINGTON,

J. W. ROBINSON,

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,

JAMES W. MOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill S. 1580.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman taken this up with the Members on the majority side?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Yes; I certainly have.

Mr. TABER. What does the conference report do?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. It does not cross a "t" nor dot an "i." In section 2 it

strikes out \$100,000,000 and inserts \$125,000,000, and in section 4 it strikes out \$2,000,000 and inserts \$10,000,000. It has been thoroughly worked out in every way.

Mr. TABER. Is it a unanimous report?

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. It is. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] can verify what I have just said.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on agreeing to the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill before us today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a short speech I recently made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H. R. 5395, AMENDING NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 5395) amending the National Housing Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain quotations; and on behalf of my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] I ask unanimous consent that he may have the privilege of extending his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

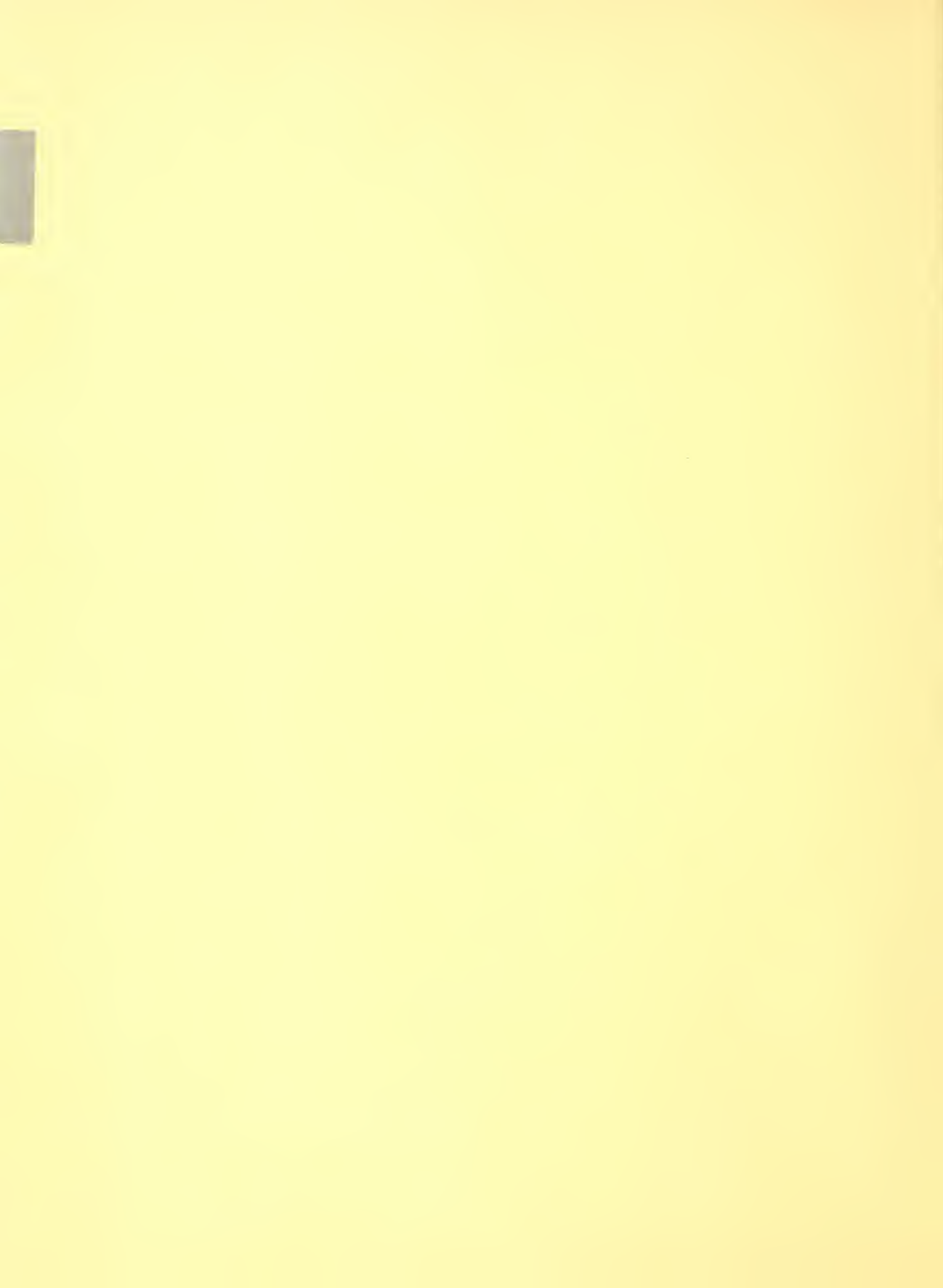
Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 122. An act to amend section 226 of the act of March 4, 1909; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

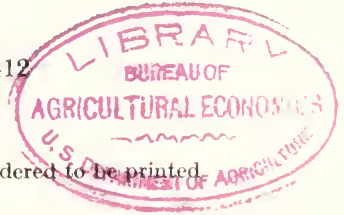
S. 261. An act relating to the compensation of William J. Muse for services rendered as a clerk in the post office at Mountain City, Tenn.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 415. An act to provide pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become dis-

1764



CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 5412



JULY 28, 1941.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 278]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 278, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

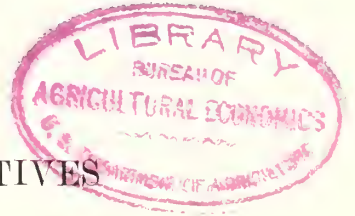
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House Calendar No. 144

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 278

[Report No. 1064]



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 28, 1941

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved*, That during the further consideration of the
- 2 bill H. R. 5412, making supplemental appropriations for
- 3 the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
- 4 and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill
- 5 are hereby waived.

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against provisions in
H. R. 5412, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SAVAETH

JULY 28, 1941

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

to our British friends, so we might know what we could expect, when we have reached a point where we can have peace, and not go on and send a million boys over there to fight this war until we know just how far we are to go.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. The gentleman might ask Mr. Hitler.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman is on better terms with him than I am, and he should ask him.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an essay written by Donna Jeanne Wright, which was awarded first place in a national essay contest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a radio address by my colleague the Honorable FREDERICK C. SMITH, of Ohio.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. JONKMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Antioch (Ill.) News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an excerpt from a news letter sent out by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALE] to his constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may have permission to sit this week during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PEACE TERMS

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is speaking as an advance agent or emissary from Mr. Hitler, I am sure that anyone concerned in the matter—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just a moment, Mr. Speaker, I demand that the words be taken down. The gentleman knows better than that. There is no accuracy about it.

Mr. FADDIS. I know the gentleman was asking what terms would be agreeable.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will suspend.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I did not mention the name of Hitler.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan will suspend.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the words objected to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has informed me that he mentioned the German people and not Mr. Hitler. I am sure if he is an emissary from the German people, any responsible parties that are having trouble with the German people would be glad to talk over with him any feasible plan to end the present difficulty.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an address before the Rivers and Harbors Committee by the secretary of state of Canada.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, today I have 30 minutes to address the House. I have begun speaking twice on the subject I expect to discuss today. After everything is over, if any of you gentlemen will stick around, we will discuss whether or not the Democratic record

for national defense is as good as the Republican record.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a recent editorial from the Shenango Telegraph.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report (Rept. No. 1064) on House Resolution 278, waiving points of order against the provisions in the bill H. R. 5412, for printing in the Record:

Resolved, That during the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill are hereby waived.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the immediate consideration of House Resolution 278.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Wisconsin desire some time on the resolution.

Mr. RICH. I also want 5 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Later on I will yield the usual 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. Speaker, on last Friday the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] appeared before the Rules Committee and explained the situation in which the House found itself in view of the point of order that was raised against some provision in the bill. The point of order, as was explained to the Rules Committee by the able chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], was raised against the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for a new War Department building. The gentleman from Virginia explained the need for the building. He explained that the War Department now occupies more than 12 buildings in the District of Columbia; that this building, if erected, will house all the activities of the War Department, and will relieve the condition of other departments, because arrangements will be made by which they can use the space that is now occupied by various bureaus and branches of the War Department.

I have been advocating decentralization here in the District of Columbia. I am of the opinion that something must

be done to relieve the congested conditions of the Capital City, but I also realize the necessity of the War Department's having office space in one building, instead of having its various bureaus and branches scattered among twelve or more structures, which will provide for the tremendous increase in personnel and eliminate considerable time now wasted by the higher officials and officers in going daily from one building to another. In view of these facts I feel it is absolutely necessary, even though this appropriation has not been authorized heretofore, that favorable action be taken upon this much-needed War Department office building. I know, Mr. Speaker, that among those who have listened to the explanation given by the gentleman from Virginia as to the needs for this building, there will be no vote cast against this resolution waiving points of order against this unauthorized but needed appropriation. I favor the resolution and I am satisfied that the Secretary of War, the Under Secretary of War, Quartermaster General Gregory, and the Chief of the Construction Division, General Somervell, all of whom are exceptionally able gentlemen, would not recommend and urge the construction of this building if it were not needed. I have the utmost confidence in their judgment. I understand that the committee having heard these gentlemen have unanimously agreed upon this project.

To be sure, the structure will be built across the river in Arlington, Va. My only fear has been that it might require a tunnel or an additional bridge to accommodate the thousands of people who will be employed there, but here again I have been informed by the gentleman from Virginia that this will not be necessary. We are giving Virginia a great deal. When this structure is built we shall have given them the greatest building ever constructed anywhere by any nation. We have been very kind to Virginia. We have been very kind to Maryland. Virginia and Maryland have received many, many considerations and favors from this Congress and from this administration; and I cannot understand why it is that invariably they are against any proposition or most of the propositions this administration advocates. I hope by this action they will realize and recognize the fact they have been dealt with fairly and that they, in turn, will deal fairly with the administration in the future.

I do not care to take up unnecessary time. Only a little while ago the Rules Committee granted a rule providing for consideration of the revenue bill. The revenue bill will come up tomorrow, and I feel we should conclude consideration of this supplemental appropriation bill today so we can immediately take up the revenue bill tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

THE LATE EDWARD D. HAYS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to announce to the Members of the House

the death of a former Member of this body, the Honorable Edward D. Hays. He passed away last Friday, and his funeral and burial was held in the city of Washington this morning.

Judge Hays was born and reared in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Cape Girardeau State Normal. After teaching school for several years he moved to Jackson, Mo., where he successfully practiced law and served as mayor of that city from 1903 to 1907. From 1907 to 1918 he served as probate judge of the Cape Girardeau County Probate Court. Mr. Hays was elected to the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses from the old Fourteenth District of Missouri, which it was my honor once to represent but most of which is now in the Tenth Missouri District, represented by our colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

While in Congress Judge Hays interested himself particularly in veterans' legislation. At the expiration of his second term he served as a trial lawyer for the Department of Justice and later was appointed a senior attorney with the Interstate Commerce Commission, defending cases in the Court of Claims. Judge Hays saved the Government thousands of dollars before he resigned this position in 1933.

Ed Hays was an able lawyer, a fair and impartial jurist, and a wise legislator. He possessed an analytical mind, a resolute will, and a kind heart. No one ever met the man and left him without liking him. He was a great American who loved his country, revered its Constitution, respected its institutions, and devoted his energies to its well-being. Quiet and unobtrusive, he remained faithful to his duties to the end.

Mr. Hays had just completed his work on a history of Missouri before his death and was compiling material for another historical work.

Surely a crown of righteousness is laid up as a reward for one who lived so worthy a life. I join his many friends who mourn his passing.

RULE ON FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for the 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I heard some Member under the 1-minute rule—and I had intended to answer him under the 1-minute rule—make some remarks emanating from the Fight for Freedom Committee to the effect how easy it would be for any foreign nation, particularly Germany, if and when she overcomes Russia, to attack the United States by way of Alaska. It used to be through the impenetrable forests of Brazil after a flight from Dakar. Now it is through the mountains of Alaska. I want to nip that propaganda in the bud right now.

In the early days, when I was a good deal younger, I used to hunt and shoot in Alaska. I have hunted after moun-

tain sheep in the big mountains and the vast wastes of Alaska. Even if an enemy army should get into Alaska, I do not believe it could make any progress in getting out or coming down toward the United States. I want to take this occasion to say that as soon as I saw this false propaganda in the press—and it was paid to be inserted in most of the big newspapers of the country by the Fight for Freedom Committee—how easy it would be to attack us by way of the Bering Strait, I got out a map. In Soviet Russia, on the western side of Bering Strait, the nearest railroad to the strait is 2,500 miles away. This makes it totally and physically impossible for any army to attack across the Bering Strait and even get into Alaska if we had no defense there whatever.

That is the typical kind of propaganda that you are going to read day after day, and how defenseless poor little America is, and how we are going to be overwhelmed, how foreign armies can march right straight across Bering Strait and come down and capture the States of Oregon, Washington, and California. I personally like to face facts in the beginning, and those are the facts. There is not a railroad within 2,500 miles of the west coast of Alaska on the Siberian side, and practically no roads.

Mr. Speaker, I was not aware that this rule was coming up this morning, but I am going to take a few minutes to report to the House certain observations of my own which I think the House will be glad to hear. I have just returned from 28 days' military training at Fort Bragg, N. C., our largest, greatest, and I believe the finest military post in this country. I knew nothing about Fort Bragg when I went down there, but I soon found out that its location was probably the best in America. It is not far from Pinehurst, only a few miles from Seven Pines, two well-known winter resorts. It is located among the pines in a sandy country. It rained three-fourths of the time I was there, but this made no difference to the training. The water just drained off through the sand, and the soldiers went right on with their training. The morale and spirit of the men and the officers and the conditions at the post were excellent.

The training is unprecedented. It is proceeding in all branches smoothly and rapidly. I served with three or four different units, white and colored, of our armed forces at Fort Bragg, and found the same high morale to exist among the officers and men of all branches of the service. The progress in training is far more rapid than it was during the World War; and if the other forts, as they call them, or encampments or posts, are training their men the same as they are being trained at Fort Bragg, we are on the way to having the best army in the world.

The commanding officer at Fort Bragg, Maj. Gen. Jacob Devers, has been largely responsible for its high morale, cooperation, and training.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Major General Devers is one of our younger officers. He is around 55 years of age. He has just been

assigned to command our armored force. If we have many officers of that type and kind in the Army, we will have nothing to fear from any aggressor-minded nations. I do not believe there is a German Army officer who is better trained or better equipped to command soldiers right now than is General Devers. If this same spirit prevails throughout our Army and if our selectees are given the same military training, soldier for soldier and officer for officer our American troops will in a short time, if provided with modern weapons, be as good as the best German soldiers.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I visited Fort Bragg about 40 days ago and in connection with what the gentleman had to say about drainage and the sand, I was told that the troops could train within 30 minutes after the most violent storm down there on perfectly dry ground. I did drive through the camp. It is located on rolling land, so they have a natural drainage in every direction. They have even taken the precaution of locating their rifle range beyond the camp, so that it has no exposure whatever.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I can only compare it with World War conditions. We never had anything like it in the World War. The training is incomparably better, we have better equipment of all kinds, and they are now gradually getting the new guns. I believe that in the next 6 months they will have their full quota of new guns. The soldiers are ahead of the equipment, and as soon as they get the guns those soldiers can take over immediately, and they will be ready to defend America and the American Continent against any combination of nations.

Mr. MAY. May I say to the gentleman that Major General Devers appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee this last week and testified. He gave us the whole story about the camp, and, as I got his testimony, his training of the groups and divisions is equal, if not superior, to the German training.

Mr. FISH. I believe that to be so. I do not think it could be better anywhere. I do not know very much about the German training, but I am sure the training at Fort Bragg cannot be improved upon. I want the Members of the Congress to know that every dollar that is spent down there for military training is money well spent.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. From the gentleman's statement, then, we can believe that that camp will have the men trained within 6 months?

Mr. FISH. The men themselves; yes; but our Army has not yet received all the equipment necessary, and until it does it cannot train them with the new weapons. There are no 105's; there are not half enough antiaircraft guns or 37-millimeter guns; but the officers are doing their best with the limited equipment. The men are way ahead of the equipment and ready to participate in

the fall maneuvers with or without their full quota of artillery guns.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, when I made a point of order against the civil provision in this defense measure when it was under consideration last Thursday I had very little information as to what really was proposed, but for months we have been listening to a great deal of talk about the necessity of holding down civil expenditures in order to conserve funds for our national defense. When I found on page 34 of H. R. 5412, under the heading "War Department, civil functions, Quartermaster Corps," an authorization for the construction of a new War Department Building across the Potomac River to cost \$35,000,000, I was astonished. Further, when I realized, before I made my point of order, that the provision was sponsored by two of the most eminent Members of our body, two of the Members most prominent in advocating the conservation of our financial resources, holding down the size of the public debt, and so forth, I was all the more astonished. So I made the point of order that this provision is legislation in an appropriation bill. However, the Chair failed or declined to rule on my point of order and the Committee rose. It seems that on the following day the Committee on Rules was appealed to for a special rule which would obviate such a point of order.

My objection to this provision is not that I want to interfere in any way with the operation of the War Department, neither have I any desire to impede the progress of the national-defense appropriation bill in this House, but it does seem to me that this proposition is so staggering, so astounding, that if my point of order did nothing more, it served to give the Congress and at least some of the press an opportunity to consider what was being brought in here under the guise of national defense.

That the proposal came as a surprise to others may be indicated by the following editorial in the Washington Star, July 25, 1941:

A STAGGERING PROJECT

The \$35,000,000 War Department building project planned for Arlington County, Va., is so staggering in its proportions as to be difficult to grasp on short notice—and the notice was so short that even such customary planning agencies as the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission were not consulted by the House Appropriations Committee before it reported the proposal favorably to the House yesterday. That the plan was drawn in haste is evident from testimony given before the committee. Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, of the Quartermaster General's department of the Army, who was identified as author of the plan, told the committee he had not had time to confer with the Fine Arts Commission. He explained, moreover, that the Park and Planning Commission was not consulted, because "of course it is outside of the jurisdiction" of the commission. This view, however, is in conflict with the act of April 30, 1926, which gives the Commission authority to develop a plan not only for Washington proper but for its environs.

Since the record of the hearings shows that the project was first described to the House committee on Tuesday of this week, it is natural that questions should arise as to practical as well as esthetic aspects of the plan. Disregarding the long-approved Northwest rectangle program, which called for the new War Department buildings near Virginia Avenue and Twenty-first Street and a new Navy Building west of the Naval Hospital, the new plan provides for a structure on the old Arlington Experimental Farm large enough to accommodate 40,000 employees, about 15,000 persons less than the present population of Arlington County and some 18,000 more employees than work in all of the buildings of the present Federal Triangle. The cost will approximate that of New York City's Empire State Building and the area of its three floors will be about double that of the Empire State Building, according to General Somervell, although other figures contest the accuracy of such a comparison.

A building of such colossal size requires adequate sewerage, water, and other utility services. It is assumed the War Department and Congress will take into consideration the fact that Arlington County's water and sewerage facilities in the proposed area already are undergoing strain. County officials recently declared that a new sewage-disposal plant and other equipment would be required to serve any large new Federal buildings on that site. Bridge connections with Washington are taxed to capacity by existing traffic. The committee was told that the bulk of War Department employees live in the District, which means that additional facilities for crossing the Potomac may be necessary.

Surely Congress will not adopt so far-reaching and revolutionary a project without affording the Park and Planning Commission and other interested agencies or officials an opportunity to pass upon the technical, artistic, and other aspects of the undertaking. It may well be that careful studies by building and planning experts will show that the proposal is feasible, and, in view of emergency conditions, altogether desirable. To ignore the advice of experienced planners, however, would be a serious mistake that might bring disastrous complications later.

In the first place, as to the estimated cost of this proposition—\$35,000,000, it is approximately four times the cost of the United States Capitol from the time it was built until the present. It is just about double the cost, and the building will be more than double the size, of the Commerce Department Building on Fifteenth Street. Some of you have frequently heard that building referred to as "Hoover's Folly" because it was erected during the time he was Secretary of Commerce. This proposition is to erect a building at least four times the size of the Capitol and twice the size of the Commerce Department Building, and nobody knows how much more in the way of appropriation may be added before this bill finally receives the approval of the President, if it passes Congress.

In New York City there is the great Empire State Building, which cost just about the same amount as it is proposed to spend on this new building for the War Department, on the west side of the Potomac River. It seems to me that before such a measure passes, the House at least ought to have the opportunity to learn more about what the proposition really means.

As to the cost, I would not set my judgment up against that of the eminent gentleman from New York or the equally

eminent gentleman from Virginia, who are familiar with the appropriation bills that are passed from time to time for building purposes, but it does seem to me that there has not been sufficient time in the limited time which the committee has had to consider the measure since it was first brought to its attention on Tuesday of last week to really learn what the cost of this project will be.

The statement is made in the report that it is to cost \$35,000,000. General Somervell was present at the hearings and stated that they would negotiate a contract at that price, or words to that effect. They do not propose, however, to let the contract to the lowest bidder. Included in the amount is a million-dollar parking lot for automobiles, but nothing for many other extras.

There are many other things in connection with this proposition which will have to be considered before the Federal Treasury gets through paying the bill. Our colleague from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], who is well versed on the traffic situation here in Washington, states that the traffic situation will grow far more deplorable if this building is erected unless the Government also appropriates a sum sufficient to build the double-tube tunnel which he believes should be built under the Potomac. We do know that the situation so far as bridge access to the city from Virginia is concerned is now very unfortunate. We do know that there has been under consideration the matter of a double-tube tunnel under the Potomac River between Washington and the Virginia shore and the matter of a new bridge. At present there is a proposition which has been submitted to some governmental authority by the people of Arlington County asking for the construction of a pontoon bridge between Washington and Roosevelt Island, and thence across to the Virginia shore, in order to relieve the traffic congestion which is already here. So that is another item of cost.

We also learn from the public press that the people in Arlington County are much worried about how much more they have to ask for, if this building is to be erected there, in order to provide for the sewerage systems and the highways, the underpasses, and overpasses, and the various other changes which will have to be made in order to accommodate the structure and its proposed population of some 40,000 Government employees. The original obligation to Arlington County, I understand, is \$2,000,000, and the probabilities are that they will ask for \$2,000,000 or maybe \$3,000,000 more just for these facilities.

When we start on this proposition, there is nothing concrete before the committee, or before the House, as to how far these expenditures will go or what they will include before the structure is completed.

This measure is urged for two reasons. One is that there is a limited amount of space for office purposes in Washington, that a large number of buildings have been rented by various Government agencies, and that by putting up this building, twice the size of the Commerce Department Building, on lands west of

the Potomac the Government will be able to save some money. I understand that at present the Government has an appropriation of a little less than \$4,000,000 a year for rental purposes. However, there is no other great department in the city which has less building space leased than the War Department. In the testimony in the short and limited hearing before the committee on last Tuesday the statement was made that the War Department is now leasing 110,000 square feet out of some million or more square feet of leased premises. This project is not merely for aiding the civil purposes of the War Department; it is also for the purpose of relieving congestion in departments which have nothing whatever to do with national defense. It does seem to me there is no reason why we should consider the matter of expanding room for all the various agencies in Washington by attaching to an appropriation bill for national-defense purposes an amendment of this kind.

It does seem to me before any action is taken we ought to proceed further into what this bill means, what it is going to cost, and whether there is going to be any real economy or not. I have called attention to the fact that General Somervell submitted the project to the committee only on Tuesday of last week. That seems to have been a very hurriedly arranged meeting of the committee for the purpose of hearing just this proposition, and, apparently, very little else was considered, except that General Reybold and Commissioner Reynolds made statements on the general matter of office space for Government departments.

We are going to build this structure, if we build it at all, with borrowed funds, which will mean approximately an interest charge of 2½ percent per annum on \$35,000,000 plus the cost of improvements in Arlington County, plus the cost of a bridge or a tunnel or something of that sort to relieve the terrible conditions with respect to traffic which will result, and we find in addition to this that the general estimates the annual depreciation cost at about 2½ percent. Instead of an original cost of thirty-five millions the total may run to twice that sum.

Comment on the project touches upon many angles, but County Manager Hanrahan, of Arlington County, points the way to ultimate costs in the Washington Post of July 25:

ARLINGTON'S NEED FOR UNITED STATES AID INCREASED

Admittedly dazed by the War Department's sudden proposal to construct a \$35,000,000 central building in Arlington County, Frank C. Hanrahan, county manager, announced yesterday the county would have to increase by several millions its recent application for \$2,000,000 in Federal funds for extension of public services.

At the same time the House Rules Committee yesterday opened the way for immediate action on the proposal when it approved a special rule which would waive all points of order against the \$35,000,000 appropriation.

Thus the proposal will come up in the House Monday as part of the \$8,000,000,000 supplemental defense appropriations bill.

ENOUGH TO MAKE ONE DIZZY

The new building, to house all War Department offices and a personnel of 40,000, is to be

erected on the site of what was formerly the Arlington Experimental Farm, on the south side of the Virginia entrance to Memorial Bridge. Arlington County officials already have been working for the past several weeks on the estimates for extending water and sewer mains, school facilities, and roads, the need for which has been created by the recent influx of defense workers, the development of Washington Airport, and the enlargement of Fort Myer and Arlington Cantonment.

On the basis of these needs, Hanrahan said, the county was prepared to go before the priority board in Alexandria next Tuesday and ask for \$2,000,000 in Federal funds under provision of the Lanham Act, which offers Federal aid to communities affected by defense workers.

Now the estimates will have to be drastically changed and revised upward.

"It's enough to make one dizzy," Hanrahan exclaimed.

THOUSANDS WILL MOVE IN

In the House hearing Thursday it was pointed out by sponsors of the project that, with the construction of the new War Department Building, thousands of workers there will likely move into Arlington County.

"It's a most unusual problem to face in an area of only 24 miles," Hanrahan said.

"All these Federal improvements present an unprecedented challenge in American municipal life, and it is fortunate that Arlington County has proper planning and zoning laws, as well as a modern police and fire system, to meet the new developments."

The county manager asserted that the county had not sought the improvements but that they were a natural result of the area's proximity to Washington.

Hanrahan pointed out that each time the Federal Government took over some of the county's land the county lost a source of taxation but he added:

"I have great faith in the Federal Government's sense of fairness."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain clippings from Washington papers on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS] may have permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two particulars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was before the House on Friday, I made remarks in explanation of this situation, and I think if you will peruse those remarks in the RECORD you will get an accurate account of it. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] was quite within his rights, of course, in making the point of order, and now we are considering a resolution to waive points of order, particularly against this proposal.

Through the courtesy of the Committee on Appropriations, I attended the hearings held before that committee with reference to this proposed construction. On the following day the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds held hearings of its own, looking into the feasibility of this construction. We were very much impressed with the testimony presented to us, as was the Committee on Appropriations. I think there is no greater economist in this body than our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. TABER], who on Friday spoke in approval of this measure and the type of construction contemplated by it. The testimony before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which committee gave its unanimous approval to this matter, shows, in the first place, that \$3,000,000 a year in rented space will be saved by this construction and that in the course of 12 years that saving itself would pay for the entire building.

The War Department is now occupying 17 different buildings in the District of Columbia, and included among those buildings are the Social Security Building and the Railroad Retirement Building, and the agencies for which those buildings were originally designated have never yet been able to occupy them. They have been taken care of by rented space in the District of Columbia. So from the standpoint of savings in rentals alone, 12 years would pay for this structure.

It will increase by at least 25 percent the efficiency of the War Department in having all of its agencies and activities under one roof. In addition to this it will release the Munitions Building for the use of the Navy Department, which is also very much in need of additional space, and thereby obviate any necessity for additional appropriations to provide space for that great department. In addition to this, it will obviate the necessity, at least for the present, of the construction of the second unit of the War Department building heretofore authorized and one unit of which has been constructed, which would be turned over to the Navy Department and thereby not only assist in taking care of the space needed by the Navy Department but also centralize in one location of the city the various activities of the Navy, which is the very thing that is contemplated for the Army in this proposed construction of a building for that Department.

This is to be a permanent building that will last for 100 years. It is to be built on Government-owned land, and, as I stated on Friday, I do not believe there has been a more feasible and sensible and practical building project presented to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on which I have served for many years, during the time I have been a member of that committee. The War Department certainly needs any possible increase in its efficiency in these critical times, and so does the Navy Department. One of the high officers of the War Department who appeared before our committee testified that his offices now are in four different places in the city of Washington and that he loses 2 hours

a day going from one to another. In addition to this, our constituents from all over the country who come here for conferences frequently require 2 or 3 days to locate and get in contact with the parties whom they really came to consult. So, by all means, I say it is feasible and practical and sensible and economical, in addition to its efficiency, to pass this legislation which has been approved after hearings both by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and by the Committee on Appropriations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if it is necessary to construct this War Department building at a cost of \$35,000,000, we ought to come in here in the regular way and argue the question pro and con and then vote upon it. We should not permit the Rules Committee to come in here with a closed rule, with 25 Members of the House present, and say you have got to take it or leave it, regardless of the merits of the question of whether the building is necessary or not. It does not seem to me that that is the proper way to legislate, and I am opposed to it. Two months ago, or less, the Army began to occupy a new War Department building which you had constructed for the Army at a cost of six millions or more. Now they say it is too small and they want to move out. Think of it—after 2 months of occupancy of the present building they find that it is too small and they want to go somewhere else. That is the way I view the situation all the way down that we are doing here in Washington, regardless of any committee. We are going so fast in spending money that the Congress does not know where it is going, that the Army does not know where it is going, that the Navy does not know where it is going, and God knows the administration does not. I say you are going into bankruptcy and probably revolution at home. I hope not, however, but I can see no salvation from it.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. No; I have not the time. We have appropriated in this Congress \$33,311,000,000, and you are now asking for \$7,100,878,256.01 in this bill. With the waste and extravagance that have been shown and the way things are going on, with the extravagance of this administration, I think the World War will sink into insignificance when everything is revealed in the extravagances that take place today. It seems to me that you cannot spend these fabulous sums and do it in a way that will be satisfactory and helpful to the American Nation. I do not believe it is possible. In 1941 and 1942 we appropriated for war \$27,200,000,000, and now you are asking in this bill for \$7,000,000,000 more, which will make the staggering sum of \$34,000,000,000 for war in 2 years. Where are you going, where are you taking this Nation? No place, except to national bankruptcy and ruin. There are no men on the Appropriations Committee—certainly there are no men who are financially able in this House of Representatives, in my

judgment, who know how to spend this money and spend it wisely in so short a time. If this Nation were trying to pursue what the President termed a year or so ago "a good-neighbor policy," certainly we would not be doing what we are now doing. He would not be trying to have such men as Willkie, Knox, Stimson, Ickes, and others drag us into this war, and that is what they are trying to do, in my judgment, and I am opposed to it in every way I can be. War in Europe or Asia for us spells ruin for America.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY].

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Rules Committee has reported a rule which, if adopted, makes in order the consideration of H. R. 5417, a bill entitled "to provide revenue, and for other purposes." The rule allows several days' general debate but prohibits any amendment to the bill except amendments offered by the Committee on Ways and Means.

I believe the bill is badly in need of amendment, and for that reason I shall oppose the rule. By voting for the rule, I virtually give my approval to the bill and to the new principles of taxation which it contains and which I think are basically wrong.

I refer specifically to the following: First, the joint returns of husband and wife living together; second, the proposal to tax outdoor advertising.

The joint return has been severely condemned by many of our leading churchmen, such as Bishop Manning, of New York; the various bar associations; and the majority of the businessmen and the thinking women of the country. The adoption of the joint return will only serve to antagonize many of our best citizens and produce little revenue.

The proposal to tax outdoor advertising to the tune of millions of dollars and the failure to impose even one penny of additional tax on advertising in magazines and newspapers is grossly unjust and discriminatory. Could anything be more unfair? I do not think so and I am further of the opinion that the publishers of magazines and newspapers should be the first ones to protest such a tax inequality. Aside from the terrific subsidiary to magazines and newspapers, in postal rates, which are in excess of \$80,000,000, the newspapers are paid, at their regular rates, for every inch of Government advertising, while the outdoor advertising boards are always, in part at least, covered by free copy of the Federal Government, State governments, municipalities, Nation-wide campaigns for the Red Cross, charity drives, American Legion, tuberculosis, cancer, safety, hospitals, fraternal and religious organizations.

This tax proposal makes no allowance for space not rented but requires the advertising company to pay a tax even where it may not be receiving one cent of revenue from the board.

It has always been considered economically unsound to tax a stimulus to a business, such as advertising, rather than

the income produced by business. This proposed tax on outdoor advertising will violate that principle. Do not let us make the fundamental error of taxing advertising.

I am sure that every industry in this country is anxious and willing to cooperate with the President and this Congress in our efforts to raise sufficient revenue to meet the obligations of our Government, but we should not ask or expect an industry to accept a burden which might possibly cause financial ruin. Unless something is done to distribute the tax so that it will apply to all forms of advertising, including newspapers and magazines, we will be saddling on one form of advertising, "outdoor advertising," an unbearable load and to do this will be a rank injustice.

The Committee on Ways and Means has time, until tomorrow, to change the bill so as to meet my objections and at the same time to do justice to all forms of advertising. I hope the committee will act promptly and fairly.

President Roosevelt recently urged the business leaders of the country to increase their advertising appropriations because such expenditures mean more employment for the skilled trades, artists, and sales people. "Advertising," he said, "gives people a desire for the better things of life and helps to maintain morale." To tax advertising would run counter to the President's wishes.

William E. Beehan, Esq., attorney of New York City and recognized authority on advertising and tax legislation, informed me this morning that no notice was ever given to the interested parties by the Ways and Means Committee on the advertising item in the tax bill, nor was there a public hearing. Mr. Beehan emphatically protested the action of the committee on this involved subject without proper and mature deliberation. He expressed, on behalf of the outdoor advertising industry, a perfect willingness to sit around the table with the officials of the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Congress and assist in the preparation of a tax program on advertising which would produce the expected revenue from this item without being confiscatory and unfair.

I respectfully ask the Committee on Ways and Means to give serious consideration to my views and take the necessary action to correct the palpable defects in the bill. I appreciate the attention given my remarks by the House and I trust that I may have the cooperation of each and every Member of the House in my efforts to remedy this glaring error as regards taxes on outdoor advertising.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] 3½ minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1½ minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, this undertaking to spend \$35,000,000 for a new building is rather disturbing. Some day the military imperatives will be at an end. Every war has an ending, and

that will be the case with the present conflict. When the last war ended there were 918,000 people on the pay roll in the District of Columbia. That was on the 11th day of November 1918. That number finally dwindled to 510,000 in 1922, a diminution of about 400,000.

This is only my fifth term in Congress, but I can remember when Chinatown was at the base of the Capitol and the Mall was strewn with temporary war buildings. When the imperatives and necessities were at an end, they had to be torn down. Here is a building proposed to house 30,000 people, to stand over across the Potomac River. You can ride to the present War Department for 20 cents. It will cost you at least 60 cents to go over there in a taxicab and 60 cents back. We may not need all that space when the war comes to an end. Then how will we distribute the personnel in the District of Columbia and what will we do with the space, if there is extra space? It is a very appropriate question at the present time as to whether or not, when these necessities come to an end, we will need that building, and the time to look at it is now, and not after awhile when the plans are drawn. It is all in a rather nebulous state at the present time, and I am rather disposed to part company with my friends on the Appropriations Committee on this thing until I have had another look at it.

I still believe we can decentralize some of the agencies of government, send them into the field, where they are closer to the functions that they translate today, and make available some space that the War Department can use.

My good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] said a moment ago that 12 years hence this building will pay for itself. May some kind providence grant that we shall not be in an emergency for another 12 years and have this staggering pay roll. So you cannot accept a speculative building, seeking to amortize its cost on the basis of a saving over a 12-year period, when this emergency may blow up within the next 6 months or a year. Every Christian man or woman in the world hopes that somehow this great conflagration will come to an end speedily, and when it does, will we need a \$35,000,000 monument on the other side of the Potomac? I have some doubt about the wisdom and desirability of the course. So at the moment at least I certainly am not reconciled to another \$35,000,000 edifice of concrete and masonry for the War Department, because I do not believe, on a long-term basis, a case in behalf of this item has been made.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, if this were a proposition to put up a building, as is suggested here, just to house the War Department during this emergency, of course the remarks of my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would be absolutely correct. If we will remember back a little bit, those of us who have had to deal with this proposition, before the so-called emergency arose, a year or so ago, we were

going all over Washington renting everywhere we could, spending millions of dollars every year for rented space for the expanded agencies of government. That was before the present emergency.

The building herein contemplated can ultimately take care of 40,000 people. We asked the War Department the very question that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has raised, What about later, if the day comes—and we hope it will come—when you will not have to have so many people? They said, "If that day comes we will welcome an opportunity to get into one place all the records of the War Department." They have all the records of the World War, very important and very valuable records, scattered in Washington in various places. The records of the present emergency are assuming voluminous proportions. Not only that, but if the time comes when the War Department does not need all of that space there will be a splendid opportunity to house some of the other agencies for which we are now renting space. But the War Department today is in 17 buildings in the city of Washington. A large part of the time of high-ranking Army officers and important officials is spent in taxiing all over town, running from one office to another.

The erection of this building will enable the whole War Department, with its records, to go under one roof. It will enable the whole Navy Department, with its records, to be concentrated in one group. It will relieve the Social Security Building so that it can move into the building which we erected for them. It will relieve the Railroad Retirement Board so that that agency can go into the building we erected for them. It will turn back more than 2,000,000 square feet of space which the War Department is using in other buildings and release it to agencies that are paying rent. We should save the equivalent of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 on rent. Not only that, there is now available \$2,000,000 to build a temporary building over on that same area. We will not have to expend that amount.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. How soon would this building be built?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They testified they could build it in a year. They could have a million feet of space ready in 6 months. It is to be a utilitarian type of building. There are no frills or ruffles. There are no elevators, no trimmings, no gymnasiums, or the like. It is to be a building designed for maximum service.

Mr. RICH. Why do we not eliminate a great many functions of government that have been set up in the last 6 or 8 years? Why do you not do as the administration promised in 1933, decrease Government expenses by 25 percent? Then there might be room enough in Washington for the War Department without the need of what we are doing here.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will not quarrel with the gentleman's observation, but the proposition we are dealing with now is to get the War Department under

one roof where they can function efficiently.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is it not true that this \$35,000,000 covers everything, even office equipment and parking facilities?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Speaker, the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, the Appropriations Committee, the Public Buildings Administration, the Rules Committee, the Budget, the War Department, every group that has considered this project has approved it because for the first time we have approached the problem of relieving a shortage of office space in Washington in a logical manner. We had presented to us as a substitute a proposition to build four buildings—one at Suitland, one at Beltsville, one at Bethesda, and one over across the river, spreading them out in a very illogical fashion. I feel that this is one of the best things we could possibly do for the defense program, providing the War Department with office facilities where they can attend to their business in a businesslike way.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee whether testimony was taken by the committee in respect of the traffic situation that would result from this building being located across the river?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The Department testified that it would not affect the traffic situation. They estimated that from 17 to 20 percent of the people who now work in the War Department live on the other side of the river. There will be access to this proposed building over the Key Bridge, from Georgetown, over the Fourteenth Street Bridge, the widening of which has already been proposed, and over the Memorial Bridge; and the traffic going over the bridges would be going one way in the morning and the other way in the afternoon; there would not be a convergence of peak traffic on the bridges from different directions. This coupled with certain underpasses that can be constructed we think will greatly relieve traffic congestion, because it will take 10,000 cars off the streets of the city and put them on the other side of the river.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman possibly has noticed in the Washington papers recently a renewal of agitation for a subway under the river. Did any testimony before the committee relate to the matter of a subway?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That matter was not gone into, and I think it should not have anything to do with this bill.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am for this rule because I believe the erection of this building means economy. I believe that the saving to be effected comes not from the saving in rents or from the

saving in operating expenses but from an increase in the efficiency of the War Department; and with a tremendous program involving \$30,000,000 of expenditures in the next couple of years in sight it is absolutely necessary that we get everything under one roof so they can function without having to operate shuttle cars from one building to another all the time. Many of the buildings in which the War Department is now located are upward of a mile apart.

Let us look at it from another angle. It will be the type of building that the Navy Department now occupies, and the Munitions Building. It is a departure from the program of monumental structures in Washington. Let me remind you that there has just been completed 1 building with a capacity of 2,500 workers which cost \$6,000,000. On this basis to house the 40,000 workers it is expected will be required by the War Department would cost a total of \$96,000,000 as compared with an expenditure here of \$35,000,000.

When unsettled conditions throughout the world quiet down enormous space will be required for records and that sort of thing. By erecting this building we will get rid of having to spend \$15,000,000 for the second unit of the War Department, we will get rid of the necessity of having to spend \$2,000,000 for temporary structures, \$6,500,000 carried in the present estimates of the Budget, and I believe we shall be able very largely to reduce the Records Library that has been provided for the War Department at a cost of \$4,500,000. So there is a direct saving of approximately \$25,000,000 in addition to getting the War Department under one roof in shape so it can function. I believe this building should be built; that it will prove to be a step for economy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, if there is one Member of the House who should be against this proposal, it should be me, because I have been advocating relieving the overcrowded conditions in this city. I am afraid the erection of this tremendous building will not aid my cause, but I realize the need for this building. When gentlemen like the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and others, when the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Appropriations Committee both unanimously report the project favorably, and when gentlemen from the War Department whom I consider men of extraordinary ability, all urge the need of this project, I am constrained for the time being to press my efforts for decentralization. I hope that in the near future, however, that very thing will take place. I realize it cannot be done now as to the War Department.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] again criticizes, but as between the viewpoint of the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the one side and these gentlemen I have mentioned on the other, I come to the conclusion, as did the Committee on Rules, that the judgment of the latter should prevail. Contrary to the gentleman's statement that it is a gag rule, it is not a gag rule. Unfortunately, that will come tomorrow. It merely permits consideration on the proposal by the House and does not gag anybody. Mem-

bers will have full opportunity to debate it and vote for or against it. The rule merely makes this possible.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, next week, the city of Seattle will hold what is known as the Potlatch celebration which commemorates the signing of a treaty with the Indians. I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a speech made by Chief Seattle at the time of the signing of that treaty. He was a proud old Indian. For the first time this has been translated from the original Duwamish tongue.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]?

There was no objection.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL—1942

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were—ayes 65, noes 21.

So the resolution was agreed to.

REVENUE ACT OF 1941

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 279, Rept. No. 1065), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5417, a bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 3 days, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said amendments shall be in order, and rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5412, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HULL: Strike out lines 10 to 25, inclusive, on page 34 and lines 1 and 2 on page 35.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the adoption of the rule and the fact that we are now about to consider legislation in an appropriation bill, I have offered an amendment to strike out that provision in the pending measure. It will give those of you who do not believe that at this time, when we need funds for equipment for our national defense, at this time when there is such a dearth of revenue that we are about to enact a new revenue bill, at a time when the people are looking to the Congress to reduce the civil expenditures, an opportunity to at least express your will as to whether or not you think the War Department should have a new and palatial structure, twice as large as the Empire Building in New York, erected on the west bank of the Potomac River at a cost that will run to fifty or sixty million dollars.

I cannot agree with some of the figures that have been quoted here. As near as I can estimate, on a \$35,000,000 cost alone the annual interest and depreciation charges would be \$1,750,000; and when you figure in the group rates, when you figure in the tunnel under the river, when you figure in the new sewer system that we shall have to install in Arlington County, the custodial costs, highway improvements, and so forth, there will be an overhead charge far in excess of any so-called economy, which it is now figured by some will be approximately \$4,000,000 a year.

I have previously stated my objection to including in a national-defense measure, a national-defense program, a huge appropriation for the purpose of relieving the crowded office conditions of the numerous other departments rather than that of the War Department alone.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the amount of space available for housing the War Department now as compared with the situation in 1916-19?

Mr. HULL. I am sorry; I have not those figures. The fact is, I have had little opportunity to study this question. I cannot give the gentleman a statement on that.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I wonder if there is any less space now than there was then?

Mr. HULL. No; there is far greater space. As a matter of fact, the War Department is scattered through 17 buildings in Washington. If we can judge anything from the Dupont Circle Apartment situation, every time some people find a pretty good proposition here in the way of rentals, the building is rented to some Government department.

The fact remains that we have before us the proposition, Shall we strike out \$35,000,000 for a new office building from this \$8,000,000,000 defense bill? That is the proposition which my amendment involves and which I submit for your consideration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last minutes to be reserved to myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to quarrel with anybody concerning his idea of how the Government should be operated. If I could see some relief and security to America in the things we are doing, I would want to be for them. I am for the defense of America 100 percent, but I certainly do not and cannot go along with the things we are trying to do nowadays to get us into this war in Europe. If America gets into this war now through interfering with events in Europe, Asia, or Africa, to the extent that it causes us to send our men abroad, after the experience we had in the World War, when every American citizen I know of said, "It will never happen again," then I believe we are the biggest bunch of lunatics that ever lived. That is a pretty broad statement, but I believe that if the American people are going to be forced into this situation against our wills, we are in pretty bad shape, and we will be in worse shape when it is over.

We can protect America. We can take care of America if we do the things that will take care of America. When the Monroe Doctrine was put into force it had three principles. The first was that we would allow no more colonization by the peoples of Europe, Asia, or Africa in the Western Hemisphere. The second was that we would not interfere with things in Europe, Asia, or Africa. The third was that we would not permit them to interfere in North or South America, or the Western Hemisphere.

What are we doing? Are we obeying the Monroe Doctrine, the doctrine that was always so sacred? I say no. We certainly are going far afield. We are permitting a lot of people, who are desirous of getting us into this war, to create public sentiment, and the first thing you know the American people will believe what they say about our entering the war. Such propaganda is un-American.

When you turn on the radio in the morning, the first thing someone says, "We want you to buy defense-saving bonds," or "We want you to come over to help England," or "We want you to do this and we want you to do that" to defend democracy. Who is behind all this? I believe the people who are behind it are the ones who are being persecuted in Europe, the ones who have investments in Europe and in Asia which they do not want to lose. They are the American bankers and the American businessmen who want to do business in those countries, and want American protection for

their investments. They want young American men to go over there and support them and fight for them.

What are you doing? You appropriate great sums here. They are staggering sums. Thirty-four billion dollars you are asking the American people to cough up for war in 2 years. You can spend more money here in an hour's time than the Committee on Ways and Means can raise in months. They have been working for the last 3 or 4 months trying to get a tax bill that will raise \$3,500,000,000.

Are we in our right mind in going so far? To collect \$3,500,000,000 from American taxpayers is a great job. For Congress to spend \$7,000,000,000 seems trivial. If I felt any danger of anybody in Europe or Asia coming over here across 3,000 miles of water, I would become alarmed, but I am not. I fear subversive activities in America ten times more than I fear Hitler or Stalin or Mussolini or anybody else coming over here to attack America. You heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] this morning say how well our Army is organized in only the few months of training they have had. We can defend America, but we do not want to go to war in Europe or Asia.

It seems to me we ought to cut down some of our appropriations and save a little bit some place somewhere, sometime. This administration promised to cut down on the regular functions of Government, but it has not done a thing. Nor, in my judgment, it will not do anything to save a dollar of regular appropriations. You are fooling as well as financially wrecking America. They have no one to blame more than the President, who is permitting it to go on; he says nothing about it. He, more than any other person, is responsible.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] what is the available office space now for the Army and Navy as compared with that available during the World War?

Mr. TABER. I have not the slightest idea about the World War space. I do know that at the present time the Army has officers and civilian employees to the number of 25,200, as against approximately 6,000 2 years ago, and this number is increasing at the rate of 2,000 per month. I could not give the gentleman any idea as to the World War figures.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Can the gentleman from Virginia give me those figures?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot; and I can say to the gentleman that I do not believe they would mean anything because the effort and the job are not in any way comparable.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

It seems to me that is a rather important question that should be answered. If we need more office space to house these two Departments now than we did during the World War, it appears to me that we ought to have some figures showing that to be the case. From the very lack of such figures it seems to me there

has not been made out a very good case for this appropriation.

I feel like the gentleman from Pennsylvania and some of the other Members that in a time like this we should be making the most effort possible to be sparing and economical. It is a question in my mind as to whether the danger of bankruptcy here is not about as grave as the danger of military attack from the outside. After all, in the long run it is going to mean everything to us as to whether or not we retain our financial structure. In fact, an adequate defense cannot be built except upon a sound financial structure. There is no question in my mind about that.

I want to be shown that the providing of this expensive structure for the Army and Navy Departments will really enhance the efficiency of these two Departments sufficiently to justify this expenditure. That has not been shown.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does not the gentleman believe that if we are saving 2,000,000 feet of floor space per year at an annual rental of \$3,000,000, that would be a saving?

On last Thursday when this bill was explained figures were given showing that this is one expenditure that would result in a saving and carrying forward the plan of economy that we on our side of the aisle so desire. The whole War Department would go in this building and in this way stop the running from one building to another that is taking up so much time of our officials. In other words, we would have about 25 percent more efficiency in our Army, as was shown to our committee. I am for economy but I also believe that it pays to carefully investigate these items and where it can be shown that in the end we save money we should agree to the expenditure. I think this is a very feasible and practical proposition. Let us stop paying high-priced rent and really save the taxpayers some money.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I would answer the gentleman in this way. If you empty a building in Washington it will not be very long until that building is refilled by some other agency. If you could show me where this space was really going to remain vacant, that would be quite another thing, but we are in the mood of building up a bureaucracy by increasing our Government personnel and I do not believe we can expect that there will be any space really saved by this proposition.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We cannot win wars with buildings. Apparently, what we need in this country for our national defense are bombers and more bombers. This \$35,000,000 would build 350 big bombers costing \$100,000 apiece and that would go a long way toward winning any difficulty we might get into. We cannot win by building buildings.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Nobody seems to know how long this condition is going to last, but it is going to take about 2 years to complete this building or it will be that length of time before it will be useful.

Mr. MCGREGOR. If the gentleman will yield, the evidence before our committee is that a million square feet of floor space will be available in 6 months and the entire building completed in 11 or 12 months.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand the report is quite current around here that they want these big buildings and large facilities so we can police the world after the war is over and, maybe, that is one reason why this building is called for.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I think so. There is no evidence to show that we have less space available now than we had in the last war, and we certainly have not the war personnel we had at that time, and we hope it will not be necessary to build an army of that size. I feel that the evidence to sustain this proposition is hardly satisfactory.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt but what the committee can justify the expenditure of this amount of money by figures showing a decrease in rent that will follow. This is always true, I guess, of any request for an appropriation, but the thought that comes to me is this. We are going to be asked in a few days to vote to break faith with the men who were drafted into the Government service. Those men were told they were being drafted for national defense. We now know they were drafted for and are going to be used, if that measure goes through, for an offensive war. The ground for that request is the statement that this Nation is in great and immediate danger from abroad. If that statement is true, what do we need? A building? Or do we need arms and munitions of war—which is it, or can we have both? You may say we can have both, but that cannot be true because we learn from Henderson that automobile production is to be cut in half, or cut some such figure, because of lack of materials. We learn from the Priorities Board that some such cut is going to be made all the way through. I do not believe there is a Member from a manufacturing community on the floor now who has not had letters to that effect, and these factories throughout the country will have to discharge men because they cannot get the material to operate. And yet we are going to put some appreciable portion of \$35,000,000 worth of materials into this War Department building. There would be just as much sense, to my mind at least, in a dairy farmer building a whale of a big barn to

house his cattle when he did not have any pasture land and no feed for the cows—just as much sense and no more. What is the use of pouring our money into this building when you know very well we have not enough money to buy guns and planes and ships, which we must have. When you know, too, that every day the press carries notices of another strike which always, or so far at least, has resulted in an increase of wages recommended either by the National Defense Board or by the National Labor Relations Board. I know I will be criticized for objecting to these increases in wages, but every time wages are increased you decree, absolutely, without any exception, that you are going to get less for the Nation's dollar by way of defense—every time, and in addition the cost of living goes up so the wage earner is no better situated than before.

It does seem that we should give attention to some of the essential things—"first things first"—and we should learn, as I tried to find out this morning from a gentleman on the majority side, and it is about time that we learned what we are going into this war for. If you have a prize fight it is a 5- or 10- or 15-round fight. If you have some other kind of a fight, a lawsuit, or a street brawl, the fellows who engage in it have some objective; they have some point to which they are driving. Now, what is it that England wants? The gentleman who answered me this morning referred to me as an emissary of the German people. Of course, that man knew, as do the Members of the House, there was not one single word of truth in that statement. I represent no one except the people of my district and incidentally the people of this country, and the people of this country are asking now and they are going to continue to ask not Congress as a whole but every individual Congressman who comes up for reelection in 1942 and 1944; they are going to ask you all, What are you fighting for? What is your objective? Why are you sending our boys to Europe?

Now, I say in all fairness to the men who are going to be killed in this war, in all fairness to the people who are going to pay the cost of this war, why not let England tell us on what terms she will settle this controversy, this war into which she and the President are dragging us.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it is too bad, if we are going to spend \$30,000,000,000 for airplanes and tanks and all those things that we need, if we do not put the executive and administrative forces that are to do that thing under one roof, and get the matter in shape so that we can have efficiency and expect some efficiency out of the officers and men who are called into the service at this time. At the present time we have 17 different buildings using approximately 2,300,000 square feet of space, and there are 25,200 officers and men at this time in those buildings. From that standpoint, with a growth of 2,000 a month, it means that we will have to go ahead and spend millions of dollars on

temporary buildings and spread them all over where they cannot be together, where they cannot function efficiently, or go ahead and put the whole thing under one roof. If we put it all under one roof, we can save \$15,000,000 now authorized for the second unit of the War Department, \$2,000,000 already appropriated for temporary buildings, six million and a half that has been asked for by the Budget at the present time for more war buildings, and undoubtedly eight or ten million dollars more that will be asked for in the future as we go along and scatter them all over. Why is it not better to get rid of the monumental type of structure and have an efficient building such as the Munitions Building is at the present time, 3 stories high, without elevators, and put the whole thing under one roof, where it is accessible. I am in favor of this because I believe it promotes efficiency in the War Department. I believe the saving out of the \$30,000,000 that will have to be spent will amount to more than \$35,000,000 that this building is going to cost.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Thirty-five million dollars seems like a lot of money for the sort of building that the gentleman has in mind. I have in mind that the Mellon Art Gallery cost about \$15,000,000. Does the gentleman think the entire cost of \$35,000,000, or is it not likely that the whole business will cost considerably more, in view of the fact that you are going across the Potomac into Virginia? Are you not going to be compelled to spend more money for highways and bridges and sewers, and will that not run up to fifty or sixty million dollars?

Mr. TABER. Thirty-five million dollars covers the total cost, including equipment in the building. The highway is there now, the junction of that old Mount Vernon Highway, running from the end of the Arlington Bridge, and the road running up by the cemetery are all there, all done. We may have to have some sewers and some water supply in addition to what is now available, but that will be comparatively a minor item. It will be included within that figure, as I understand, and I also understand the work on the lot across the road for parking, in the land available there. There will not have to be a dollar spent on highways beyond what has already been laid out by the Bureau of Roads. It will put this thing in shape where we can save practically \$25,000,000 already and probably \$10,000,000 more that will be asked for, for temporary structures; so that I do not believe it will cost a dollar more than a temporary proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I think it is well to have this discussion because I think by having it we can clear up some things. I believe that almost any Member of this House, any gentleman here who has spoken against this proposition, had he sat with either the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and listened to the testi-

mony, would have seen the situation somewhat differently.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. HOLMES. The gentleman refers to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Unfortunately I could not attend the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations, but if I had I would have probably taken a different view than other members of the committee who reported favorably upon the matter, because right on the eve of starting an investigation in respect to decentralization of the departments in Washington, to provide additional space, you come in with this proposition requesting \$35,000,000 for a building across the Potomac River. You authorized them to make this investigation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot yield further to the gentleman. The gentleman will have to excuse me. I would have been glad to have given the gentleman time if I had known it, but I only have about $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes now instead of 5.

Someone has referred to this as being a palatial building. It is purely a utilitarian building of concrete and brick, costing \$7 a square foot. You cannot build office buildings any cheaper than that. That is the type building it is to be. There is to be no strategic material in it.

Somebody said, "You cannot defend the Nation with office buildings. You need bombers." That is true. We have commissioned the Army to spend \$25,000,000,000—including the money in this bill—for training and equipping an army, for buying the munitions necessary for them; to build cantonments to house them; to buy planes and tanks and to build plants to manufacture this equipment. We have commissioned the Army to do that tremendous job. There is no more important part of the national defense than that the Army have the personnel and have it ready to be able to do an efficient job in building and spending and buying these materials and equipping just such an army as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] spoke of today. The direction and planning of this program is centered in the War Department, and its efficient execution depends upon giving the Department adequate facilities in which to transact the departmental business expeditiously and with as little lost motion as possible. We are handicapped in Washington by having our War Department scattered around in 17 different buildings, which are badly crowded. General Somervell told me it took most of his time every day running from one building to another to see his own people, and then coming up on the hill to appear before some congressional committee. The responsible officers in the Department are all in the same situation.

Somebody has said something about the traffic situation. This should not aggravate the traffic situation, which is bad there now. It is bad on all sides of Washington. It is bad coming in from Maryland. I think this building would not aggravate it at all. People can get over to it from the Francis Scott Key Bridge

coming from the District of Columbia into Virginia. That is not congested traffic, because that lane of traffic is open in the morning. They can go to it across the Arlington Memorial Bridge. That lane is open in the morning. They can go to it over the Highway Bridge from Fourteenth Street. The lanes of traffic going out of Washington are open all morning and to put the traffic in that lane relieves the situation in Washington. When you take care of them on the other side by underpasses so they do not have to cross each other, that relieves the situation. So I do not see why this should aggravate the traffic situation at all, and I know that by putting the War Department under one roof and giving them this facility, it will not only add to their efficiency but will enable us to put Government agencies in Government-owned property and get out of some of these expensive rented apartments, stores, garages, and buildings that we are presently renting in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In the very able discussion which the gentleman makes of the traffic problems in the District I am pleased to advise the House that the Commissioners have before them at the present time an over-all highway plan involving some \$44,500,000. The District Committee is at present considering legislation which would bring about sufficient funds to make it possible to carry forward the great street and highway improvement program which is increasingly being found vital to the functioning of our National Capital.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the enacting clause stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is not made in the order which makes it in order.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were ayes 15 and noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. This act may be cited as the "First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call the attention of the Members to the fact that in this bill provision is made for \$50,000,000 for the building of 48 more new shipways.

I have risen continually during the 6 months of this session in opposition to the expanding and building of new shipways while we have existing facilities

throughout this country that are not in use. I understand that on the Great Lakes alone they have 48 ways idle today. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] has stated on this floor many times that there are shipyards in his district idle. Along the Mississippi River and in other places there are idle shipyards, while we are expanding and building new ones.

As I have stated before, in my district there is one of the best shipyards on the North Atlantic coast that is idle today. On July 9, 1938, the Maritime Commission made a survey or inspection of this yard, and I want to read into this RECORD a part of their report:

The six shipways are in excellent condition, except possibly for the underwater portions, the condition of which could not be determined. The ways themselves are of concrete set on solid rock and in substantially as good condition as when constructed. The overhead cranes serving the shipways are also of concrete construction and in substantially as good condition as when constructed except, of course, for the ties which have been removed.

The ways are sufficiently long for any of our cargo vessels. The yard as a whole insofar as existing buildings and other fixed equipment are concerned is in general good condition far superior to that which I have observed in any other wartime shipyards. It would be entirely practical to utilize same for a shipyard provided the necessary rehabilitation was undertaken.

It also goes on to say there is plenty of labor available in that locality. This report was made on July 9, 1938, when the Maritime Commission was considering the building of cargo ships. It was only a few weeks ago that a subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs of this House inspected this shipyard. They recommended to the Navy Department that if there was to be any further expansion at the Electric Boat Corporation for the building of submarines in that vicinity this yard should be utilized.

There has been considerable question with regard to the amount of labor available in that vicinity. Let me call attention to figures supplied to the department of labor of the State of Connecticut. Within a 30-mile radius of that yard in January 1941 there were 12,106 men on the active file of the employment office. In February of 1941 there were 13,290 on the active files. In March of 1941 there were 12,841 idle men in that vicinity. Let me read you now portions of a letter I received from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor on July 3, 1941:

Knowing of your interest in bringing about the operation of the Groton Iron Works in New London, Conn., it occurred to me that you would be interested in knowing the attitude of officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are in a position to furnish the type of skilled workers required for the successful conduct of this enterprise.

It has been reported in the columns of the daily press that opposition has developed to the reopening of this plant due, it was stated, to a shortage of labor in the vicinity of New London.

During the past 3 weeks I have made a very careful survey among the officers of the unions having jurisdiction over shipyard workers. I am authorized to say to you that we shall experience no difficulty in furnishing a complete complement of workers in this vicinity.

This letter is signed by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have a letter here from H. W. Brown, international president of the International Association of Machinists, dated July 3, 1941, from which I read this paragraph:

I am writing to assure you that if the Groton Iron Works plant is reopened we, of the International Association of Machinists, can furnish the needed machinists and machine-shop workers without persuading employees of establishments now engaged with defense work to leave their present employment.

Here is another letter from Mr. Fitzgerald, general secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Operating Engineers. In it he makes this statement:

Please be advised that our organization is in position to furnish a full complement of hoisting and stationary engineers, their helpers, and apprentices without interfering with or interrupting the present regular operation of neighboring competitors.

The general representative of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America has this to say:

This is to assure you that the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America is in the position to furnish all of the semiskilled and unskilled labor required for the complete operation of this yard in the event you are successful in prevailing upon the Government agencies to reopen this property.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America writes the following:

Our records show that we are in a position to supply the pattern makers needed without withdrawing any from industries doing defense work.

Then I have a long letter from the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America; and I have a number of other letters, all to the same effect—that skilled help is available in the vicinity of this yard.

This shows conclusively that within 30 miles of this yard there is all the labor necessary to its full and complete operation.

I say that ships are necessary. At the present time all the ports of the country are filled with munitions of war that we cannot move from this country to Great Britain and to the other countries we are trying to help; and I say it is a crying shame. This yard and other yards in the country that are closed should be reopened. Instead of spending millions for the building of new yards we should be using these idle yards.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. Did not Admiral Land tell the gentleman and his colleague from Connecticut when they interceded for the opening of that yard that New England already had got the hog's share of shipbuilding and should not have any more?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman is right; that is what Admiral Land said.

Mr. HOLMES. I want to add to the testimony of the gentleman from Connecticut by saying that during the World War the Groton Iron Works was turning out wonderful freighters. They are in position to turn them out of any size and any speed the Government wants, but here are six ways that have been lying idle for 2 years and we are crying for ships and freighters. I do not wonder that the gentleman from Connecticut feels his district is being discriminated against.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is my opinion, Mr. Chairman, that if ever an investigation was needed it is needed in this case, and should be made by Members of this House. It is pretty nearly time the Members of the House knew the true situation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Connecticut said, "our Allies." I ask him, Allies in what?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The democracies, the countries we are trying to help. I want to defeat Hitler and I do not want to wait 4 years to do it. I want to do it right now, and one way to do it now is to provide facilities to transport munitions to those countries that are doing the job.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further. I have but 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] will exhaust every means to get a vote on his amendment.

Here we are about to expend \$35,000,000 for another building to help make this emergency permanent. That is exactly what you are doing when you erect a structure to house thirty to forty thousand people, even though it will not be a monumental structure. You are helping to make the emergency permanent.

It is not only the initial expense; it is the expense in filling those offices, in providing smiling faces to fill the fine-cushioned seats in that building permanently. It will provide an incentive to keep more people on the Government pay roll long after this emergency has passed.

At this time, when there is a shortage of material, a shortage of equipment, we should economize so far as new buildings are concerned. Any soldier boy will tell you that in his camp there is not sufficient equipment, yet here we are with a shortage of skilled labor building a structure costing the taxpayers more than the Mellon Art Gallery has cost, and you know what a fine building that is. The War Department complains that it is housed in 17 buildings and the officers have to go from one building to the other, but Members of Congress every day are called upon to run errands for their constituents not to 17 buildings but possibly 70 different departments. That is a daily procedure. We are working at it all the time; we are using the telephone; we are personally running errands to these places so that we may get information for our constituents.

On one major goal the entire United States of America is agreed. We must

have the strongest military and naval force anywhere on the face of the globe. Whatever may be our differences of viewpoint on a thousand and one other matters of policy, we are united in our determination to build for defense. This united determination will not be satisfied with anything less than maximum performance.

But what is the record? How have we utilized the tremendous productive capacity of our industrial plants? Have we used the time at our disposal advantageously? Have we built the armed forces of our country to a satisfactory stage of development in the last year?

The answers are disappointing. In the last year our armament output has equaled less in material results than Europe produces in 2 months. Our year's production of military supplies equals what England, besieged and battered by war, turns out in only 3 months. Our requirements in ships, airplanes, tanks, ammunition, rifles, machine guns are tremendous. With the single exception of planes, our production is comparatively insignificant.

Congress has authorized huge expenditures. Our Government has at its disposal \$45,000,000,000 for armament purposes. The sum is regarded as sufficient to build a two-ocean navy, to purchase full equipment for 1,500,000 men in the field, and to supply Britain with many of her needs. Of this sum of \$45,000,000,000 the Army, Navy, and British purchasing commissions have placed contracts totaling \$18,000,000,000. American industry has turned \$7,000,000,000 of these orders into actual materials of war.

How much of these \$7,000,000,000 went into the manufacture of weapons? The figures tell us that only \$3,000,000,000 worth of military aircraft, guns, ammunition, tanks, and ships have been built. The other \$4,000,000,000 were spent to erect camps, to furnish clothing, to provide food, and to do the thousand and one other things necessary for the creation of a preparedness program.

Only by actual comparisons can we realize the inconsequential size of this effort. Our own Government officials calculate the present output of European war industry at the figure of \$2,000,000,000 per month, or \$24,000,000,000 a year. The British Empire is turning out war supplies at a rate believed to be worth \$1,000,000,000 monthly. We are doing less than half as well, with a productive capacity of at least five times as much.

What all this means to the United States is all too easy to discern. Our defense today is still on order. We are lagging far behind in the competitive race for rearmament which has swept across the world. Our Government experts had predicted an all-out drive in arms production for June. Now it has been postponed until October or November.

Perhaps the most critical single weapon in modern warfare is the airplane. We have concentrated on plane production as the No. 1 necessity in the last year. In 12 months' time our factories have built 10,500 planes, one-half of them equipped for fighting service and the remainder usable for training. The speed-up here is impressive.

But even here, Nazi Germany is outdistancing us. Our Army and Navy together have some 8,000 planes, including trainers, fighters, and bombers. Germany is reported to have more than 20,000 aircraft of all types, and the Nazi rate of production is flowing along evenly while we are making desperate efforts to catch up. But catching up will not be nearly enough. Our rate of manufacture must exceed anything of which Germany is capable to satisfy the needs and demands of the American people. We have just decided to develop a program of long-range bomber construction. It will be at least 2 years before this program begins to achieve tangible results.

In still other areas of preparedness, the record is no less discouraging. In the last 12 months, the combined energies of every American enterprise dealing with the building of cargo ships produced little more than \$800,000,000 worth of shipping. Merchant ships may play a critical role in the ultimate outcome of this war. But the number of ships built is most unimpressive in comparison with the monthly records of tonnage being destroyed by Axis submarines, airplanes, and surface craft. To date, we have planned the building of 442 ships, but the first ships scheduled for delivery will not be ready until November. The big years are still far behind the hills in 1942 and 1943.

The figures of our naval building program are regarded as more satisfactory, but no details are offered by our Government to substantiate this optimism. We know that some launchings have taken place ahead of schedule, but we do not know how heavily armored our new fighting craft may be. We do not know what new materials have been used to furnish protection from air attack and from bomb splinters.

Our development of an adequate defense machinery for tanks, guns, and ammunition is of no less importance than the production of our air fleet. In the last year we have begun to realize the difficulties in the way of ordnance manufacture. We are producing light tanks at the rate of 450 per month. This will give us 5,400 a year, but our goal is listed at 30,000. To get them will take more than 5 years. We have laid plans to build medium-weight tanks, but these will start rolling out of factories no sooner than fall of this year. Our 80-ton tanks are still in the talking stage.

The entire defense picture is still in the sketching stage after 2 years of conversation. The famous howitzers, so useful in the World War, are practically nonexistent in the United States Army. Our production of powder is still described as a bottleneck item. For the tanks we are building, there are not enough shells available or in production.

These are the facts. They reveal shortages in our equipment for defense which cannot be ignored without danger to the Republic. The administration has asked virtually unlimited authority to deal with our defense program. It has requested huge congressional appropriations. They have been voted. The responsibility for our long delays can be squarely fixed.

It lies at the door of the national administration.

We have given complete and wholehearted support to the Government in every defense plan it has formulated. We deserve better results. We must have them speedily if our program is to succeed.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5412, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" had it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania withhold that point of order? I understand the gentleman made the point of order that a quorum is not present?

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has in mind. He is objecting to the building of this new War Department building, but may I point out that the only vote on a roll call would be a vote for or against the defense bill, and I am sure the gentleman knows that the vote would be favorable.

Mr. RICH. We want a vote on that amendment, which we thought we would get in the committee and which we withheld because the majority leader requested it. We want to accommodate the majority any time we can. If we cannot vote on the amendment, then we ought to vote the bill down and let them bring in a new bill eliminating some of the things that are already in it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have never seen the gentleman when he was dilatory. I know he is persistent, but he is not dilatory. The gentleman knows the House will not vote down this defense bill as a whole. If he insists, it will be put off a day. I may say that the other

body wants to start hearings tomorrow. It is very important to pass this bill as quickly as we can.

Mr. RICH. I do not want to be dilatory, but we are spending money rapidly and fast, and we ought to put the Members of the House on record. We ought to let the country know who is doing this spending. Then they will know back home and they will have an opportunity next year to say, "We want new Congressmen," or they will say they are willing to have you come back and spend, and then they will see what a wreck we will have later on.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say that my purpose in asking the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withhold his point of order was that if the gentleman insisted, I was going to ask unanimous consent to carry out the gentlemen's agreement? Of course, on the particular matter the gentleman has in mind, it is impossible to obtain a vote on that. The vote on final passage would be on the appropriation bill as a whole. The way to have gotten a vote on the proposed War Department building would have been to have offered a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out this particular item, but that has gone by now.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield so that I may ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] a question?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. RICH. Is it necessary, in your judgment, that this bill be passed today?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every day counts, I may say to the gentleman. We are told that the Senate committee has scheduled a hearing tomorrow on the bill.

Mr. RICH. All I want you to do is to record me as being against the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will be glad to do that.

Mr. RICH. If you will see that I am properly recorded, then I will not detain the House. You can go ahead and pass the bill, but I am against it.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania withdraw his point of order?

Mr. RICH. I withdraw my point of order. Mr. Speaker.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have not conferred with the minority leadership, but assuming that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] would have no objection, in view of the fact that the consideration of the tax bill will begin tomorrow, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

Mr. MICHENER. That is the understanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the proposed St. Lawrence seaway in relation to transportation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article on New Jersey farm incomes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

(Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a brief article concerning a technical library in Denver which has been of great benefit to the men in the service of the Army there as well as to other persons.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the death of Hon. Edward D. Hays, who formerly lived in the district which I have the honor to represent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech made by Father John O'Brien, of Notre Dame.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DELANEY, indefinitely, on account of illness.

HAVE REPUBLICANS SUPPORTED NATIONAL DEFENSE?

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, you know I have been trying to make a little talk here and get some facts and figures into the RECORD, showing how the Republicans have voted on defense bills. The reason I have been so anxious to deliver this little talk is that the minority leader, who, unfortunately, is not here today, took occasion to announce to the press and to the country that the Demo-

crats are responsible for our lag in national defense. I feel that it is just the same as if a vote had been recorded "aye" when the vote was actually "no," or vice versa, and that we ought to show by the record here what are the facts. So I have gone back to 1935 and on down to date, reviewing those cases in which bills were introduced and voted upon in this Congress having to do with national defense. From the time the table is started I have tried to skip no vote on the subject. If any have been left out, it is an oversight. There are some back of those I worked up that I would be glad to have covered today, but 30 minutes somehow flits by when going over figures.

I am afraid that the Republican gentlemen have in national defense been a little bit like Buck Dugobage was when he got ready to go home for lunch. He said, "I am going home for dinner now. If dinner is ready, I ain't going to eat a bite, and if it isn't, I am going to raise sand."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. If the gentleman will allow me to yield in the last 15 minutes—

Mr. TABER. This is very important right now.

Mr. PATRICK. I will yield in the last 15 minutes, if I can get this first 15 minutes in.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not want to be interrupted so that the facts can be brought out.

Mr. PATRICK. I would like to, if I can—

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. PATRICK. That is the third time. It seems to me that the gentlemen of the Republican ranks do not want the facts and figures to be revealed to the people of this country.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama will suspend. A point of order has been made.

Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am going to move that the House adjourn.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman cannot yield. Nothing is in order but a motion to adjourn or a motion for a call of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 29, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, July 29, in the caucus room, for consideration of House Resolution 264.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, July 30, 1941, to consider private bills.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will start hearings in room 346, old House Office Building, on Wednesday, August 6, 1941, at 10:30 a. m. on H. R. 5234, to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases. (Mr. SUMNERS of Texas.)

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

783. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 9, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Neuse River, N. C., with a view to improvement for navigation and flood control between the Johnston County line and New Bern, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

789. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 20, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Cayuga, Buffalo, and Cazenovia Creeks, N. Y., authorized by an act of Congress approved July 30, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 326); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

790. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 23, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of Mississippi River with a view to modification of the existing project, particularly at and in the vicinity of Sabula, Iowa, requested by resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted August 2, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

791. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 25, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River, Mass., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted October 8, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 329); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

792. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 29, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on reexamination of Inner Harbor, Block Island, R. I., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted March 26, 1940, and the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted March 5, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

793. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 29,

1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Port Angeles Harbor, Wash., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 331); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

794. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

795. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of February 14, 1931, as amended so as to permit the compensation on a mileage basis, of civilian officers or employees for the use of privately owned airplanes while traveling on official business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

796. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

797. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4769. A bill authorizing the designation of Army mail clerks and assistant Army mail clerks; with amendment (Rept. No. 1062). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. S. 1524. An act to authorize the deferment of men by age group or groups under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; (Rept. No. 1063). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 278. Resolution waiving points of order against provisions in H. R. 5412, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1064). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 279. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 5417, a bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1065). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 666. A bill for the relief of Frank Kasner; with amendment (Rept. No. 1042). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 793. A bill for the relief of Marie V. Talbert and her sons James Osborn Talbert and Dewey Talbert; with amendment (Rept. No. 1043). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Walter

M. Ziegler; with amendment (Rept. No. 1044). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2462. A bill for the relief of William Schoeb; with amendment (Rept. No. 1045). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FENTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2726. A bill for the relief of George Kennedy; with amendment (Rept. No. 1046). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WICKERSHAM: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2932. A bill for the relief of John C. Martin; with amendment (Rept. No. 1047). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2963. A bill for the relief of Flossie Bivins; with amendment (Rept. No. 1048). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3174. A bill for the relief of H. L. Reppart, E. J. Terrill, Lloyd M. Blanchard, E. J. Corman, Hazel Ann Clark, O. E. Henkle, Alva E. Home, Robert F. Mason, Paul E. Jackson, W. F. Tannahill, Alton A. Register, Walter E. Crabb, Guy A. Murray, Wilson E. Stroup, Lorraine Giesy, and Katherine M. Holt; with amendment (Rept. No. 1049). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3185. A bill for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939; without amendment (Rept. No. 1050). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3472. A bill for the relief of Oscar C. Wollan, Fred F. Dick, Laura I. Martin, Jane E. Koppes, and Helen Olson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1051). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3643. A bill for the relief of Kehl Markley, Jr.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1052). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4061. A bill for the relief of Louise L. Kapfer; with amendment (Rept. No. 1053). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4561. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Della Thompson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1054). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4778. A bill for the relief of Delbert E. Libbey; without amendment (Rept. No. 1055). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FOGARTY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4998. A bill for the relief of Lt. Daniel Elliott and Helen Elliott; with amendment (Rept. No. 1056). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

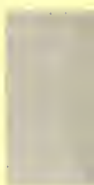
Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5206. A bill for the relief of Nettie Woolfolk Montague and Jerry L. Woolfolk and others; with amendment (Rept. No. 1057). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. S. 755. An act for the relief of W. W. Carlton; with amendment (Rept. No. 1058). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. S. 1251. An act to amend Private Act, No. 446, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 2, 1940, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1059). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. S. 1392. An act for the relief of

Copy 54



77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 28), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for
6 other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

8 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Mili-
10 tary Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to,
11 and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads

1 in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the
2 objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified
3 in that Act, as follows:

4 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

5 Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of
6 the Army, \$6,670,631.

7 Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equi-
8 page, \$443,123,275.

9 Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,-
10 043,861.

11 Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and
12 pack animals, \$1,054,810.

13 Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities,
14 and appurtenances at military posts, \$81,872,000.

15 SIGNAL CORPS

16 Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the
17 Army, \$347,150,825.

18 AIR CORPS

19 Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

20 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

21 Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical
22 and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

23 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

24 Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army,
25 \$61,118,970.

1 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

2 Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance
3 service and supplies, Army, \$3,486,034,036.

4 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

5 Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical War-
6 fare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

7 This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1942".

9 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

10 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy
11 Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be
12 supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds
13 in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending
14 June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limita-
15 tions and conditions specified under the respective headings
16 and subject to the provisions under the heading "General
17 Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise
18 provided herein, as follows:

19 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance
22 of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000
23 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by
24 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the

1 Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of
2 the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

3 Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary
4 employment of such scientific and technical civilian assist-
5 ants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25
6 per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of
7 twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess
8 of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

9 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

10 Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

11 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California,
12 \$760,000;

13 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island,
14 \$358,000;

15 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois,
16 \$500,000;

17 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000;

18 Fleet training, \$83,500;

19 Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and
20 operation of property for instruction purposes, \$575,000;

21 Libraries, \$128,659;

22 Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;

23 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy,
24 \$2,875,159.

25 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.

1 Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.

2 Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.

3 Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees,
4 \$50,000.

5 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.

6 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.

7 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

8 BUREAU OF SHIPS

9 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance
10 and repair of defense installations in Government or privately
11 owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

12 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

13 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

14 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

15 PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL

16 PERSONNEL

17 Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;

18 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;

19 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
20 \$11,240,000;

21 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;

22 In all, \$148,000,000.

23 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,-
24 234,778.

25 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.

1 Naval supply account fund, \$90,000,000.

2 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

3 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

4 Medical Department, including the employment at the
5 Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of
6 two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of
7 \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

8 Care of the dead, including care of the dead as author-
9 ized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat: 743), \$27,000,
10 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obli-
11 gations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

12 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

13 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203,500,
14 including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a
16 cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limi-
17 tation on the appropriation contained in the Naval Appro-
18 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, main-
19 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles
20 for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the
21 fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on
22 expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
24 creased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That
25 the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-

1 carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act
2 for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the
3 purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that
4 Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

5 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public
6 works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
7 \$291,428,500, which, together with unexpended balances
8 of the appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall
9 be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing
10 law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the Secre-
11 tary of the Navy is only authorized to commence, continue,
12 or complete the construction of, or make provision for, by
13 contract or otherwise, projects heretofore authorized and
14 appropriated for under this head, and, in addition, the follow-
15 ing public works and public utilities projects, at a cost
16 not to exceed the amount stated for each project enumer-
17 ated, respectively:

18 Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop
19 storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

20 Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for offi-
21 cers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

22 Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted
23 men, \$250,000.

24 Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men,
25 recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

1 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers
2 and enlisted men, \$625,000.

3 Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of
4 land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

5 Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-
6 storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

7 Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of
8 fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general
9 storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000;
10 extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

11 Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five
12 finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improve-
13 ment, \$100,000.

14 Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard,
15 \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system,
16 \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

17 Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming
18 pools, \$100,000.

19 Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for en-
20 listed men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities,
21 \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive
22 crane, \$50,000.

23 Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation
24 of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront,
25 \$250,000.

1 Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense
2 facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000.

3 Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing
4 for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities,
5 \$900,000.

6 Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of
7 anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, in-
8 cluding buildings, structures and accessories, \$1,800,000.

9 Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school
10 facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

11 Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispensary,
12 \$245,000.

13 Roosevelt Roads (Vieques) Puerto Rico: Additional
14 development of protected fleet anchorage, including acquisition
15 of land, \$21,970,000.

16 Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
17 Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

18 Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional
19 power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities.
20 \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal
21 station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000; gas
22 chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1,
23 \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal
24 wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

25 Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional sub-

1 marine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage
2 facilities, \$3,413,000.

3 Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-
4 operating facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$4,761,000.

6 Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Addi-
7 tional submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

8 Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
9 submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities,
10 \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities,
11 \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

12 Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage
13 facilities, \$200,000.

14 Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating
15 and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$4,679,000.

17 Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school
18 facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

19 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional in-
20 struction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of
21 additional land, \$1,720,000.

22 Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional
23 training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings
24 and accessories, \$5,595,000.

25 Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Addi-

1 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
2 buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

3 Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for
4 bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

5 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Addi-
6 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
7 buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

8 Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Addi-
9 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
10 accessories, \$165,000.

11 Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Addi-
12 tional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including
13 buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

14 Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
15 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
16 and accessories, \$747,000.

17 Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone:
18 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
19 and accessories, \$160,000.

20 Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania:
21 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
22 and accessories, \$228,000.

23 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Addi-
24 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
25 accessories, \$4,349,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
2 Storehouse, \$80,000.

3 Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York: Ad-
4 ditional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition of
5 additional land, \$121,500.

6 Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey:
7 Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

8 Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California: Am-
9 munition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities,
10 \$595,000.

11 Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional
12 ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
13 sories, \$2,316,500.

14 Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington:
15 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
16 and accessories, \$336,000.

17 Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia:
18 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
19 and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,-
20 000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of
21 wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing
22 magazine buildings, \$147,000.

23 Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ord-
24 nance storehouses, \$90,000.

1 Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional
2 ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

3 Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of am-
4 munition-storage facilities, including building and acquisition
5 of land, \$2,300,000.

6 Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Tor-
7 pedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and
8 magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging,
9 \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose Island,
10 and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north end of
11 Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating crane,
12 \$150,000.

13 Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Im-
14 provement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for
15 officers, \$170,000.

16 Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional
17 storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000;
18 extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension
19 of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and out-
20 post house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

21 Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Ad-
22 ditional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

23 Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire sta-
24 tion, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and

1 improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dis-
2 pensary, \$42,000; extension of supply building and oil
3 storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000;
4 gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school
5 building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of serv-
6 ice systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach
7 channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000.

8 Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Exten-
9 sion and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension
10 of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and
11 police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000;
12 temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension
13 to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to
14 Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-
15 school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop,
16 \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs
18 and improvements, \$30,000.

19 Naval Hospital, Badboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hos-
20 pital facilities, \$250,000.

21 Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs
22 and alterations, \$200,000.

23 Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-
24 type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.

25 Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating

1 buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of
2 intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to
3 buildings, \$318,000.

4 Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of
5 hospital facilities, \$450,000.

6 Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and
7 alterations, \$28,000.

8 Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities,
9 \$100,000.

10 Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of
11 hospital facilities, \$344,500.

12 Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California: Major repairs
13 and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.

14 Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Expansion of
15 hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000;
16 pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and
17 replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

18 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hos-
19 pital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters,
20 \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000;
21 service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

22 Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and
23 utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and over-
24 haul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

25 Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion

1 of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations
2 to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

3 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters
4 for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major
5 repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

6 Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional
7 wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major
8 repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; exten-
9 sion of dispensary, \$60,000.

10 Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of
11 hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities,
12 \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire alarm system,
13 \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

14 Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Addi-
15 tional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land,
16 \$600,000.

17 Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), Dis-
18 trict of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital
19 facilities, \$1,680,000.

20 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Ad-
21 ditional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$125,000.

23 Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional
24 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
25 \$280,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of proj-
4 ects, \$3,000,000.

5 Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammuni-
6 tion storage facilities, \$25,000.

7 Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin
8 Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
9 and accessories, \$576,000.

10 Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Exten-
11 sion of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and
12 filling, \$150,000.

13 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional
14 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$8,522,500.

16 Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York:
17 Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and ac-
18 cessories, \$41,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional am-
20 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
21 sories, \$286,000.

22 Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional
23 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
24 \$2,281,100.

1 Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional avia-
2 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

3 Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional
4 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$3,970,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation
9 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

10 Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammuni-
11 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$174,500.

13 Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation
14 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

15 Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation
16 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of
18 projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional
19 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

20 Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional avia-
21 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000.

22 Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation
23 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

24 Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary
25 mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of
2 radio facilities, \$20,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Addi-
4 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$1,030,000.

6 Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional
7 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
8 \$560,000.

9 Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional
10 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$752,000.

12 Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facili-
13 ties, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional avia-
15 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

16 Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation
17 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

18 Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammuni-
19 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
20 \$44,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional
22 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$450,000.

24 Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage,

1 \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities,
2 \$15,000,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation
4 facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and
5 accessories, \$553,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional avia-
7 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation
9 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

10 Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Avia-
11 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisi-
12 tion of land, \$3,790,000.

13 Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia:
14 Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
15 sories, \$120,000.

16 Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional
17 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
18 \$145,000.

19 Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional avia-
20 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

21 Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New
22 York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and
23 accessories, \$120,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$120,000.

3 Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Addi-
4 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
5 sories, \$150,000.

6 Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Addi-
7 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
8 \$170,000.

9 Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Addi-
10 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$1,635,000.

12 Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Addi-
13 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
14 \$120,000.

15 Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Addi-
16 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
17 \$145,000.

18 Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional
19 aviation facilities including buildings and accessories,
20 \$120,000.

21 Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ad-
22 ditional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
23 sories, \$120,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$120,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional
4 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and
6 accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

7 Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island, Washington:
8 Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

9 Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Cana Zone: Utility build-
10 and and accessories, \$25,000.

11 Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Addi-
12 tional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acqui-
13 sitions of land, \$132,500.

14 Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
15 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$130,000.

17 Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Addi-
18 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
19 \$235,000.

20 Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao,
21 China: Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Util-
23 ity building and accessories, \$20,000.

24 Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Pan-
25 ama: Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional
2 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional
4 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional
6 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

7 Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for
8 operators, \$60,000.

9 Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional
10 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

11 Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Addi-
12 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
13 \$640,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio
15 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio
17 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters
19 for operators, \$112,000.

20 Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Vir-
21 ginia: Additional facilities, including buildings and acces-
22 sories, \$125,000.

23 Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional
24 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for
2 officer in charge, \$10,000.

3 Marine Aviation Base, Neuse River, North Carolina:
4 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

5 Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Co-
6 lumbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of
7 machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and
8 steam distribution system, \$130,000.

9 Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition
10 of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant,
11 \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replace-
12 ment of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

13 Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development
14 of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

15 Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional
16 development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and
17 accessories, \$7,300,000.

18 Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional
19 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
20 \$2,125,000.

21 Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional
22 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$1,300,000.

24 Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional

1 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories.
2 \$6,850,000.

3 Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension
4 of supply pier, \$600,000.

5 Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility
6 and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

7 Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Develop-
8 ment of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

9 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Maga-
10 zines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

11 Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammu-
12 nition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

13 Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for
14 bachelor officers, \$100,000.

15 Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facili-
16 ties, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000;
17 moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

18 Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, in-
19 cluding buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

20 Eleventh naval district: Floating crane, \$450,000.

21 Thirteenth naval district: Barracks and officers' quarters,
22 rifle range, \$90,000.

23 Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors

1 and channels, including provision of fixed moorings,
2 \$3,000,000.

3 Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for
4 Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

5 Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic
6 laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

7 Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval
8 districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

9 Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing
10 of ships, \$500,000.

11 Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile
12 power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

13 Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: De-
14 velopment of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection
15 of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

16 Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve
17 storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings
18 and accessories, \$2,500,000.

19 Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel
20 and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and
21 accessories, \$12,000,000.

22 Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training
23 facilities, at various locations, including buildings and acces-
24 sories, \$1,440,000.

25 Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency

1 expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including
2 buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

3 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
4 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be appli-
5 cable to all public works and public utilities provided in this
6 title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to
7 be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter
8 entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act
9 shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the
10 contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary
11 of the Navy.

12 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

13 Aviation, Navy, \$77,678,880.

14 MARINE CORPS

15 PAY, MARINE CORPS

16 Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

17 Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742:

18 Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve,
19 \$3,437,421;

20 Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

21 In all, \$15,000,000.

22 GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

23 Provisions, \$6,474,000;

24 Clothing, \$14,000,000:

25 Fuel, \$1,000,000;

1 Military supplies and equipment, \$42,000,000;

2 Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment,
3 \$1,640,000;

4 Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

5 Forage, \$6,000;

6 Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

7 In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a
8 school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including trans-
9 portation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and
10 of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled
11 to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps)
12 when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon
13 release therefrom.

14 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

15 Construction and machinery: The limitation on obliga-
16 tions for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equip-
17 ping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained
18 in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
19 year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appro-
20 priation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

21 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of
22 the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds
23 heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War
24 Department for War Department facilities for the loading
25 and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limita-

tion of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions, and armor contained in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to \$425,000,000.

REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary purchase of land, to remain available until expended, \$160,000,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the necessary purchase of land, to remain available until expended, \$5,000,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, \$190,000.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading
2 "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made
3 available until June 30, 1942.

4 Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of
5 Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act ap-
6 proved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh
7 Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation
8 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

9 SEC. 201. That there is hereby created and established
10 in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy an Office of Budget
11 and Reports, which shall be charged with such duties per-
12 taining to naval budgetary matters and statistical and work
13 reporting as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.
14 All of the duties of this Office shall be performed under the
15 authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall
16 be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full
17 force and effect as such.

18 (a) At the head of the Office of Budget and Reports
19 there shall be a director of Budget and Reports, appointed
20 by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
21 Senate, for a term of three years, from among line officers
22 not below the grade of lieutenant commander on the active
23 list of the Navy. The Director of Budget and Reports shall
24 have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay,
25 allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may

1 hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs
2 of bureaus in the Navy Department.

3 (b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed
4 as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in
5 case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Di-
6 rector, shall perform the duties of such Director until his
7 successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall
8 cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports
9 shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank.

10 This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval Appropri-
11 ation Act for the fiscal year 1942."

12 TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME

13 COMMISSION

14 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission,
15 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional
16 amount to increase the construction fund established by the
17 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction
18 in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size,
19 and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (here-
20 after referred to in this title as the "Commission") may
21 determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the
22 United States and suitable for conversion into naval or mili-
23 tary auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of
24 parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3)
25 the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or

1 extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by
2 the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisi-
3 tion by purchase or condemnation of real property or any
4 interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels
5 or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material
6 therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease
7 or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities;
8 and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair,
9 reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the
10 use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June
11 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise; \$698,650,000,
12 of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative
13 expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified
14 under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in
15 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which
16 \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the
17 transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the
18 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and
19 regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses
20 of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the
21 program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public
22 Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employ-
23 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and
24 corporations for the performance of special services, without
25 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided,*

1 That said construction fund so supplemented shall be avail-
2 able for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That
3 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the
4 “Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Mari-
5 time Commission”, created by the said Act of February 6,
6 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary
7 for the completion of the program authorized by said Act:
8 *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to
9 be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
10 Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with
11 funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any
12 country whose defense the President deems vital to the
13 defense of the United States, in accordance with the pro-
14 visions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11):
15 *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authori-
16 zations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is
17 authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of
18 vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment,
19 material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment,
20 acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants
21 or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed
22 \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the
23 amount appropriated herein): *Provided further*, That the
24 provisions of section 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses
25 contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941.

1 shall apply to all the activities and functions which the
2 Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

3 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a
7 Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000, to be
8 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

9 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

10 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

11 Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of
12 funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative
13 expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second
14 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby
15 increased to \$600,000.

16 WAR DEPARTMENT

17 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

18 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

19 For the construction by and for the use of the War
20 Department on Government-owned land comprising the site
21 formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experi-
22 mental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County,
23 Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto,
24 including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary serv-
25 ices, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric

1 mains, preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase
2 and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar
3 improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith,
4 \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relat-
5 ing to the construction of military post projects but without
6 reference to the laws suspended in connection with such
7 projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to
8 remain available until expended.

9 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
10 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Passed the House of Representatives July 28, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 28), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ NO 662

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

—, 1941.— Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5412]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House \$7, 063, 238, 478. 00

Decrease by Senate (net) 1, 234, 911, 530. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate 5, 828, 326, 948. 00

Comparison of estimates and appropriations

Department	Estimates	Appropriations recommended in bill as reported to Senate	Increase (+) decrease (-) appropriations compared with estimates
War Department, military activities (title I)	\$4, 860, 872, 988. 00	\$3, 503, 957, 663. 00	—\$1, 356, 915, 325. 00
Navy Department (title II) ..	1, 625, 207, 668. 01	1, 576, 335, 785. 00	— 48, 871, 883. 01
United States Maritime Commission (title III) ...	698, 650, 000. 00	698, 650, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous civil activities (title IV)	26, 428, 500. 00	49, 383, 500. 00	+22, 955, 000. 00
Total	7, 211, 159, 156. 01	5, 828, 326, 948. 00	—1, 382, 832, 208. 01

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

War Department, Title I:

Quartermaster Corps:

Military posts: For facilities for new camps, additional facilities for barrage balloon training center and new facilities for ordnance maintenance and headquarters companies at various locations-----	90, 807, 400. 00
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Navy Department, Title II:

Plant Protection Force, Navy-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Public Works:	
New Orleans, La., development of receiving ship facilities-----	1, 140, 000. 00
Dahlgren, Va., railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Va-----	1, 500, 000. 00
Norfolk, Va., general storehouse at naval air station-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Total Bureau of Yards and Docks--	3, 640, 000. 00

Bureau of Aeronautics:

Aviation, Navy:

100 percent radio spares instead of 50 percent as proposed by the House-----	12, 321, 120. 00
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Salaries, Office of the Secretary:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy: The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the employment of one additional employee in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Office of Budget and Reports:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

"(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Director, shall perform the duties of such Director until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank." and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

(b) There shall be an Associate Director of Budget and Reports who shall be a civilian appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Associate Director shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the Director or during a vacancy in the office of Director he shall act as Director.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Navy Department, Title II—Continued.

Office of Budget and Reports—Continued.

The effect of this amendment is to provide an Associate Director of Budget and Reports, who would be a civilian, in lieu of an assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, who would be a line officer of the Navy on detail, as proposed by the House.

Total Navy Department.....	\$16, 961, 120. 00
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Miscellaneous civil activities, Title IV:

Senate:

Widow of Senator Alva M. Lumpkin.....	\$10, 000. 00
Daughters of Senator Andrew Jackson Houston.....	10, 000. 00

Total, Senate.....	20, 000. 00
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Federal Communications Commission:

National-defense activities.....	209, 000. 00
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Maritime Labor Board:

Salaries and expenses to wind up affairs of Board.....	30, 000. 00
--	-------------

Commerce Department:

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Maintenance of air navigation facilities....	1, 100, 000. 00
Establishment of air navigation facilities..	5, 586, 000. 00
Development of landing areas.....	5, 500, 000. 00

Total, Commerce Department.....	12, 186, 000. 00
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Interior Department:

Bureau of Mines:

Testing fuel.....	28, 500. 00
Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply.....	300, 000. 00
Investigation of raw material resources, western steel production.....	350, 000. 00
Construction and equipment of helium plants.....	1, 250, 000. 00

Total, Interior Department.....	1, 928, 500. 00
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War Department civil functions:

Quartermaster Corps:

War Department Building:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:
: Provided, That the maintenance and operation of such building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration, and such Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency pending the need thereof by such Department.

Total, miscellaneous activities, title IV.....	14, 373, 500. 00
--	------------------

Total increase.....	122, 142, 020. 00
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DECREASES

War Department, Title I:

Ordnance Department:

Ordnance Service and supplies, Army -----	\$1, 347, 053, 550. 00
---	------------------------

(This amount represents requests made by the Department over and above the requirements to equip and maintain an Army of 3,000,000 men.)

Navy Department, Title II:

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

Naval supply account fund -----	10, 000, 000. 00
---------------------------------	------------------

Total decrease -----	1, 357, 053, 550. 00
Net decrease -----	1, 234, 911, 530. 00
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate -----	5, 828, 326, 948. 00

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Calendar No. 681

77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 652

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

AUGUST 12, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5412]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$7, 063, 238, 478. 00

Decrease by Senate (net)..... 1, 234, 911, 530. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 5, 828, 326, 948. 00

Comparison of estimates and appropriations

Department	Estimates	Appropriations recommended in bill as reported to Senate	Increase (+) decrease (—) appropriations compared with estimates
War Department, military activities (title I).....	\$4, 860, 872, 988. 00	\$3, 503, 957, 663. 00	—\$1, 356, 915, 325. 00
Navy Department (title II).....	1, 625, 207, 668. 01	1, 576, 335, 785. 00	— 48, 871, 883. 01
United States Maritime Commission (title III).....	698, 650, 000. 00	698, 650, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous civil activities (title IV).....	26, 428, 500. 00	49, 383, 500. 00	+22, 955, 000. 00
Total.....	7, 211, 159, 156. 01	5, 828, 326, 948. 00	—1, 382, 832, 208. 01

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

War Department, Title I:

Quartermaster Corps:

Military posts: For facilities for new camps, additional facilities for barrage balloon training center and new facilities for ordnance maintenance and headquarters companies at various locations	90, 807, 400. 00
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Navy Department, Title II:

Plant Protection Force, Navy	1, 000, 000. 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	

Public Works:

New Orleans, La., development of receiving ship facilities	1, 140, 000. 00
Dahlgren, Va., railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Va.	1, 500, 000. 00
Norfolk, Va., general storehouse at naval air station	1, 000, 000. 00

Total Bureau of Yards and Docks	3, 640, 000. 00
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Bureau of Aeronautics:

Aviation, Navy:

100 percent radio spares instead of 50 percent as proposed by the House	12, 321, 120. 00
---	------------------

Salaries, Office of the Secretary:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy: The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the employment of one additional employee in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Office of Budget and Reports:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

"(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Director, shall perform the duties of such Director until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank."

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

(b) There shall be an Associate Director of Budget and Reports who shall be a civilian appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Associate Director shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the Director or during a vacancy in the office of Director he shall act as Director.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Navy Department, Title II—Continued.

Office of Budget and Reports—Continued.

The effect of this amendment is to provide an Associate Director of Budget and Reports, who would be a civilian, in lieu of an assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, who would be a line officer of the Navy on detail, as proposed by the House.

Total Navy Department.....	\$16, 961, 120. 00
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Miscellaneous civil activities, Title IV:

Senate:

Widow of Senator Alva M. Lumpkin.....	\$10, 000. 00
Daughters of Senator Andrew Jackson Houston.....	10, 000. 00

Total, Senate.....	20, 000. 00
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Federal Communications Commission:

National-defense activities.....	209, 000. 00
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Maritime Labor Board:

Salaries and expenses to wind up affairs of Board.....	30, 000. 00
--	-------------

Commerce Department:

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Maintenance of air navigation facilities.....	1, 100, 000. 00
Establishment of air navigation facilities.....	5, 586, 000. 00
Development of landing areas.....	5, 500, 000. 00

Total, Commerce Department.....	12, 186, 000. 00
---------------------------------	------------------

Interior Department:

Bureau of Mines:

Testing fuel.....	28, 500. 00
Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply.....	300, 000. 00
Investigation of raw material resources, western steel production.....	350, 000. 00
Construction and equipment of helium plants.....	1, 250, 000. 00

Total, Interior Department.....	1, 928, 500. 00
---------------------------------	-----------------

War Department civil functions:

Quartermaster Corps:

War Department Building:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:
: Provided, That the maintenance and operation of such building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration, and such Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency pending the need thereof by such Department.

Total, miscellaneous activities, title IV.....	14, 373, 500. 00
--	------------------

Total increase.....	122, 142, 020. 00
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DECREASES

War Department, Title I:

Ordnance Department:

Ordnance Service and supplies, Army ----- \$1, 347, 053, 550. 00

(This amount represents requests made by
the Department over and above the require-
ments to equip and maintain an Army of
3,000,000 men.)**Navy Department, Title II:**

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

Naval supply account fund ----- 10, 000, 000. 00

Total decrease -----	1, 357, 053, 550. 00
Net decrease -----	1, 234, 911, 530. 00
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate -----	5, 828, 326, 948. 00

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[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

[Report No. 52]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 28), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 12, 1941

Reported by Mr. _____, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for
6 other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

8 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Mili-
10 tary Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to,

1 and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads
 2 in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the
 3 objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified
 4 in that Act, as follows:

5 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

6 Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of
 7 the Army, \$6,670,631.

8 Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equi-
 9 page, \$443,123,275.

10 Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,-
 11 043,861.

12 Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and
 13 pack animals, \$1,054,810.

14 Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities,
 15 and appurtenances at military posts, ~~\$81,872,000~~ \$172,-
 16 679,400.

17 SIGNAL CORPS

18 Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the
 19 Army, \$347,150,825.

20 AIR CORPS

21 Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

22 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

23 Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical
 24 and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

1

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2

Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army,

3

\$61,118,970.

4

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

5

Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance serv-

6

ice and supplies, Army, ~~\$3,486,034,036~~ \$2,138,980,486.

7

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

8

Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical War-

9

fare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

10

This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropria-

11

tion Act, 1942".

12

TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

13

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy

14

Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be

15

supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds

16

in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending

17

June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limi-

18

tations and conditions specified under the respective headings

19

and subject to the provisions under the heading "General

20

Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise

21

provided herein, as follows:

22

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

23

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance

25

of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000

1 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by
2 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
3 Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of
4 the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

5 *Plant Protection Force, Navy: For all necessary ex-*
6 *penses for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a*
7 *plant protection force for the shore establishment of the Navy,*
8 *including personnel in the District of Columbia and else-*
9 *where, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance*
10 *with the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923,*
11 *as amended, or otherwise as he may elect, including a civilian*
12 *in charge at a salary at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, and*
13 *for travel, clothing, weapons, and other equipment and sup-*
14 *plies, stationery, and office supplies, and the purchase of*
15 *thirteen motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles at a cost*
16 *of not to exceed \$750 each and maintenance therefor; includ-*
17 *ing rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere where nec-*
18 *essary; pay of miscellaneous expenses incident to official in-*
19 *vestigations at official post of duty, including common carrier*
20 *fares and travel by personally owned automobiles at a rate*
21 *not to exceed 4 cents per mile, and reimbursement for the*
22 *actual cost of ferry fares and bridge and tunnel tolls,*
23 *\$1,000,000.*

24 Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary
25 employment of such scientific and technical civilian assist-

ants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25
per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of
twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess
of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

Naval Training Station, San Diego, California,
\$760,000;

Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island,
\$358,000;

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois.
\$500,000;

Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000:

Fleet training, \$83,500;

Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and
operation of property for instruction purposes, \$575,000:

Libraries, \$128,659;

Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy.
\$2,875,159.

Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.

Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.

Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.

Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees,
\$50,000.

1 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.

2 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.

3 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

4 BUREAU OF SHIPS

5 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance
6 and repair of defense installations in Government or privately
7 owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

8 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

9 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

10 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

11 PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL
12 PERSONNEL

13 Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;

14 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;

15 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
16 \$11,240,000;

17 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;

18 In all, \$148,000,000.

19 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,-
20 234,778.

21 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.

22 Naval supply account fund, ~~\$90,000,000~~ \$80,000,000.

23 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

24 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

25 Medical Department, including the employment at the
26 Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of

1 two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of
 2 \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

3 Care of the dead, including care of the dead as author-
 4 ized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 743), \$27,000,
 5 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obli-
 6 gations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

7 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

8 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203,500,
 9 including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-
 10 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a
 11 cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limi-
 12 tation on the appropriation contained in the Naval Approp-
 13 riation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, main-
 14 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles
 15 for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the
 16 fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on
 17 expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of
 18 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
 19 creased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That
 20 the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-
 21 carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act
 22 for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the
 23 purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that
 24 Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

25 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public

1 works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
2 ~~\$291,428,500~~ \$295,068,500, which, together with unex-
3 pended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under
4 this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance
5 with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided,*
6 That the Secretary of the Navy is only authorized to com-
7 mence, continue, or complete the construction of, or make
8 provision for, by contract or otherwise, projects heretofore
9 authorized and appropriated for under this head, and, in
10 addition, the following public works and public utilities proj-
11 ects, *including the acquisition of land*, at a cost not to exceed
12 the amount stated for each project enumerated, respectively:

13 Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop
14 storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

15 Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for offi-
16 cers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

17 Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted
18 men, \$250,000.

19 Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men,
20 recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

21 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers
22 and enlisted men, \$625,000.

23 Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of
24 land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

1 Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-
2 storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

3 Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of
4 fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general
5 storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000;
6 extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

7 Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five
8 finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improve-
9 ment, \$100,000.

10 Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard,
11 \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system,
12 \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

13 Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming
14 pools, \$100,000.

15 Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for en-
16 listed men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities,
17 \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive
18 crane, \$50,000.

19 Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation
20 of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront,
21 \$250,000; *development of receiving ship facilities, including*
22 *buildings and accessories, \$1,140,000.*

23 Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense
24 facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000

1 Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing
2 for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities,
3 \$900,000.

4 Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of
5 anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, in-
6 cluding buildings, structures, and accessories, \$1,800,000.

7 Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school
8 facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

9 Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispen-
10 sary, \$245,000.

11 Roosevelt Roads (Vieques), Puerto Rico: Additional
12 development of protected fleet anchorage, including acqui-
13 sition of land, \$21,970,000.

14 Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
15 Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

16 Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional
17 power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities,
18 \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal
19 station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000; gas
20 chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1,
21 \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal
22 wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

23 Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional sub-
24 marine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage
25 facilities, \$3,413,000.

1 Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-
2 operating facilities, including buildings and accessories,
3 \$4,761,000.

4 Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Additional
5 submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

6 Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
7 submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities,
8 \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities,
9 \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

10 Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage
11 facilities, \$200,000.

12 Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating
13 and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories,
14 \$4,679,000.

15 Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school
16 facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

17 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional in-
18 struction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of
19 additional land, \$1,720,000.

20 Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional
21 training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings
22 and accessories, \$5,595,000.

23 Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Addi-
24 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
25 buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

1 Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for
2 bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

3 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Addi-
4 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
5 buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

6 Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Addi-
7 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
8 accessories, \$165,000.

9 Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Addi-
10 tional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including
11 buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

12 Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
13 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
14 and accessories, \$747,000.

15 Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone:
16 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
17 and accessories, \$160,000.

18 Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania:
19 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
20 and accessories, \$228,000.

21 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Addi-
22 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
23 accessories, \$4,349,000.

24 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
25 Storehouse, \$80,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York:
2 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition
3 of additional land, \$121,500.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey:
5 Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

6 Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California:
7 Ammunition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities,
8 \$595,000.

9 Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional
10 ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
11 sories, \$2,316,500.

12 Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington:
13 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
14 and accessories, \$336,000.

15 Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia:
16 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
17 and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,-
18 000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of
19 wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing
20 magazine buildings, \$147,000.

21 Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ord-
22 nance storehouses, \$90,000.

23 Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional
24 ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

25 Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of am-

1 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acquisition
2 of land, \$2,300,000.

3 Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Tor-
4 pedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and
5 magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging,
6 \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose
7 Island, and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north
8 end of Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating
9 crane \$150,000.

10 Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Im-
11 provement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for
12 officers, \$170,000.

13 Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional
14 storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000;
15 extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension
16 of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and out-
17 post house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

18 Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Ad-
19 ditional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

20 Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire sta-
21 tion, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and
22 improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dis-
23 pensary, \$42,000; extension of supply building and oil
24 storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000;
25 gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school

1 building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of serv-
 2 ice systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach
 3 channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000; *rail-*
 4 *road connection to Fredericksburg, Virginia, including acqui-*
 5 *sition of rights-of-way, \$1,500,000.*

6 Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Exten-
 7 sion and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension
 8 of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and
 9 police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000;
 10 temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension
 11 to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to
 12 Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-
 13 school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop,
 14 \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.

15 Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs
 16 and improvements, \$30,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Balboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hos-
 18 pital facilities, \$250,000.

19 Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs
 20 and alterations, \$200,000.

21 Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-
 22 type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.

23 Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating
 24 buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of

1 intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to
2 buildings, \$318,000.

3 Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of
4 hospital facilities, \$450,000.

5 Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and
6 alterations, \$28,000.

7 Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities,
8 \$100,000.

9 Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of
10 hospital facilities, \$344,500.

11 Naval Hospital, Mare, Island, California: Major repairs
12 and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.

13 Naval Hospital, Newport Rhode Island: Expansion of
14 hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000;
15 pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and
16 replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

17 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hos-
18 pital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters,
19 \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000;
20 service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

21 Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and
22 utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and over-
23 haul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

24 Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion

1 of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations
2 to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

3 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters
4 for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major
5 repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

6 Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional
7 wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major
8 repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; exten-
9 sion of dispensary, \$60,000.

10 Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of
11 hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities,
12 \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire-alarm system,
13 \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

14 Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Addi-
15 tional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land,
16 \$600,000.

17 Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), Dis-
18 trict of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital facilities,
19 \$1,680,000.

20 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Ad-
21 ditional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
22 \$125,000.

23 Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$280,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

5 Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of projects,
6 \$3,000,000.

7 Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammuni-
8 tion-storage facilities, \$25,000.

9 Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin
10 Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
11 and accessories, \$576,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Exten-
13 sion of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and
14 filling, \$150,000.

15 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional
16 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
17 \$8,522,500.

18 Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York:
19 Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and ac-
20 cessories, \$41,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional am-
22 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
23 sories, \$286,000.

24 Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$2,281,100.

3 Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional avia-
4 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

5 Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional
6 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
7 \$3,970,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional avia-
9 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

10 Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation
11 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammuni-
13 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
14 \$174,500.

15 Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation
16 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation
18 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of
20 projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional
21 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

22 Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional aviation
23 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000;
24 *general storehouse, \$1,000,000.*

1 Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation
2 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

3 Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary
4 mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

5 Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of
6 radio facilities, \$20,000.

7 Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Addi-
8 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
9 \$1,030,000.

10 Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional
11 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$560,000.

13 Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional
14 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$752,000.

16 Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facili-
17 ties, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

18 Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional avia-
19 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

20 Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation
21 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

22 Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammuni-
23 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
24 \$44,000.

25 Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$450,000.

3 Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage,
4 \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities,
5 \$15,000,000.

6 Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation
7 facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and
8 accessories, \$553,000.

9 Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional avia-
10 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

11 Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation
12 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

13 Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Avia-
14 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories and acqui-
15 sition of land, \$3,790,000.

16 Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia:
17 Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and acces-
18 sories, \$120,000.

19 Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional
20 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
21 \$145,000.

22 Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional avia-
23 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New

1 York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and
2 accessories, \$120,000.

3 Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional
4 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$120,000.

6 Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Addi-
7 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
8 \$150,000.

9 Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Addi-
10 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$170,000.

12 Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Addi-
13 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
14 \$1,635,000.

15 Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Addi-
16 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
17 \$120,000.

18 Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Addi-
19 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
20 \$145,000.

21 Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional
22 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$120,000.

24 Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Addi-

1 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$120,000.

3 Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional
4 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$120,000.

6 Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional
7 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

8 Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and
9 accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

10 Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island, Washington:
11 Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Canal Zone: Utility build-
13 ing and accessories, \$25,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Addi-
15 tional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acqui-
16 sitions of land, \$132,500.

17 Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
18 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$130,000.

19 Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Addi-
20 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
21 \$235,000.

22 Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao, China:
23 Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

24 Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Utility
25 building and accessories, \$20,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Panama:
2 Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional
4 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional
6 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

7 Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional
8 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

9 Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for
10 operators, \$60,000.

11 Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional
12 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

13 Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Addi-
14 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$640,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio
17 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio
19 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

20 Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters
21 for operators, \$112,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Vir-
23 ginia: Additional facilities, including buildings and acces-
24 sories, \$125,000.

1 Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional
2 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for
4 officer in charge, \$10,000.

5 Marine Aviation Base, ~~Neuse~~ *Barracks*, New River,
6 North Carolina: Radio facilities, including buildings and
7 accessories, \$120,000.

8 Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Co-
9 lumbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of
10 machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and
11 steam distribution system, \$130,000.

12 Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition
13 of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant,
14 \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replace-
15 ment of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

16 Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development
17 of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

18 Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional
19 development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and
20 accessories, \$7,300,000.

21 Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional
22 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
23 \$2,125,000.

24 Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional

1 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$1,300,000.

3 Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
4 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$6,850,000.

6 Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension
7 of supply pier, \$600,000.

8 Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility
9 and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

10 Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Develop-
11 ment of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

12 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Maga-
13 zines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

14 Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammu-
15 nition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

16 Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for
17 bachelor officers, \$100,000.

18 Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facili-
19 ties, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000;
20 moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

21 Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, in-
22 cluding buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

23 Eleventh naval district: Floating crane, \$450,000.

24 Thirteenth naval district: Barracks and officers' quarters,
25 rifle range, \$90,000.

1 Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors
2 and channels, including provision of fixed moorings,
3 \$3,000,000.

4 Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for
5 Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

6 Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic
7 laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

8 Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval
9 districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

10 Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing
11 of ships, \$500,000.

12 Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile
13 power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

14 Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: De-
15 velopment of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection
16 of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

17 Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve
18 storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings
19 and accessories, \$2,500,000.

20 Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel
21 and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and
22 accessories, \$12,000,000.

23 Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training
24 facilities, at various locations, including buildings and acces-
25 sories, \$1,440,000.

1 Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency
 2 expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including
 3 buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

4 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
 5 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be appli-
 6 cable to all public works and public utilities provided in this
 7 title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to
 8 be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter
 9 entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act
 10 shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the
 11 contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary
 12 of the Navy.

13 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

14 Aviation, Navy, ~~\$77,678,880~~ \$90,000,000.

15 MARINE CORPS

16 PAY, MARINE CORPS

17 Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

18 Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742;

19 Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve,
 20 \$3,437,421;

21 Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

22 In all, \$15,000,000.

23 GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

24 Provisions, \$6,474,000;

25 Clothing, \$14,000,000;

1 Fuel, \$1,000,000;

2 Military supplies and equipment, \$42,000,000;

3 Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment,

4 \$1,640,000;

5 Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

6 Forage, \$6,000;

7 Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

8 In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a

9 school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including trans-

10 portation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and

11 of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled

12 to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps)

13 when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon

14 release therefrom.

15 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

16 Construction and machinery: The limitation on obliga-

17 tions for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equip-

18 ping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained

19 in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal

20 year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appro-

21 priation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

22 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of

23 the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds

24 heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War

25 Department for War Department facilities for the loading

1 and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limita-
2 tion of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and
3 facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the
4 manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions,
5 and armor contained in title V of the Naval Appropriation
6 Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National
7 Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to
8 \$425,000,000.

9 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

10 Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and
11 facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments
12 for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary
13 purchase of land, to remain available until expended,
14 \$160,000,000.

15 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

16 Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense
17 installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of
18 section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and
19 defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the
20 necessary purchase of land, to remain available until ex-
21 pended, \$5,000,000.

22 NAVY DEPARTMENT

23 *Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy: The ap-*
24 *propriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,*
25 *fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the employment of*

1 *one additional employee in the Office of the Secretary of the*
2 *Navy, at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not*
3 *in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance*
4 *with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.*

5 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
6 Office, \$190,000.

7 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observa-
8 tory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading
10 "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made
11 available until June 30, 1942.

12 Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of
13 Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act ap-
14 proved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh
15 Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation
16 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

17 SEC. 201. That there is hereby created and established
18 in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy an Office of Budget
19 and Reports, which shall be charged with such duties per-
20 taining to naval budgetary matters and statistical and work
21 reporting as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.
22 All of the duties of this Office shall be performed under the
23 authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall
24 be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full
25 force and effect as such.

1 (a) At the head of the Office of Budget and Reports
 2 there shall be a Director of Budget and Reports, appointed
 3 by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
 4 Senate, for a term of three years, from among line officers
 5 not below the grade of lieutenant commander on the active
 6 list of the Navy. The Director of Budget and Reports shall
 7 have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay,
 8 allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may
 9 hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs
 10 of bureaus in the Navy Department.

11 ~~(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed~~
 12 ~~as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in~~
 13 ~~case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Di-~~
 14 ~~rector, shall perform the duties of such Director until his~~
 15 ~~successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall~~
 16 ~~cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports~~
 17 ~~shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank.~~

18 (b) *There shall be an Associate Director of Budget and*
 19 *Reports who shall be a civilian appointed by the Secretary of*
 20 *the Navy in accordance with civil-service laws and the Classi-*
 21 *fication Act of 1923, as amended. The Associate Director*
 22 *shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may*
 23 *designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the*
 24 *Director or during a vacancy in the office of Director he*
 25 *shall act as Director.*

1 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval
2 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942."

3 TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME
4 COMMISSION

5 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission,
6 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional
7 amount to increase the construction fund established by the
8 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction
9 in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size,
10 and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (here-
11 after referred to in this title as the "Commission") may
12 determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the
13 United States and suitable for conversion into naval or mili-
14 tary auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of
15 parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3)
16 the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or
17 extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by
18 the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisi-
19 tion by purchase or condemnation of real property or any
20 interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels
21 or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material
22 therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease
23 or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities;
24 and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair,
25 reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the

1 use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June
2 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise; \$698,650,000,
3 of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative
4 expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified
5 under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in
6 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which
7 \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the
8 transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the
9 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and
10 regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses
11 of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the
12 program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public
13 Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employ-
14 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and
15 corporations for the performance of special services, without
16 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
17 That said construction fund so supplemented shall be avail-
18 able for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That
19 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the
20 "Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Mari-
21 time Commission", created by the said Act of February 6,
22 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary
23 for the completion of the program authorized by said Act:
24 *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to
25 be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the

1 Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with
2 funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any
3 country whose defense the President deems vital to the
4 defense of the United States, in accordance with the pro-
5 visions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11):
6 *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authori-
7 zations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is
8 authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of
9 vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment,
10 material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment,
11 acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants
12 or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed
13 \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the
14 amount appropriated herein): *Provided further*, That the
15 provisions of sections 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses
16 contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941,
17 shall apply to all the activities and functions which the
18 Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

19 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

20 LEGISLATIVE

21 SENATE

22 *For payment to Ariadne Houston, Marguerite Houston,*
23 *and Josephine Houston Paulus, daughters of Andrew Jack-*
24 *son Houston, late a Senator from the State of Texas,*
25 *\$10,000.*

1 *For payment to Mary Sumter Lumpkin, widow of*
2 *Alva M. Lumpkin, late a Senator from the State of South*
3 *Carolina, \$10,000.*

4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5 For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a
6 Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000, to be
7 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

8 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

9 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

10 *National-defense activities: For an additional amount*
11 *for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable*
12 *the Federal Communications Commission to continue to per-*
13 *form the functions or activities for the performance of which,*
14 *during the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received alloca-*
15 *tions of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for*
16 *the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,*
17 *1941, including the objects for which and subject to the*
18 *conditions under which such allocations were expended dur-*
19 *ing the fiscal year 1941, \$209,000.*

20 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

21 Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of
22 funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative
23 expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second
24 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby
25 increased to \$600,000.

MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Maritime Labor Board to wind up the affairs of the Board, \$30,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and operation of air-navigaion facilities: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of air-navigaion facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of airport traffic-control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to the national defense: Provided, That the limitation on the purchase and exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles under this heading in the Commerce Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased from \$13,550 to \$29,300.

Establishment of air-navigaion facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigaion facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,586,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000

1 shall be available for the establishment of airport traffic-
2 control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary
3 of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such
4 work is essential to the national defense.

5 *Development of landing areas:* For an additional amount
6 for the appropriation "Development of Landing Areas",
7 \$5,500,000, of which \$300,000 shall be available for admin-
8 istrative expenses, including engineering services and super-
9 vision of construction.

10 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 *Testing fuel:* For an additional amount for testing fuel,
13 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
14 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 \$28,500, and the limitation of \$35,000 contained in said Act
16 under this head for personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia is hereby increased to \$40,250.

18 *Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply:*
19 For an additional amount for investigation of domestic
20 sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the
21 objects specified under this head in the Interior Department
22 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$300,000, and the limitation of
23 \$25,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal
24 services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to
25 \$32,500.

1 *Investigation of raw material resources for western steel*
2 *production: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau*
3 *of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount*
4 *and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking coals*
5 *essential to expanding steel production in States in which such*
6 *deposits may exist, including all necessary laboratory research;*
7 *preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw*
8 *materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to*
9 *exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-*
10 *bia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Co-*
11 *lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional*
12 *and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies,*
13 *typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and*
14 *other labor-saving devices, accessories, and repairs, including*
15 *exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such*
16 *personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required*
17 *for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,*
18 *fiscal year 1942, \$350,000: Provided, That the Secretary*
19 *of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of*
20 *Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment,*
21 *and other contributions from public or private sources offering*
22 *to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,*
23 *and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other depart-*
24 *ments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and*
25 *State agencies, and other organizations: Provided further,*

1 *That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-*
2 *strued to apply to this appropriation.*

3 *Construction and equipment of helium plants: To enable*
4 *the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the*
5 *capacity for the production of helium, as authorized by the*
6 *Act approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885), by the*
7 *acquisition, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, of lands or*
8 *interests therein or options thereon, the making of contracts*
9 *and agreements (with optional provisions where necessary)*
10 *for the acquisition, processing, or conservation of helium-*
11 *bearing gas, the construction and equipment of buildings or*
12 *additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and con-*
13 *struction of pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and*
14 *to conduct investigations with respect to available resources of*
15 *helium-bearing gas and the transportation of helium, and for*
16 *all necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including the*
17 *employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of com-*
18 *pensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of*
19 *engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-*
20 *sary to design and construct the buildings, structures, and*
21 *equipment; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchase*
22 *in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and*
23 *equipment; professional and scientific books and publications,*
24 *stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing*
25 *machines, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and*

1 maintenance thereof, purchase, not to exceed \$5,500 (includ-
 2 ing exchange as part payment), operation, maintenance, and
 3 repair of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in
 4 field work; and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services
 5 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,250,000, to
 6 remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided, That section
 7 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply
 8 to expenditures under this appropriation: Provided further,
 9 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director
 10 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept lands,
 11 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or
 12 private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the
 13 purposes of this appropriation.

14 WAR DEPARTMENT

15 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

16 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

17 For the construction by and for the use of the War
 18 Department on Government-owned land comprising the site
 19 formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experi-
 20 mental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County,
 21 Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto,
 22 including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary serv-
 23 ices, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric
 24 mains preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase
 25 and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar

1 improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith,
2 \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relat-
3 ing to the construction of military post projects but without
4 reference to the laws suspended in connection with such
5 projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to
6 remain available until expended: *Provided, That the mainte-*
7 *nance and operation of such building shall be under the juris-*
8 *diction of the Public Buildings Administration and such*
9 *Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the*
10 *needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency*
11 *pending the need thereof by such Department.*

12 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-
13 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Passed the House of Representatives July 28, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

1910

AN ACT

[Repealed No. 655]

1st Session
4th Congress

H. R. 2415

77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5412

[Report No. 652]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JULY 29 (legislative day, JULY 28), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 12, 1941

Reported with amendments

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 2, line 16, after the figures insert the following:
2 “: *Provided*, That this appropriation, the appropriation
3 under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942,
4 the appropriations under this head made and merged in the
5 Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
6 1941, and all funds transferred to the appropriations under
7 this head out of other appropriations for the Military Estab-
8 lishment for the fiscal year 1941, under the authority con-
9 tained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
10 shall remain available until June 30, 1943”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Adams to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

August 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: On page 3, after line 6, insert the following:

1 The second proviso under the caption "Ordnance service
2 and supplies, Army", in the Military Appropriation Act,
3 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided fur-*
4 *ther*, That the Chief of Ordnance and the chiefs of any other
5 branches concerned shall enter into contracts prior to July
6 1, 1942, for the procurement of such equipment, spare parts,
7 and accessories appropriated for or authorized to be con-
8 tracted for under the provisions of this paragraph as may
9 be required for such additional Armored Force divisions
10 and/or other units of such Armored Force as may be directed
11 by the Chief of Staff".

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

AMENDMENT

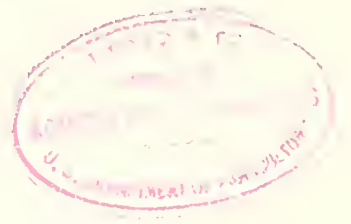
Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: On page 6, after line 22, insert the following new paragraph:

- 1 Naval accounting fund: For the establishment of a naval
- 2 accounting fund under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 3 and hereafter expenditures may be made from the naval
- 4 accounting fund for material (other than material for stock),
- 5 and for personal and contractual services under such regula-
- 6 tions as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, \$10,000,-
- 7 000: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be incurred under
- 8 the naval accounting fund which is not properly chargeable

1 to available funds under a naval appropriation, and the naval
2 accounting fund shall be promptly reimbursed from the appro-
3 priate naval appropriation for all expenditures made there-
4 from, the amounts charged to each appropriation on account
5 of such reimbursements to be certified to the Comptroller
6 General of the United States by the Paymaster General of the
7 Navy for the issue of transfer and counterwarrants: *Provided*
8 *further*, That the Paymaster General of the Navy is author-
9 ized to transfer to the naval accounting fund any existing
10 obligations under the naval supply account fund which do not
11 represent the acquisition of materials for stock: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the naval supply account fund shall be hereafter
13 designated as the naval supply fund.

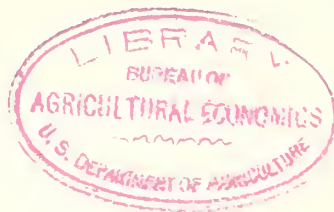
AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Adams to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

August 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5412



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: On page 36, after line 25, insert the following:

1 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph
3 under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Fed-
4 eral Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to
5 read as follows:

6 "In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under
7 the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all ex-
8 penditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000:
9 *Provided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the
10 average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten
11 thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures
12 from such appropriation shall not exceed \$200,000,000."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

August 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5412



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: On page 37, after line 4, insert the following:

1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

3 Buildings and grounds: The Commissioners of the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or
5 contracts for the construction of a new extensible senior high-
6 school building to be located at Twenty-fourth Street and
7 Benning Road Northeast, at a total cost not to exceed the
8 limit of cost fixed for such project by the District of Columbia
9 Appropriation Act, 1942.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

August 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5412



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ADAMS to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: On page 42, after line 11, insert a new section reading as follows:

1 SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War
2 and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, to file with the
3 Congress prior to the end of each fiscal year a full and
4 complete list of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 in value,
5 including contracts for the purchase of land, which may be
6 undertaken for the expenditure of the funds appropriated
7 by this or any other Act, together with a summary of the
8 subject matter of such contracts, the names of the contractors
9 and of the persons who negotiated any such contract either
10 on behalf of the Government or of the contractor, and, if
11 any such contract was awarded without competitive bidding,
12 a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Adams to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 12, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

The priorities law, which was approved May 31, 1941, is defective in that, although it recognizes the danger of shortages for civilian account, it does not provide any method by which the manufacturer threatened with a complete deprivation of raw material may make his predicament known. My bill amends this law by providing that any person whose business operations are adversely affected by a priority assignment shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard by an agency to be designated by the President. If a showing is made that a shortage of materials caused by a priority order will result in a serious unemployment problem, the agency is required to make an immediate report to the President, who shall thereupon allocate to the applicant such amounts of the material in which the shortage exists as may be necessary to prevent substantial hardship to the applicant, his employees, or consumers.

It is rapidly becoming evident that priorities may result in bankruptcy for thousands of small manufacturers and unemployment for millions of workers. It seems to me obvious that the preservation of small business is an integral part of the objective for which this country is arming.

It would be a tragedy if, in the effort to save democracy, we should destroy or seriously impair the basis upon which it exists, namely, the system of free private enterprise.

I cannot believe that it is necessary to administer the distribution of raw materials needed for defense in such a manner as to cause the suspension of civilian industries which use the same materials that are required for the manufacture of the destructive engines of war. In many instances the amount of material needed to keep factories running and workmen employed is only a fraction of the total national output.

A large part of our difficulty arises from the fact that the small manufacturer cannot make himself heard. The big operator is here in Washington and is being heard to such effect that he is not only getting the bulk of the defense contracts but is piling up inventories of raw material. A small portion of it would save many factories and many communities from the disasters which threaten them.

Since the filing of the final report of the Temporary National Economic Committee I have been pointing out that the pattern of industrial concentration which has been so obvious in our major economic picture has been and is being accentuated by the war effort.

It is true that the War Department and the Navy Department have been under pressure to make rapid progress in military preparedness but so much has been already achieved that we should now give attention to the problem of preventing the destruction of small businesses engaged in industrial operations and particularly those which, because not equipped for defense effort, are compelled to confine themselves to civilian supply.

We should not give way to panic. It may be acknowledged that certain curtailment of civilian industry is essential but it is impossible to believe that the wholesale destruction which is now prophesied as a result of the administration of priorities should be permitted.

Already steps are being taken to expand facilities for the production of the raw materials needed for military preparedness. The output can be multiplied, as I have frequently pointed out in the past, by the utilization of the almost untouched resources of the West. Already the Office of Production Management and the Congress have taken steps toward this end and I have been assured by the heads of the agencies involved that nothing will be left undone to develop these resources.

It seems certain that while this productive expansion is going on it should not be neces-

sary to risk the bankruptcy of factories which may be saved by the allocation of only comparatively small quantities of necessary raw material.

In any event there certainly can be no objection to a measure which, in effect, merely gives the businessman who is threatened with economic decapitation an opportunity to state his case.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to take only a moment of the Senate's time to commend the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, and also the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, for giving time, study, and attention to the question which has been presented by the Senator from Connecticut. I think he is striking at a very vital thing in the economy of this country, especially in view of our national-defense program.

While I am on my feet I wish to call the attention of the distinguished Senator to the fact that not only are priorities disrupting the economy of the country at this time but also the Aluminum Co. of America and other companies are insisting that their monopolies be continued regardless of the results. If I had the time to tell the Senate of the steps being resorted to by that company to keep the Q. P. M. or any other Government agency from even looking into the advisability of the use of alunite or aluminous clays in the production of aluminum, I know that Members of the State would be startled to hear what is going on.

In conclusion, I wish again to congratulate the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Wyoming for taking the steps they are taking. I hope that the bill introduced by the Senator will receive early attention.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator very much. I am sure that if this proposal is adopted, and if an investigation by the committee headed by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], which I have urged, is carried out, there will be disclosed some of the practices referred to by the able Senator from Utah. I think such an investigation will afford protection which is sorely needed, and that it may result in saving from bankruptcy thousands of heretofore well-managed small business concerns.

OPINION BY JAMES W. RYAN ON THE SINKING OF THE "ROBIN MOOR"

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a legal opinion by James W. Ryan on the sinking of the *Robin Moor*, which appears in the Appendix.]

TOLERANCE AND NATIONAL DEFENSE—ADDRESS BY CHAPLAIN MAURICE S. SHEEHY

[Mr. HERRING asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered on August 9, 1941, by Lt. Comdr. Maurice S. Sheehy, chaplain of the naval air station, at Jacksonville, Fla., on the subject Tolerance and National Defense, which appears in the Appendix.]

TALK BY W. B. RILEY ON PREACHERS AND PERILS OF WAR

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a talk delivered in the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minn., July 20, 1941, by W. B.

Riley, on the subject Preachers and Perils of War, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUITS FOR VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL ANTITRUST LAWS BY THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

[Mr. GILLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a list of suits which have been commenced by the Department of Justice for violation of the anti-monopoly and antitrust acts by the petroleum industry, with a list of the defendants, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY PAUL GARRETT ON THE SUBJECT OF ADVERTISING

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Paul Garrett, vice president and director of public relations, General Motors Corporation, at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, Boston, Mass., on May 26, 1941, on the subject Advertising—An Integral Part of Our American Formula, which appears in the Appendix.]

TREATMENT OF ITALIANS DETAINED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article dealing with treatment being given to Italians now detained by the American Government, published in the *Il Progresso-Italo-Americano* and the *Corriere d'America* which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT NEXT IN THE PACIFIC?—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial published in the Washington Times-Herald entitled "What Next in the Pacific?", which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF SERVICE OF SELECTEES—EDITORIALS FROM THE WASHINGTON POST AND PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of August 14, 1941, entitled "National Insurance," and also an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer entitled "Our Armed Forces Kept Intact," which appear in the Appendix.]

LINDBERGH GETS WORSE—EDITORIAL FROM LAKELAND (FLA.) LEDGER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Lakeland (Fla.) Ledger of August 11, 1941, entitled "Lindbergh Gets Worse," which appears in the Appendix.]

ARTICLE BY JAY FRANKLIN ON ROOSEVELT'S PEACE PROGRAM

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Jay Franklin, published in *Click* for September 1941, entitled "Roosevelt's Peace Program," which appears in the Appendix.]

GRADE OF CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER IN THE ARMY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 162) to strengthen the national defense by creating the grade of chief warrant officer in the Army, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

On page 2 of the House engrossed amendment, line 19, strike out " , next preceding their appointment."

On page 2 of said amendment, line 21, before the period, insert a comma and the following: "and from among masters and chief engineers, Army Mine Planter Service, hereafter appointed as such under the provisions of existing law."

On page 3 of said amendment, beginning with the colon in line 9, strike out through the word "officer" in line 13.

On page 4 of said amendment, line 9, before the word "temporary" insert "permanent or".

On page 4 of said amendment, line 14, before the word "temporary" insert "permanent or".

On page 6 of said amendment, lines 2 and 3, strike out "be deemed to be" and insert "become".

On page 6 of said amendment, lines 4 and 5, strike out "be deemed to be" and insert "become".

And the House agree to the same.

ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,

LISTER HILL,

CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

A. J. MAY,

R. E. THOMASON,

DOW W. HARTER,

WALTER G. ANDREWS,

DEWEY SHORT,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, when the calendar was being called on Monday last, House bill 5146 came before the Senate at a time when I was temporarily absent from the Chamber. The able senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] objected to the consideration of the bill, and said he was doing so in part because of the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Since that time there has been a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which I am chairman, and I was instructed by the committee to ask the Senate to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

During the past few days there has been considerable discussion in the press and elsewhere of the fact that bills which apparently should have gone to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have been sent to other committees. I am about to ask unanimous consent that the Senate refer House bill 5146 to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; but before submitting the request I should like to say, for the committee and myself, that I think we would do exactly what has been done by the Committee on Military Affairs. I am familiar with the particular bill. I think all the members of the committee of which I am chairman are familiar with it. It provides funds for the land on which to construct a new Army medical library and museum, which it is quite generally agreed is seriously needed. If the bill is referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to which, in my judgment, it should properly have gone in the first place, I think it will be promptly reported again to the Senate in its present form, as I think it should be.

But, Mr. President, there has grown up here during the past few years—and I do not mean to be critical of anyone—a practice of going around the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Until this year I was not named chairman of the committee. The committee is appointed only for the purpose of considering proposals dealing with public buildings and public grounds; and here we find, in spite of the existence of this committee, measures like the one to which I have referred, and one of which greater importance which probably will be discussed here later in the afternoon, being referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and other committees of this body.

I think the time has long since passed when the Senate should insist that its Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be given a chance to consider these important measures, if we are to protect the city of Washington; if we are to give proper protection to the agencies of government and do business in an orderly way.

I should like to say that I have conferred with the able senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who was spokesman for this particular bill on the floor the other day, and with the able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who reported the bill; and they are quite willing that the bill shall be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the bill be so referred.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Does the Senator from Connecticut refer to the bill providing a new location for the Library of the Army Medical Museum?

Mr. MALONEY. Yes; the Medical Library and Museum.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. What is the status of the bill?

Mr. MALONEY. The bill is on the calendar. Long hearings were held in 1933 before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and subsequent thereto there was an appropriation of \$3 750,000, I think, to provide a new building. The original plan was to construct it on the Mall, but the measure providing for it was considered by one of the planning commissions. The members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, I believe, were consulted, and they insisted, I think, on the site which has been selected.

The bill passed the House, and the measure now comes before Congress again because provision was not made for the purchase of new land. This bill would provide the money to purchase land adjacent to the Library of Congress and the Folger Library.

The committee's request is made only for the purpose of orderly procedure, and to insist as a new precedent, I may say, that the matter go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and that hereafter that committee, which is anxious to assume its responsibility, although it has been a particularly busy commit-

tee in connection with national-defense housing and other matters, shall have referred to it all matters properly within its jurisdiction. We do not want to neglect our duty, and we think we shall serve the Senate properly if we insist that bills of this sort, dealing with public buildings and grounds, be referred to this particular committee.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. If the Senator from Connecticut will permit me to make a further remark, I agree with the Senator's theory. The Senator from Connecticut has no objection to the building of the library?

Mr. MALONEY. No; I am quite in accord with the plan, and I favor the bill. I am acting under the instructions of my committee.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. The Medical Corps of the Army has the finest library in the world.

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct. It is now the finest library of its kind in the world.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. However, the library as now located is subject to destruction by fire; and the destruction of the library would be a great loss not only to this country but to the world.

Mr. MALONEY. That is correct; and the action for which I ask unanimous consent will not affect the measure at all.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Very well.

Mr. MALONEY. In view of the fact that the calendar was called on Monday, and probably will not be called again for 2 or 3 weeks, the bill may be easily reported back; and the sole objective, as I have said two or three times, is orderly procedure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill (H. R. 5146) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to proceed with the construction of certain public works in connection with the War Department in the District of Columbia," will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The morning business is closed.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5412, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—War Department—Quartermaster Corps", on page 2, line 15, after the words "military posts", to increase

the appropriation for construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, from \$81,872,000 to \$172,-679,400.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in all fairness to the Senators who are not members of the Appropriations Committee, I think a rather complete statement should be made of the bill.

Mr. ADAMS. It is my intention to make such a statement.

Mr. McNARY. There has been a great deal of publicity in the press about an amendment which destroys a part of the appropriation, or at least makes a very substantial reduction in it. I should like to have the Senator from Colorado justify that amendment. I am rather inclined to be in accord with the views and action of the committee, judging from what I have read in the press; but to take up the bill and start with the first amendment without knowing what is in the body of the bill is not quite fair, and does not represent good legislation from the standpoint of Members of the Senate who are not on the Committee on Appropriations.

I am sure the able Senator from Colorado will comply with my request.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I will, of course, do so, not only in compliance with the request of the Senator from Oregon, but it was my intention to do so because it is the appropriate thing to do. I was waiting until the matter was submitted to the Senate; and, in the ordinary course, the presentation of the first amendment was the first thing to be done.

Mr. President, this measure came from the House with an aggregate appropriation of \$7,063,000,000. I am omitting the thousands and hundreds of dollars. For the War Department \$3,500,000,000 was appropriated; for the Navy Department, \$1,500,000,000; for the Maritime Commission, \$698,000,000; and for miscellaneous civil activities, \$49,000,000.

Mr. President, the War Department's proportion is remarkably condensed in the bills. It is contained in two pages of the bill. The first amendment, which was just read, provided for an appropriation of \$172,679,400 for the establishment of four military posts, one in Georgia, one in Missouri, one in California, and one in Arkansas. The one in Georgia is for a new triangular division camp; the Missouri camp is a new replacement training center, and the California and Arkansas camps are new armored division camps, which the Army insist are necessary in order to carry out their present program.

The reduction in the Army appropriation, which is of special significance and very large in amount, has to do with the item under the heading "Ordnance Department." As the bill came from the House in two lines there was an appropriation of \$3,486,034,036. There were no details and no specifications in the bill. The officers of the Ordnance Department and the War Department explained to us that of this amount \$2,000,000,000 and some million dollars above were for ammunition of various kinds and characters and grades, and that \$2,000,000,000 was essential for ammunition. They speci-

fied that the large appropriations consisted of three items in general character. There was one item of \$73,000,000 for critical items. I wish the Senate to notice this statement which comes from the justification submitted by the War Department:

This item is to provide all critical items for the augmented force which have not already been provided for elsewhere.

In other words, the appropriation of \$73,000,000 is to cover all critical items.

Then, the second subdivision is \$2,662,000,000, which is explained in the justification as follows:

This item covers all ammunition not provided for elsewhere to meet the requirements of the augmented force as indicated in the expenditure program pertaining to the 1942 Appropriation Act. This is divided as follows:

Aircraft ammunition, bombs and pyrotechnics, \$825,000,000; infantry and antiaircraft ammunition, \$587,000,000; artillery ammunition, \$649,000,000.

Then follows an item headed "Special ordnance equipment."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the other item, will he tell me whether that item is exclusively for our use or does it also cover lend-lease ammunition?

Mr. ADAMS. This is all for the use of the United States Army. That is the information which I have, I will say to the Senator.

The third item of this ordnance appropriation was under the head of "Special ordnance equipment, \$1,347,000,000."

The Appropriations Committee has recommended the elimination of this item. It is a tremendously large item, and is one which I wish to present with some care to the Senate because of its size and of its importance.

In the first place it should be known that in the appropriation bills for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 there have already been appropriated for the Army \$19,933,000,000; for the Navy \$7,836,000,000; for other departments dealing with the defense program \$2,285,000,000, or a total of \$30,115,000,000. Added to that sum the \$7,030,000,000 lease-lend appropriation makes an aggregate national-defense appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 of \$37,115,000,000. If the bill as it came from the House were to pass we would appropriate for the two fiscal years \$44,178,000,000, and, even if the Senate reduction is adopted, as I think it should be, there will have been appropriated for national-defense purposes \$42,831,000,000.

We sometimes overlook the significance of these figures. Simply as an illustration, I have before me the capital accounts of all the banks in the United States. The total capital account of all the national banks in the United States is \$3,528,000,000; in other words, the total capital assets of all national banks in the United States are less than one-half of what is sought to be appropriated by this bill.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a privileged matter?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. There is upon the Vice President's desk, I think, a message from the House of Representatives, which I ask to have handed down.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 95) to extend the periods of service of persons in the military service, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Congress, acting in accordance with and solely for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, hereby declares that the national interest is imperiled.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby authorized, subject, however, to the condition hereinafter stated, to extend, for such periods of time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense, the periods of service, training and service, enlistment, appointment, or commission, of any or all persons inducted for training and service under said act, members and units of the reserve components of the Army of the United States (including the National Guard of the United States), retired personnel and enlisted men of the Regular Army, and any other members of the Army, who are now, or who may hereafter be, in or subject to active military service, or training and service: *Provided*, That extension of the periods of active military service, or training and service, in the case of any person subject to the provisions of this section, shall not, without his consent, exceed 18 months in the aggregate; except that whenever the Congress declares that it is in the interests of national defense to further extend such periods of active military service and training and service, such periods may be further extended by the President, in the case of any such persons, for such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense: *Provided further*, That the authority hereby conferred is subject to the condition that the delegation of such authority may be revoked at any time by concurrent resolution of the Congress.

SEC. 3. Any person whose period of active military service or training and service is extended under section 2 and who was (a) ordered to active Federal service under Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, or (b) inducted under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, prior to the enactment of this act, shall, notwithstanding the limitation in section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 upon the time within which application for National Service Life Insurance may be made, be granted insurance under such section without further medical examination if application therefor is filed within 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of War shall, when not in conflict with the interests of national defense, release from active military service those persons who apply therefor through the regular military channels and state their reasons for such release, and whose retention in active military service would, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, subject them or their wives or other dependents to undue hardship if retained on active military service. Any person so released who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, has served satisfactorily shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, which shall be in the same form and have the same force and effect as a certificate issued under the provisions of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Any person so

released shall be transferred to, or remain in, as the case may be, a reserve component of the land forces for the same period and with the same rights, duties, and liabilities as any person transferred to a reserve component of the land forces under the provisions of section 3 (c) of such act.

Sec. 5. Section 3 (c) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The active military service or training and service of any person pursuant to section 2 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 shall be credited against the service in a reserve component required by this section or section 4 of the Service Extension Act of 1941."

Sec. 6. The President is hereby authorized to order retired personnel of the Regular Army to active duty and to employ them as he shall deem necessary in the interests of national defense.

Sec. 7. Any person who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, and prior to the termination of the authority conferred by section 2 of this joint resolution, shall have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be entitled to all the reemployment benefits of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to the same extent as in the case of persons inducted under said act: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 8 (b) (A) of said act shall be applicable to any such person without regard to whether the position which he held shall have been covered into the classified civil service during the period of his military or naval service.

Sec. 8. (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States for active training and service, under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall, in addition to the amounts otherwise payable to such person with respect to such training and service, be entitled to receive the sum of \$10 for each month of such training and service in excess of 12. The provisions of this section shall also apply (1) to any enlisted personnel of the National Guard of the United States or of any other reserve component of the Army of the United States ordered into the active military service under the authority of Public Resolution No. 96, approved August 27, 1940, or section 37a of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, for any such service so rendered by any such personnel in excess of 12 months, and (2) to any enlisted personnel of the Regular Army for each month of military service rendered by him after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, and after his total military service (rendered before or after such date) exceeds 12 months.

(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable only during the period of the unlimited emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

Sec. 9. During the existence of the authority conferred by section 2 of this joint resolution and for 6 months thereafter the limitation on the number of men who may be in active training and service at any one time under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is hereby suspended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall report to the Congress each month the number of men in active training and service in the land forces under section 3 (b) of said act.

Sec. 10. During the existence of the authority conferred by section 2 of this joint resolution, enlistments in the Army of the United States, without regard to component, are hereby authorized in the manner provided by the concluding paragraph of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended.

Sec. 11. Section 1 of Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved August 27, 1940, is hereby amended (1) by inserting after "June 30, 1942," the following: "or 6 months after the termination of the author-

ity conferred by section 2 of the Service Extension Act of 1941, whichever is the later" and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following: "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section the President is authorized to order the same member or the same unit into the active military service of the United States for more than one period, except that in the case of any such member any active military service under authority of this resolution in excess of 12 months shall be deemed an extension of active military service within the meaning of section 2 of the Service Extension Act of 1941."

Sec. 12. This joint resolution may be cited as the "Service Extension Act of 1941."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think we should have a quorum. There does not seem to be one in the Chamber at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection.

Mr. McNARY. Several Members of the Senate stated that they desired to be present when the pending matter was taken up. I did not expect that it would be brought up in this fashion, although I have no objection to the procedure. I think, however, it is quite proper to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, before the roll is called, would the Senator object to my making a motion in regard to the matter?

Mr. McNARY. No.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I move that the Senate agree to the House amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. McNARY. I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	George	Pepper
Aiken	Gerry	Radeliffe
Andrews	Gillette	Reynolds
Austin	Glass	Rosier
Bailey	Green	Schwartz
Barkley	Guffey	Shipstead
Bone	Gurney	Smathers
Brewster	Hayden	Smith
Bridges	Herring	Taft
Bunker	Hughes	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	La Follette	Truman
Capper	Langer	Tunnell
Caraway	McCarran	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Malone	Walsh
Davis	Mead	Wheeler
Downey	Murdock	White
Eastland	O'Daniel	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senators from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. HILL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Georgia

[Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is detained in the State of Montana on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are members of Senate committees detained on official business.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LOGGE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is absent because of an injury suffered by him.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I think the Senate is ready to vote. There is not much difference between the two versions of the measure.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah one question?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I shall be glad to answer it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Referring to the so-called Mead amendment, which was adopted the other day in the Senate, there are many here who were in sympathy with it but who voted against it because it was not well phrased. For example, according to the War Department, it was so phrased that if a man had been in the service 29 years, it would have been necessary to pay him \$10 a month for 28 years. I wonder if that phraseology has been corrected in the House, so that it will apply strictly as it was intended. I know the Senator from New York intended to have it apply specifically to the case of selectees and members of the National Guard; but I wonder if that phraseology has been corrected in the House.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think there is no doubt about its having been corrected. The revised Mead amendment, as the House passed it, is found in section 8 of the House substitute. I will read it, and I think the reading is the best way to answer the Senator's question:

Any person inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States for active training and service, under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall, in addition to the amounts otherwise payable to such person with respect to such training and service, be entitled to receive the sum of \$10 for each month of such training and service in excess of 12. The provisions of this section shall also apply (1) to any enlisted personnel of the National Guard of the United States or of any

other reserve component of the Army of the United States ordered into the active military service under the authority of Public Resolution No. 95, approved August 27, 1940, or section 37a of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, for any such service so rendered by any such personnel in excess of 12 months, and (2) to any enlisted personnel of the Regular Army for each month of military service rendered by him after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, and after his total military service (rendered before or after such date) exceeds 12 months.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think that entirely clears up the point I wanted to raise. I was in sympathy with the amendment offered by the Senator from New York, but, like many others, I thought it was prepared very hurriedly, and was not phrased in the manner in which the Senator from New York intended it to be phrased. I think the House phraseology very definitely clears up the situation.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I may add that the House also added another section making this provision apply only to the present emergency.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. MEAD. Of course, as has been pointed out by the Senator from New Hampshire, the amendment was rather hurriedly drawn and offered. The original amendment which I sent to the desk was in the nature of a bonus to selectees. As the debate developed, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SCHWARTZ] suggested that the amendment be broadened so that it would apply to the Regular Army. I accepted his suggestion, and the modification was hurriedly written into the amendment which was then on the desk awaiting a final vote.

Immediately after the joint resolution was approved by the Senate I took up the matter with the bill-drafting clerk, had the intention of the Senate written into a new amendment, and had that amendment presented by a Member of the House. The House adopted the amendment; and, in my judgment, it specifically carries within it the intent of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I knew the Senator's intent; but the matter was rather muddled, and action was taken here rather hurriedly, and many Members of this body were rather dissatisfied with the phrasing of the amendment and the wide-open meaning of it. I think it is very wise that the matter has been corrected and clarified and made accurate.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. This amendment specifically squares with the intention of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, there are a few of us who wish to vote against the joint resolution. I therefore ask that we may have a yeas-and-nays vote, so that we may be enrolled in that behalf.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays are demanded. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I should like to call to the attention of the Senator from Utah the situation which is disclosed by the Record for August 12, on page 7075. I think it is probably most feasible that I read it.

There apparently had been considerable discussion in the House about the matter of recapitulation of the vote. Finally, the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] is noted in the Record as having risen and said:

Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed—

Then there is a dash.

The SPEAKER. That motion has been laid on the table.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, the vote has not been announced.

The SPEAKER. The vote was announced some time ago.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announced the vote before the recapitulation. There were no changes whatsoever, and the Chair announced that the vote stood and the bill was passed—

And note this, Mr. President—

and without objection a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and there was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I object, and I demand recognition. I wanted to move to recapitulate the vote by which the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER. That has already been done.

Mr. SHORT. I mean to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER. The vote has been recapitulated.

Mr. SHORT. I meant to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, there is no use getting excited about this.

The SPEAKER. The Chair trusts the gentleman from Michigan does not think the Chair is excited.

Mr. MICHENER. The only thing that would make me think it was the speed with which the Speaker passed the bill and refused to recognize the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], who was on the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did not state for what purpose.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I did not have time. I wanted to move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, in the first place, is not eligible to make that motion.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Did I understand the Chair to state that at the time the Chair announced the bill had been passed, he stated that without objection a motion to reconsider was laid on the table?

The SPEAKER. The Chair so stated.

Mr. President, I have been reading word for word what appears in the Record, and I ask Senators to note that at that point the Speaker said:

The Chair so stated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am sorry, but I was listening and failed to hear the Chair so state. I am glad to have the Chair make that statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announced that the vote would stand, and the bill was passed, and without objection a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and recognized

the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], which he now does.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent—

And so forth. Mr. President, in the light of the Record, I ask the Senator from Utah if he knows whether or not there is some policy or rule or provision under the House procedure by which gentlemen seeking the floor to move to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed can be overruled and the Chair's word substituted for what the Record shows; or, in fact, if there be no disclosure of permission to make a motion to reconsider being granted at all, that Members of the House may be deprived of the right to vote on a reconsideration.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah is in complete ignorance about the rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, in the first place, it is not within the proprieties of the Senate to question the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the passage of a measure. The joint resolution has been messaged from the House, and is now before the Senate. I may state to the Senator from Connecticut, however, that under the rules of the House as well as of the Senate no Member is eligible to make a motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed or defeated except someone who voted in the majority; and in this particular case the gentleman who was asking recognition to move to reconsider had voted in the minority and could not have moved to reconsider even if he had been recognized for that purpose.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, let me thank both the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] for their helpfulness in this particular. Let me say further to the Senator from Kentucky that I most assuredly am casting no aspersions on the propriety of the House taking such action as its rules permit. I was simply making an inquiry as to whether the rules permit the action recorded, which I have noted here.

I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I may state, also, that, as we all know, the motion to reconsider and lay on the table is a formal routine matter after the passage of a House bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Frequently in the House it is not only routine, it is automatic.

Mr. BARKLEY. Well, not necessarily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate Joint Resolution 95. On that question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. AIKEN (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS]. If present, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I understand if he were present he would vote "yea." Not being able to obtain a transfer, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. If he were present, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I announce that the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. McKELLAR. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. STEWART]. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is detained in the State of Montana on official business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. PEACE] has been called to one of the Government departments on matters pertaining to his State. I am advised that, if present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are members of Senate committees detained on official business. I am advised that if present and voting, they would vote "yea."

The Senators from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. HILL], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present and voting, these Senators would vote "yea."

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is unavoidably detained. I am advised that if present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama would vote "yea," and the Senator from Michigan would vote "nay."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is paired on this question with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS]. If present the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea." The Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] has a general pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. I am advised that the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], who is also necessarily absent, would, if present, vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are unavoidably absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LOBBE] is unavoidably absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO].

I announce the following general pairs: The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]; and

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—37

Andrews	Gerry	Radcliffe
Austin	Glass	Reynolds
Bailey	Green	Roster
Barkley	Guffey	Schwartz
Brewster	Gurney	Smith
Bridges	Hayden	Thomas, Okla.
Bunker	Herring	Thomas, Utah
Burton	Hughes	Truman
Byrd	McKellar	Tunnell
Caraway	Maloney	Tydings
Connally	Mead	White
Eastland	Murdock	
George	Pepper	

NAYS—19

Adams	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	La Follette	Vandenberg
Capper	Langer	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McCarran	Walsh
Danaher	O'Daniel	
Downey	Shipstead	

NOT VOTING—40

Aiken	Hatch	Peace
Ball	Hill	Reed
Bankhead	Holman	Russell
Barbour	Kilgore	Smathers
Bilbo	Lee	Spencer
Brooks	Lodge	Stewart
Brown	Lucas	Tobey
Bulow	McFarland	Wagner
Chandler	McNary	Wallgren
Chavez	Murray	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Norris	Wiley
Davis	Nye	Willis
Ellender	O'Mahoney	
Gillette	Overtown	

So the Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to Senate Joint Resolution 95.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, at the time I yielded for the purpose of permitting action by the Senate on the amendment of the House to Senate Joint Resolution 95, I was endeavoring to place in the Record and give to the Senate some items which might indicate the magnitude of the appropriations with which we deal, and which we make, I think, without full comprehension of their amount or their consequences.

I wish to point out that we are appropriating for defense purposes for the fiscal year 1942, excluding the amendment under discussion, \$42,831,000,000. The total capital of all the national banks in the United States is one and one-half billion dollars. The total surplus is \$1,300,000,000. The aggregate capital assets of all the national banks, capital surplus, undivided profits, and reserves on the 31st of December 1940 was \$3,528,000,000, less than one-half of the amount of the bill as passed by the House.

The capital resources of the State banks, and members and nonmembers of the Federal Reserve banks, added to all the national banks, together with the capital resources of every other bank in the United States, amount to \$3,409,000,000.

We are in the habit of thinking of the banks collectively as being very rich. They do have a tremendous amount of money. The business of the country is largely based on that money. But we have already appropriated, or will, five times the total capital assets of all the banks in the United States.

The Finance Committee is now having considerable distress in making provision for a tax to produce three and one-half billion dollars, less than one-half of what we are appropriating in this bill.

Senators are now receiving protests and complaints from taxpayers who are apprehensive as to the future taxes. The country is filled with alarm at the consequences of congressional expenditures, accumulating deficits, and mounting debts.

I think such a situation should compel us to give some consideration to the question. We should spend every dollar we need to spend for national defense. On the other hand, we should not waste money. We should exercise some care. The Constitution places upon the Congress responsibility in these matters. I think it is our duty, before we pass such tremendous bills, to see that there is a real justification for the expenditures and consider the consequences which may ensue.

Today alarms are abroad as to the fiscal situation. We are fearful of inflation. Inflation would be the result of what? It would be the result of increasing expenditures and decreasing production due to the fact that many avenues of production are now being devoted to the production of war materials and fewer of the ordinary articles of commerce are

being produced. So we have an increased purchasing power in numbers of dollars and a decrease in the supply, and we are apprehensive of a spiraling of prices.

To meet that danger, we are now having price limitations put upon us. There is a bill pending before the Congress for further restrictions. When we are confronted with such conditions, I think it behooves the Senate—I know it behooves the Appropriations Committee—to exercise some care. We are not justified in simply taking the request of the department and passing it through merely because the department asks for the money.

As I have pointed out, while there are perhaps other items in the bill which ought to have had some reduction, there is one item of \$3,486,034.036 which is contained in exactly two lines of the appropriation bill, with no specifications and no details.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HERRING in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator says that the item referred to is contained in two lines, with no specifications and no details. I do not think that is exactly the impression which the Senator desires to leave, because the Senator will recall that in our hearings practically every detail was given by the Army officers.

Mr. ADAMS. I am coming to that point.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it ought to be made plain at the point where the Senator makes that broad statement. Every detail was given. The details are not in the record, but the committee was given the position of the Army as to every detail and every dollar that is to be expended. The money is to be expended according to law and not according to the judgment of the officers of the Army.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the statement I made was that in the bill which is before us the item of \$3,486,034.036 is contained in two lines. That is all that is on the desks of Senators. The members of the Appropriations Committee had certain information off the record. We were furnished for our use in the committee, but not elsewhere, a confidential itemization of appropriations and expenditures. I refer to the blue-backed volume which I hold in my hand, which was marked "confidential," and which we were told must not be released. It contains within it the specifications for every item for the Army, showing the cost and the number of items. It contains the specifications as to the number required for an army of 1,725,000, and the specifications as to the number required for an army of 3,000,000. It shows the details as to the number of items on hand, the number on order, the number for which money is provided, in addition to those on hand, and the shortage. The \$2,133,980,486, which the committee favors leaving in the bill, includes every single item which the War Department says is necessary for an army of 3,000,000. We eliminated an item which the War Department

says is over and above what is necessary for the equipment of an army of 3,000,000.

We do not yet have an army of 1,725,000. We are in the process of acquiring such an army. The army of 3,000,000 is a projected army. It is the ultimate army, which it is hoped we will not be required to have. Regardless of the provision which we seek to cut out, we are making provision for 3,000,000 men. We are getting the matériel before we get the men, which is perfectly proper. Personally, I think an army of 3,000,000 men is needlessly a large army. Personally, I think that an army of 1,725,000 is larger than is needed. But what I am saying, and what the committee is saying, is that, conceding the need for an army of 3,000,000, which is called the over-all army—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is needless for me to say that what the Senator says about the proposal is entirely correct as to the number of men who have already been appropriated for outside this item. The reason given for this item was that the Army wanted to be in a position to secure certain critical and essential materials—largely aircraft and tanks—if it should become necessary. While that is a very laudable purpose at this time in our national-defense situation, my understanding is that the committee thought, as I believe the Senator from Colorado will agree, that if the Army should be able to expend the moneys it has outside this particular item, that would be as much as it could do in this fiscal year. I think the Senator will agree that that was the general idea of the committee, and that was why the item was left out. I refer to the critical items of tanks and aircraft.

Mr. ADAMS. In the Appropriations Committee we find a constant recurrence of the term "essential and critical items." The Senator is the only person I know of who can consistently and uniformly define that term. I wish he would do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have never heard any two men define it in exactly the same way, and I myself have never attempted to define "critical and essential items."

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator used the term a moment ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. I used the term because it was used so often before the committee; but I have never been able to find out what it means, because no two witnesses ever defined "critical and essential items" in exactly the same way.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell me whether the additional \$1,347,000,000 is for finished goods? The Senator referred to critical materials. Of course, critical materials are things such as tin, rubber, and so forth. As I understood the Senator's statement, the tanks and other equipment to which reference is made are finished tanks and finished equipment of various kinds.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator is quite correct. Intended to be included in the

\$1,347,000,000 are only finished manufactured products. No raw materials are included.

Mr. TAFT. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation we have provided, in other appropriations, for the acquisition of all the strategic and critical material we can get.

Mr. ADAMS. Yes. As to the expenditure program which I have mentioned, this is the statement which was made by General Moore, on page 57 of the Senate committee hearings:

We have prepared and, I think, furnished to you here some copies of the 1942 expenditure program. This is for your examination and gives in detail the whole program. It is confidential because it gives in great detail, item by item, what we have, what we propose to get, what has been financed, and what has not been financed.

In other words, the program which we were given was a complete program of the Military Establishment—what it has, what it needs, and its shortages. It includes more than that. It includes the critical items for an augmented force of about 3,000,000 men, which is made up of the second objective of the ground force of 2,828,000, plus 152,000 for the Air Corps, plus 54 groups under the first aviation objective of the Air Corps, including—and this is an important item—combat maintenance for 12 months, or until production equals wastage. In other words, it includes not only what is needed now, but it implies 12 months of combat for 3,000,000 men.

The same thing is true as to the remaining items. The expenditure program contemplates everything which is needed for the Army, including 12 months' combat consumption. We felt that when that provision had been made we had made a reasonably accurate provision.

The Army officers refer to an over-all force of 3,000,000 men. The force of 1,727,000 men was referred to as the protective mobilization-plan force, and the 3,000,000 men were referred to as the over-all force. Those are the terms they used, and these provisions cover both of those forces.

When we came to consider these items, Colonel Wood, who was representing the General Staff, and who had to do with the preparation, made a statement in reference to the special ordnance equipment, the item we were discussing. He was asked whether the expenditure item relating to special ordnance equipment had the detailed specifications similar to the detailed specifications for other items. He said it had not. In other words, all the things they needed had been set forth in the tabulation of 75 pages and some 2,500 items and had been most carefully tabulated. I am sure that the Members of the Senate know that the Army under General Marshall has been liberal in its requests. In fact, the Chief of Staff said before the Military Affairs Committee that if in the future an investigation were made with respect to the request to the committee the one thing with which he did not want to be charged was asking for less than he needed.

Colonel Wood said that the reason why the expenditure program does not

include the special ordnance equipment items is that the special ordnance items represent items over and above the currently computed needs for a 3,000,000-man force.

As shown on page 99 of the committee hearings, I asked Colonel Wood the following question:

Colonel Wood, let me see if I understand you correctly, that this special ordnance equipment item of \$1,347,000,000 covers expenditures not required for the equipment of the Army of 3,000,000 men.

Colonel Wood. This special ordnance equipment is over and above the present requirements of the 3,000,000-man force as currently calculated.

It seemed to me and to the committee that at this time, after we had made appropriations to cover all the things the Army said were needed for a 3,000,000-man force, we should not add \$1,347,000,000 for reserve items, perhaps useful and perhaps not useful. The principal reason presented to the committee was that it should be done in order to keep factories working. Such a statement occurred at various times throughout our hearings, and that was the argument made.

I, for one, am hoping for the day when peace will prevail and when factories now making armaments can be devoted to something else. It should be remembered that we have \$42,000,000,000 to be expended on this program. Factories are being used to such an extent that the ordinary private industries are being eliminated, and there is no need to appropriate \$1,347,000,000 for unneeded items of equipment in order to provide contracts to keep factories open.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Colorado will yield to me, let me say that it seemed to me, from the testimony which came before the committee, that it was exceedingly doubtful if the \$1,347,000,000 could be used in addition to all the other moneys which had been appropriated this year for the Army.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator from Tennessee is entirely correct; and, as the Senator knows, we have been repeatedly told that much of the program now under contract will not be completed even during the year 1942. Some of it will go over into the year 1943. We have, for instance, an airplane program under which contracts for 74,000 airplanes have been let, of which 34,000 are for American use. We are getting 1,500 a month. Production is increasing. But it means that the program will continue all through 1942. Congress is not a body which meets only occasionally and then departs. We are here substantially all the time. If a need arises, we can meet it. I do think that we will give the people of the country encouragement if they find that the Congress is giving some heed to its expenditures and has not merely laid the purse of the Nation and the credit of the Nation open to the Army, for it to take whatever it may want for an ultimate purpose which we hope may not exist.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Another consideration that weighed with me, I will say to the Members of the Senate, was that the House had included this item for the equipment or partial equipment of more than 3,000,000 men; and if we were to take the bill to conference and if the House were able to point out to the conferees that it was vitally necessary, I am quite confident that in conference the correction would be made in whole or in part. The bill will go to conference.

Mr. ADAMS. Without question. Because there is not a Member of the Senate, and there is not a Senator who will be on the conference committee on the part of the Senate, who does not want the Army to have whatever is appropriately necessary for national defense.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is entirely true, and I think that was the idea which actuated the committee to vote to strike out part of the appropriation and let the bill go to conference.

Mr. ADAMS. Of course. But as the matter stands, upon our request we have the testimony of the Under Secretary of War and the testimony of three, four, or five Army officials, all in verification of the fact that this money is over and above the requirements for an army of 3,000,000 men. For instance, Colonel Wood, on page 98, made the following statement about the expenditure program:

This document contains the complete picture as to the War Department's needs on vital equipment.

Every dollar of the \$1,347,000,000 is outside this picture of the War Department's needs. There are many things which entered into the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes, indeed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Colorado has referred to the table before him showing exactly how the expenditures would be made. We often hear the expression that Congress is merely giving the Army, or the Chief of Staff of the Army, a blank check on the Treasury and directing him to use the moneys as he sees fit. I desire to assure the Members of the Senate, and I know that the Senator from Colorado will give the same assurance, that the statistics the representatives of the War Department have given and the plans they have shown make it absolutely certain that the moneys will not be spent according to the whims of any officer, but according to a plan which has been carefully worked out from start to finish, covering the whole matter, and the moneys will be expended according to law.

I am sure the Senator from Colorado will agree that that is so.

Mr. ADAMS. That is entirely correct; because, as I have said, the expenditure program has been set out. I shall be glad to show the items to any Senators. They are confidential insofar as the press is concerned, but they are not confidential in respect to any Senator who may desire to ascertain the type of the items. They are set out in very great

detail. As I said before, the representatives of the Army set out the requirements of an Army of 1,725,000 men, then the requirements of an Army of 3,000,000 men, then the resources available, on hand, on order, the amounts expended, and then the shortages. I do not want to give too accurate details; but, for instance, we have here an item with reference to 37-millimeter antitank guns. The requirements are large, and are set out. They run into thousands, and the small shortage on June 1 was made up many times over by the 1942 bill.

It should be remembered that we appropriated \$10,000,000,000 beginning the 30th of June of this year for defense purposes, and now the War Department is coming in with a request for \$7,000,000,000 additional.

Mr. McKELLAR. Seven billion dollars without this item.

Mr. ADAMS. Yes. We have, for instance, the item for 37-millimeter antitank guns—a very important item. Out of the number running into very many thousands the shortage on June 1 was 164, and that has all been filled up, and more, out of the last appropriation.

In connection with this item Under Secretary Patterson said—page 71 of the Senate hearings:

The other part of this item is about \$1,400,000,000 and has to do with tanks, antitank weapons, and antiaircraft weapons. That is, in a measure, a departure in this bill. We heretofore have ordered tanks and antitank equipment and antiaircraft equipment in quantities regulated by the P. M. P., that is, for the number of divisions that we have and a reasonable maintenance reserve, and that sort of thing. This is over and above that. It is put in by the War Department on the view that those items will clearly be necessary in greatly increased quantities, if we move into armed conflict. The trend is all that way, toward mechanized warfare on the ground as well as in the air. It is practically sure that we will need more of these items than are the quantities indicated now on the tables of organization. These items are over and above the regular quantities indicated in the tables of organization, with the normal maintenance reserve.

The liberality of the War Department in making its specifications of its requirements is indicated by Secretary Patterson on page 72. He said:

The requirements have been placed quite high, by the military service; * * *.

Colonel Brown said—page 105 of the hearings:

The expenditure program includes the P. M. P. force of 1,727,000 men, and an overall force of 3,000,000 men. The total number of armored divisions included in the forces shown in the expenditure program is 8. There is provision in the estimates now before the committee for light and medium tanks in excess of the requirements of those 8 divisions.

In the case of 60-millimeter mortars, there is an actual surplus of several thousand over requirements.

In the case of 81-millimeter mortars, out of a requirement of several thousand there is a shortage of five, which has all been made up.

There are other items such as steel helmets. The number provided for was

3,329,000, which meets requirements and which is obviously adequate. A shortage of half a million in June has all been made up by the regular appropriation.

Reference was made in the testimony to the Garand rifle, concerning which we have all heard much, and I think it will illustrate the situation to quote from Colonel Wood in reference to that:

Colonel Wood. Gentlemen, if you will turn to page 3 of the expenditure program and if, at the same time, you will look at your justification of estimates, ordnance section, page 5; now, in the expenditure program on page 3, run down to the item, serial No. 7, which is the rifle, United States caliber .30 semi-automatic—

That is the Garand. At that time the requirements for that rifle were 1,279,000. There are on hand a large number. The amount on hand or available was 897,000, or a shortage of 382,000, all of which has been made up under the 1942 appropriation bill which has already been passed.

So, taking the matter up item by item, I have covered all the important items, the articles we think about and know about.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to his colleague?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As I understand the Senator's statement, the question whether the Army should be mechanized or motorized is not involved in the elimination or deletion of the appropriation of \$1,347,000,000?

Mr. ADAMS. Not at all. As a matter of fact, we are accepting as the premise upon which we base our amendment the Army figures as to what they needed for their mechanized army, and are merely eliminating what they say is over and above their requirements. The requirements are set out after the most careful study and consideration. Every department of the Army prepares a tabulation of what is on hand and what is needed. The tabulation goes to the General Staff and is carefully gone over there. Such tabulation is not one that is made once and for all but is in constant process of revision, so as to bring it up to date, and the one we had before the committee is the latest revision of the Army specifications of its needs.

Mr. President, I will not take more time. There are a multitude of verifications from the committee's viewpoint. I trust that the amendment of the committee will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment reported by the committee will be again stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 15, after the word "posts", it is proposed to strike out "\$81,872,000" and insert "\$172,679,400", so as to read:

Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$172,679,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ordnance Department," on page 3, at the end of line 6, to reduce the appropriation for ordnance service and

supplies, Army, from \$3,486,034,036 to \$2,138,980,486.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary," on page 4, after line 4, to insert:

Plant protection force, Navy: For all necessary expenses for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a plant-protection force for the shore establishment of the Navy, including personnel in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or otherwise as he may elect, including a civilian in charge at a salary at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, and for travel, clothing, weapons, and other equipment and supplies, stationery, and office supplies, and the purchase of 13 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles at a cost of not to exceed \$750 each and maintenance therefor; including rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere where necessary; pay of miscellaneous expenses incident to official investigations at official post of duty, including common-carrier fares and travel by personally owned automobiles at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per mile, and reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge and tunnel tolls, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead, "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," on page 6, line 22, to reduce the appropriation for the naval supply account fund from \$90,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Yards and Docks," in the item for public works, on page 8, line 2, before the word "which", to strike out "\$291,428,500" and insert "\$295,068,500"; and in line 11, after the word "projects", to insert "including the acquisition of land."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for naval station, New Orleans, La., on page 9, line 21, after the figures "\$250,000", to insert a semicolon and "development of receiving-ship facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., on page 15, line 3, after the figures "\$150,000", to insert a semicolon and the words "railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Va., including acquisition of rights-of-way, \$1,500,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., on page 19, line 24, after the figures "\$2,560,000", to insert a semicolon and the words "general storehouse, \$1,000,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 5, after the word "marine", to strike out "Aviation Base, Neuse" and insert "Barracks, New."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Aeronautics", on page 28, line 14, after the words "Aviation, Navy", to strike out "\$77,678,880", and insert "\$90,000,000"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Navy Department", on page 30, after line 22, to insert:

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy: The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the employment of one additional employee in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 10, to strike out:

(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Director, shall perform the duties of such Director until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

(b) There shall be an Associate Director of Budget and Reports who shall be a civilian appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Associate Director shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the Director or during a vacancy in the office of Director he shall act as Director.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—Miscellaneous Civil Activities, Legislative," on page 35, after line 20, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Ariadne Houston, Marguerite Houston, and Josephine Houston Paulus, daughters of Andrew Jackson Houston, late a Senator from the State of Texas, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 36, to insert:

For payment to Mary Sumter Lumpkin, widow of Alva M. Lumpkin, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent agencies," on page 36, after line 8, to insert:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform the functions or activities for the performance of which, during the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were expended during the fiscal year 1941, \$209,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 37, to insert:

MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Maritime Labor Board to wind up the affairs of the Board, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 4, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of airport traffic-control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to the national defense: *Provided*, That the limitation on the purchase and exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles under this heading in the Commerce Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased from \$13,550 to \$29,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 20, to insert:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,586,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the establishment of airport traffic-control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to the national defense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 4, to insert:

Development of landing areas: For an additional amount for the appropriation "Development of Landing Areas", \$5,500,000, of which \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including engineering services and supervision of construction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 9, to insert:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF MINES

Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$23,500, and the limitation of \$35,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$40,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 17, to insert:

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply: For an additional amount for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$300,000, and the limitation of \$25,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$32,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 39, to insert:

Investigation of raw material resources for western steel production: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking coals essential to expanding steel production in States in which such deposits

may exist, including all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 2, to insert:

Construction and equipment of helium plants: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the capacity for the production of helium, as authorized by the act approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885), by the acquirement, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, of lands or interests therein or options thereon, the making of contracts and agreements (with optional provisions where necessary) for the acquisition, processing, or conservation of helium-bearing gas, the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct investigations with respect to available resources of helium-bearing gas and the transportation of helium, and for all necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including the employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; purchase, not to exceed \$5,500 (including exchange as part payment), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field work; and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That section 3703 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expenditures under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Civil Functions—Quartermaster Corps", on page 42, line 6, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That the maintenance and operation of such building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration and such Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency pending the need thereof by such Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS, Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I send to the desk an amendment, which I should like to have stated. I may say that I have several amendments to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 16, after "\$172,679,400", it is proposed to insert the following:

"*Provided*, That this appropriation, the appropriation under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, the appropriations under this head made and merged in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, and all funds transferred to the appropriations under this head out of other appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1941, under the authority contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, shall remain available until June 30, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

The second proviso under the caption "Ordnance service and supplies, Army," in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That the Chief of Ordnance and the chiefs of any other branches concerned shall enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942, for the procurement of such equipment, spare parts, and accessories appropriated for or authorized to be contracted for under the provisions of this paragraph as may be required for such additional armored force divisions and/or other units of such armored force as may be directed by the Chief of Staff."

Mr. ADAMS. I will say as to that amendment that there was a misunderstanding as to the effect of a provision in the 1942 Military Appropriation Act as to the authority given the General Staff. Some construed that the provision gave to the General Staff the power to make contracts unlimited in amount. This amendment carries out the intention of the Senate in adopting the provision. It leaves rather broad powers in the Chief of Ordnance, but limited to the authorization in the particular paragraph in which it appears.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, after line 22, it is proposed to insert the following:

Naval accounting fund: For the establishment of a naval accounting fund under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and here-

after expenditures may be made from the naval accounting fund for material (other than material for stock), and for personal and contractual services under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be incurred under the naval accounting fund which is not properly chargeable to available funds under a naval appropriation, and the naval accounting fund shall be promptly reimbursed from the appropriate naval appropriation for all expenditures made therefrom, the amounts charged to each appropriation on account of such reimbursements to be certified to the Comptroller General of the United States by the Paymaster General of the Navy for the issue of transfer and counterwarrants: *Provided further*, That the Paymaster General of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the naval accounting fund any existing obligations under the naval supply account fund which do not represent the acquisition of materials for stock: *Provided further*, That the naval supply account fund shall be hereafter designated as the naval supply fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I have another amendment to offer on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, after line 25, it is proposed to insert the following:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all expenditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Provided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the average enrollee strength is below 210,000 enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures from such appropriation shall not exceed \$200,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, after line 25, it is proposed to insert the following:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Buildings Administration: Authority is hereby conferred upon the Administrator of Federal Works Agency to proceed, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, with the construction of Federal Office Building No. 3, the construction of which was authorized by the appropriation "Sites and buildings, Federal office buildings (Nos 2 and 3)" contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941; and said appropriation is hereby increased to the extent of \$903,000 by the transfer of said sum from the appropriation "Public Buildings Administration, construction of temporary office buildings," contained in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator a question in regard to this amendment?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. I assume it is a committee amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. It is.

Mr. McNARY. Is it for a new project, a new public work, or for the completion of an old one?

Mr. ADAMS. It is to provide for additional money to complete a project under way which could not be completed under the original program because of increase in cost.

Mr. McNARY. It does not contemplate new construction or a new project?

Mr. ADAMS. It does not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I have another amendment dealing with the school situation in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 37, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Buildings and grounds: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a new extensible senior high-school building to be located at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road NE., at a total cost not to exceed the limit of cost fixed for such project by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I understand that the amendment does not involve additional money. I am submitting it following an explanation by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. The amendment is designed to ease up the situation in reference to schools in the eastern section of Washington, where some difficulty has arisen in connection with the construction of a school building. This amendment would give power to make a contract to expend not beyond the authorized sum of money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. I have another amendment in reference to providing Congress with information as to contracts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado, on behalf of the committee, will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 42, after line 11, it is proposed to insert a new section, reading as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, to file with the Congress prior to the end of each fiscal year a full and complete list of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 in value, including contracts for the purchase of land, which may be undertaken for the expenditure of the funds appropriated by this or any other act, together with a summary of the subject matter of such contracts, the names of the contractors and of the persons who negotiated any such contract either on behalf of the Government or of the contractor, and, if any such contract was awarded without competitive bidding, a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I have an additional amendment which I am submitting at the request of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

For payment to the widow of Albert G. Rutherford, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I wish to submit an additional amendment which provides an authorization for the President to use not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the funds now in his hands for unvouchered expenditures, and to submit for the RECORD a memorandum in explanation thereof, because it was not in the hearings before our committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, after line 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: The appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended by adding the following: "*Provided further*, That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate \$4,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not understand the meaning of that amendment. Was it submitted to the committee?

Mr. ADAMS. It was not. It came in this morning from the Budget Bureau, with the approval of that Bureau. It is an authorization; and I submit the explanation which accompanied it, namely, that the President may have, out of the money now available to him, the opportunity to expend not to exceed \$4,000,000 for confidential purposes, for which he should not be required to render vouchers.

Mr. McNARY. Is this carrying out the existing law, or is it an attempt to modify the existing statutes on an appropriation bill?

Mr. ADAMS. I can only say to the Senator that I think the matter is quite clear. It is a modification. It is an extension of the authority of the President to do that. I am submitting it on my own responsibility.

Mr. McNARY. I think it probably runs into collision with the rules of the Senate; but, personally, I am willing to waive that if the amendment contemplates a policy which ought to be followed, and which has the approval of the committee.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that the amendment was not submitted

to the committee. We have done this before, so far as the committee policy and the policy of the Senate are concerned. We have appropriated and put into the hands of the President some \$200,000,000 for defense purposes, with the very widest latitude on his part, and we have put into the hands of the Chief of Staff \$25,000,000. I have the feeling that it would not make very much difference what limitations we put on or took off; that if we were confident that the moneys were being expended in the national interest, we would not raise the question. That is, there necessarily come to the Executive some things which ought not to go on our records. I will say to the Senator that I do not like those things, but I do not know the answer to the situation. I imagine that the Senator from Oregon feels a good deal the same way.

Mr. McNARY. I think my state of mind is about the same as that of the able Senator from Colorado. I shall interpose no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I ask permission that I may insert in my remarks two or three brief quotations on the subject of this amendment which I did not take the time of the Senate to read, but which will somewhat complete what I had to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

MEMORANDUM RE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE APPROPRIATION UNDER THE TITLE "EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT"

There has been submitted the following proviso to be added to the Emergency Fund for the President contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1942:

"Provided further, That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate \$4,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized."

This proviso is quite similar to the authority that now exists in the National Defense Act of 1916 applicable to any appropriations made for the Council of National Defense or its subordinate bodies. During the past year this authority was available for use by the President in connection with funds appropriated to the Council, and during the present year is available for activities under the Office for Emergency Management whose expenses are payable from the appropriation made to that Office. Several Federal agencies engaged in investigative and intelligence activities also have language in their appropriations which permits them to expend money for confidential purposes and to account for it on the certificate of the head of the office. In order to provide for confidential investigations of this character to meet emergencies affecting our national security and defense, it would seem appropriate that the President should be given authority to direct the expenditure of funds allocated by him in a like manner.

It is, of course, difficult to foresee what emergent situations may have to be met from the President's fund, but there will doubtless be occasions when the disclosure of all details surrounding the expenditure of the Presi-

dent's emergency fund would not be in the best interest of our national security. To meet an emergency it might be necessary to supplement funds available to the various investigative activities of the Government whose appropriated funds are expended under authority similar to that requested here. It would create an anomalous situation if the details of expenditure under appropriated funds could be kept confidential while those from funds allocated to meet emergencies could not.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the bottom of page 36 it is proposed to insert:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, to be immediately available, \$100,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that is in accordance with an estimate sent to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President—

Mr. ADAMS. It is pursuant to a statute.

Mr. BARKLEY. And pursuant to a statute enacted in 1940, creating this Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record, in connection with my remarks, the letter of the President and the letter of the Director of the Budget recommending the appropriation of this sum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate of appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation, provided by part 1, title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, in the amount of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1942, to be immediately available.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation, in the amount of

\$100,000 for the fiscal year 1942, to be immediately available, as follows:

"BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION

"Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, to be immediately available, \$100,000."

On March 19, 1941, the President transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives an estimate of \$50,000 for the Board of Investigation and Research for the fiscal year 1941. Because of anticipated delays in the organization of the Board, the Congress decided not to take any action on this estimate. It now appears that the Board will soon be established and that funds should be provided for its operation. The amount requested herein is somewhat larger than the original estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1941, which estimate was only for part-year operations. Until such time as the Board meets and reviews its problems, the exact staff which it will need to undertake the duties imposed upon it by the act of 1940 cannot be determined. It is believed, however, that to the extent possible the Board will utilize material obtained from the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Maritime Commission, and other agencies of the Government interested in transportation matters. Therefore, the \$100,000 which is requested at this time should be sufficient to enable the Board to start the task which it has been directed to undertake by the Congress. At a later date it may become necessary to request additional funds for the Board.

This estimate is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, is the bill still open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. McCARRAN. I desire to offer an amendment.

On page 41, line 17, after the word "construction", I move to insert the words "in the District of Columbia"; and in line 18, after the word "Department", I move to strike out all language to and including the word "Virginia" in line 21, so that, if amended, the provision will read:

For the construction in the District of Columbia * * * of an office building—

And so forth.

Mr. President, I realize that on this matter the cards are pretty well stacked for the construction of a \$36,000,000 building outside the District of Columbia. Nevertheless, there are reasons why this building should be constructed within the District of Columbia; and I propose to state the reasons, and let the Senate vote on the matter.

The Constitution provided that a piece of land selected by the Congress and ceded by the respective States should be the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. Pursuant to that provision, the States of Virginia and Maryland ceded what we now call the District of Columbia.

In 1846 the State of Virginia saw fit to request that the portion which the State of Virginia theretofore had ceded to the

Federal Government, and which had been accepted by the Federal Government and declared to be the District of Columbia and the seat of government, should be re-ceded. Congress, following the request of the State of Virginia, passed in 1846 an act re-ceding to Virginia the portion of the District of Columbia lying south of the Potomac River. Whether Congress had a right to do what it did is, to my mind, a grave question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to read to the Senator from the Constitution.

Among the powers granted to Congress is the following:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

I will say to the Senator that, in my judgment, under that provision of the Constitution, the Congress of the United States, after having accepted the 10-mile-square territory, had no power whatever to cede back or attempt to cede back to the State of Virginia any part of such territory; and, in my judgment, if the question were raised, it would be so held by the courts. In other words, I think the action was nugatory. Of course, if the Congress had the right to cede that territory back to Virginia, a succeeding Congress would have the right to cede back to Maryland all the land on this side of the river, and we would have no Capital. We would need no 10 miles square. We would have to give the land back or select another site.

It never was so intended. It was an unconstitutional act, and, in my judgment, the territory originally included in the District of Columbia on the other side of the river is just as much the territory of the United States today as it ever was. For that reason I do not think the Senator can claim that the building proposed to be erected on the other side of the river is not within the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the able Senator from Tennessee will convince the people of Arlington County that they have not the vote over there, and have no right to vote, and have not had a right to vote ever since they ceded that portion of Arlington County to the Federal Government, I think he will have no trouble from that point on, but up to that point he will have plenty of trouble.

Let me say that the question whether Congress had the right to retrocede territory which was ceded by Virginia is, in my judgment, a question which presents a very pretty subject for debate. I do not know where the question should be decided. I doubt very much if Congress would recapture the land and bring it back into the District, and I doubt very much whether we would send the Army or the Navy over there to bring a part of the State represented by our good friend

the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] into the District and take his constituents away from him. I doubt if we would do that. Nevertheless, there is a question as to whether we as a Congress in 1846 had the right to give up land which we had chosen to be used in connection with the seat of the Federal Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to read from the Constitution a little more than the Senator from Tennessee read, as follows:

And to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

This is a needful building. I have before me, and I shall put into the Record, at the conclusion of the Senator's remarks, a statement I received from the War Department reciting the history of the Arlington estate, how it came into the possession of Gen. Robert E. Lee, how it was taken over during the Civil War, and how subsequently the seizure was not approved by the Supreme Court, how the heirs were paid \$150,000 for the entire area upon condition that the State of Virginia would pass an act granting the jurisdiction required under the Constitution, and the act was so passed by the State of Virginia. So it is my contention in respect to the authority the Federal Government has in the District of Columbia over any land within the District, that under the constitutional provision I have just read it has like authority over this land in Virginia.

Mr. McCARRAN. Do I understand the Senator to contend that the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia extends into Arlington County?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; but I contend with respect to any power or authority which the United States has over the District of Columbia that under the Constitution it has like authority over this land which is outside of the District. So we need not worry about any conflict with the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, because by special act mentioning the Arlington estate, Virginia waived any authority it had.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish the Senator could be only partially right. Let me state now, as a matter of example, what is going on. We spent some sixteen or eighteen million dollars for the construction of one of the finest airports in the world, known as the Washington Airport, just across the river. The line of demarcation between the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia passes through the center of the administration building of the airport. The State of Virginia has served notice on all those who have concessions at the airport that they must take out licenses and pay taxes to the State of Virginia. The District of Columbia, through its Commissioners and its corporation counsel, has served notice on all who have concessions there, all who do business there, including the air lines, that they must pay taxes, and take out

licenses, and pay the license fees to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Virginia Legislature passed no act ceding jurisdiction to the airport. But the act to which I referred is a special act of the State of Virginia, which states that—

Whereas, Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, has made application to this General Assembly for its consent to the purchase by the authorities of the United States of a tract of land, described as follows:

All that certain tract or body of land, situate in Alexandria County (formerly Fairfax County), in the State of Virginia commonly known as the Arlington House Estate. * * *

That makes it a special act of the legislature, which, of course, was not passed for the airport, and therefore Virginia can claim jurisdiction there. But Virginia ceded the Arlington farm.

Mr. McCARRAN. Again I wish to state that the mere ceding of the Arlington farm is just the same as though the land had been purchased outright by the Government of the United States, which it was. In other words, the heirs were given \$150,000 for their rights in the Lee Estate. But that does not take away the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia over the public life of that territory. The State of Virginia still exercises the right to tax, the right to license—

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The special act passed in this case states that no taxes shall be levied.

Mr. McCARRAN. As regards the land, certainly not; but there was no waiving of license rights, police powers, or any other power, exercised by a sovereign State.

Mr. HAYDEN. The special act states:

That said tract of land and the buildings now or that may hereafter be erected thereon * * * are hereby exempted from all taxes imposed by this State or by the constituted authorities of Alexandria County.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me ask the Senator a practical question: Suppose a concession were given to some private individuals to conduct a cafeteria in the new War Department Building, would it be subject to license in the State of Virginia?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not believe it would.

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly it would. It absolutely would. There can be no question about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The imposition of conflicting taxes would result, of course, in a lawsuit. Neither side will give in and there will be a lawsuit. Then the question of whether this particular land constitutes a cession by the United States of a part of the District of Columbia will be brought into question and the whole matter will be settled. We had better let it go on and be settled in that way. Let the courts determine the question.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will make my statement. How it will be determined is one thing, but that the Senate will know what it is going to do today by voting a \$35,000,000 building in another State is another thing. A tract which

was later the District of Columbia was by constitutional provision declared to be the seat of government of the United States. Certainly the building in which the War Department is to be housed is as much an essential part of the Government of the United States as any other building which is under the sovereignty of the United States. If it belongs anywhere, it belongs in the District of Columbia. Let me illustrate. Suppose we located the War Department Building in the State of Virginia; is there any reason why the Navy Building should not be located in the State of Maryland? Then if we located the Navy Building in the State of Maryland, is there any reason why the Department of Agriculture Building should not be located in the State of Iowa? That is the State where the tall corn grows, and the people there need tall buildings so they can see over the cornstalks. [Laughter.] If we locate the Department of Agriculture Building in the State of Iowa, is there any reason why we should not locate the Department of the Interior Building in the State of Nevada? The people of that State would take it with its present boss, if you please—would be glad to have him and the building, and we would furnish plenty of territory for them to live in and be happy.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We have already sent the H. O. L. C. to New York City. We have sent the organization administering the Taylor Grazing Act to Salt Lake City. We have most of the Reclamation Service in Denver. The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently been circularized to vote on whether they were in favor of transferring that organization to Chicago. In a little while Government departments will be so scattered over the United States that no one in one department can find anyone in another department.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I was going to say we could send the Department of Labor to California. The result of all that would be to scatter Government agencies generally over the United States. The action proposed is one step which, if the Congress wishes to take it, it should do with its eyes open. By this step it is proposed to erect the War Department building in the State of Virginia, outside the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. I do not have a thing against the State of Virginia. I have great love for its representatives in this body. I would do almost anything within reason for either of them. They have never asked for anything more. But it does seem to me that the Government of the United States should have its seat in the District of Columbia, and certainly there is ample room in the District of Columbia for a building of this size. I am told that it will require about 36 acres to accommodate this building, which is proposed to be built three stories high. There is ample room in the District of Columbia on the Maryland side of the river for such a building.

Many years ago, before the Government came here, Congress enacted a statute

creating a commission to provide buildings for the seat of the Government, the Capitol, and other buildings, where governmental functions would be carried on.

In that statute, which is the law today, a specific declaration was made that those buildings should be on the Maryland side of the river. At that time the District of Columbia had full control, as a part of its territory, over the land that had been ceded by the State of Virginia to be a part of the District of Columbia. The statute specifically says that the buildings must be on the Maryland side of the river, the idea being, I suppose, to keep the seat of government as compact as possible, and on one side of the river, and not scattered over the territory.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have a good deal of sympathy for the attitude of the Senator from Nevada. However, one or two practical questions occur to me in regard to this matter, about which I should like to inquire of the Senator.

Of course, we have a Fine Arts Commission, and a National Capital Park and Planning Commission, to try to beautify the city of Washington according to the plan adopted a long time ago under the supervision of L'Enfant. In several instances the original plan has not been carried out, and the city of Washington has not been particularly beautified.

I have always regarded the present Munitions Building and the Navy Building on Constitution Avenue as eyesores. During the World War, when there was plenty of vacant land in the city of Washington, the authorities selected sites in front of the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument and erected what were supposed to be temporary buildings. They are built of steel and concrete. They were built purely as a war convenience, and everybody supposed that they would be removed. One almost has to get in the front door of the Lincoln Memorial now to see it. In order to hide the buildings from the view of those who wanted to go to the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument a row of tall trees was planted behind those buildings. I do not know whether that project met with the approval of the Fine Arts Commission, but if it did it certainly constitutes a demerit on its judgment in matters of that sort.

Mr. McCARRAN. My understanding is that those were only temporary buildings.

Mr. BARKLEY. They were regarded as temporary buildings; they were built 25 years ago, and they are still there. An addition has been made to one of them within the past 6 months.

On Virginia Avenue has been built what is called the War Department Building, a new building. I am not certain whether it is yet occupied.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is occupied.

Mr. BARKLEY. It may have been occupied recently. The old post-office building on Pennsylvania Avenue is the ugliest and most hideous building in Washington. No one can go down there now and tell whether it is faced with concrete, stone, or a composition of some

sort. Above the main entrance are figures of some sort which would be more suitable in a carnival. I do not know whether that building was passed on by the Fine Arts Commission; but if it was, in my estimation it constitutes a second demerit on its judgment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before the Senator leaves that subject I desire to call his attention to a third demerit.

I came to the House of Representatives in 1911. One of the first contests that arose in the House of Representatives after I became a Member was over a decision of the Fine Arts Commission of the city of Washington to remove the Andrew Jackson statue from LaFayette Square. By a unanimous vote the Congress rejected the proposal of the Fine Arts Commission. That is the third demerit. The Fine Arts Commission wanted to move the statue of Andrew Jackson from LaFayette Square, and the Congress unanimously refused it permission to do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. I recall the circumstances.

Mr. President, we are all proud of Washington. We want it to be a beautiful city, and we want every American who comes here to be proud of it. I wish every American could come to Washington sooner or later, because every American who comes here and sees Washington as the Capital of the Nation goes away with the feeling that the city of Washington belongs to all the people. We want the people to be proud of it.

Yet I dare say there is not in America a city of 20,000 people which does not now possess more beautiful school buildings than does the city of Washington. If one does not believe that statement, I can take him over the city and point out scholastic monstrosities which I presume have been approved by the Fine Arts Commission. One of them is in the neighborhood where I live. I have no children in that school, but I am speaking purely from the standpoint of the physical beauty of the Capital of the Nation.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator does not contend that the proposed building would be any more beautiful in Virginia than it would be in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I certainly do not make any such contention. I am using these illustrations to buttress my feeling, which is not unchangeable. My feeling is that the Fine Arts Commission has not always approved the type of architecture in Washington which beautifies the Capital of the Nation.

I do not know whether that part of the original District of Columbia which was ceded to Virginia has been legally receded. There may be some question about that. The Constitution provides for a district not to exceed 10 miles square. Under that provision I presume the Congress could originally have accepted only that part of the District of Columbia which is on this side of the Potomac River, but it did accept that part on the other side, the whole area constituting a 10-mile square, making

100 square miles in the District of Columbia.

The other day I telephoned to a very high Army officer, for whose judgment I have great respect, about a matter which did not involve this question, but during the conversation he mentioned the proposed building, which he favored. I told him that I had a prejudice against erecting buildings outside the District of Columbia to house the departments of Government. It is rather a congenital prejudice. He went on to say that the War Department officials had canvassed every possible location within the District of Columbia and surveyed all of them, and that although they could find territory in the District large enough to accommodate the building they could not find a location which would provide parking facilities necessary for the employees who would be housed in the building.

That is the point I was coming to. It took me a long time to get to it. I wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to express my disapproval of some of the public buildings in Washington which presumably have been approved by the Fine Arts Commission. What has the Senator to say about the contention that although we might find somewhere on this side of the river enough acreage for a 36-acre building 3 stories high to house about 40,000 employees, we could not find conveniently near it enough parking space to accommodate the employees who have automobiles?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is my conviction, based on what I have heard, but not on what I regard as facts—nevertheless, on what I believe—that there is ample space in the District of Columbia to furnish both space for the building and parking space as well.

My thought in that regard is that this whole matter is really a legislative one. In my judgment, it should have been submitted to the proper committee of the Senate, namely, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, for that committee to make a study and survey. If, after the committee had made such a study, it had come to the conclusion that there is not enough space in the District to accommodate the building together with its attendant necessities, the Senate might have had a full view of the whole subject. But the matter was submitted to the Appropriations Committee, and the Appropriations Committee has sought to legislate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree with the proposition that there ought to be a new War Department building.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have long entertained that view. Years ago the old State, War, and Navy Building on Pennsylvania Avenue was outgrown not only by the State, War, and Navy Departments, but by any one of them separately. The War Department activities of today are scattered among 17 buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Anyone who wants to do business with the War Department or to confer with officials of that Department—and that includes us, of course, which is unimportant, but still an item—must go around to 17 different places, or find out which of the 17 places houses the particular activity in which he is interested.

Mr. McCARRAN. When one finds the proper place today, and goes back tomorrow to see the same officer, he finds him in some other building.

Mr. BARKLEY. He will have been moved. Or if one goes to one of the 17 buildings which someone tells him is the right place, often it is not the right place at all, and he must go somewhere else. I believe that if possible all the activities of a department ought to be conducted under one roof and in one place.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me ask the Senator if, in his judgment, with his knowledge of congressional affairs and of the District of Columbia, this matter is not really a legislative matter? We propose to legislate to put up a great building outside the seat of the Government of the United States. Should not the whole matter be submitted to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to the committee to make a study and survey?

Mr. BARKLEY. There is a good deal of force in that suggestion; and if I had been passing on the matter originally I should have pursued that course. But we are confronted with the problem of determining what we shall do about the particular provision in the bill before us. The question is whether to strike it out and not have a new building at all or to approve it. As I understand, the Committee on Appropriations has made no change in the House language in connection with this item.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. No amendment has been reported by the committee. So the item for the \$35,000,000 building across the river is in the bill just as it passed the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator support an amendment in place of mine which would in substance—and I am saying this rather hurriedly—submit the matter to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with the view to placing the building on a site either in Arlington County, Virginia, or in the District of Columbia, as the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds may designate, or something to that effect?

Mr. BARKLEY. That might depend on the question of urgency, whether the urgency might be such that we could waive the ordinary procedure in a matter of this sort, and also whether there would be unnecessary and harmful delay by having the matter gone into ab initio by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from Kentucky will realize that the building will be a permanent one, costing \$35,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. All of us realize that. I should regret exceedingly to see any structure erected between the Memorial

Bridge and the entrance to Arlington Cemetery or the Arlington estate that would mar the view as we drive over into Virginia to the home of Lee. It is possible that there is enough land somewhere in this vicinity on which to erect a building of that sort without taking the chance of ruining the beauty of the landscape.

It is said that the building would be only three stories high. That may be. Certainly it would not be ornamental. I presume it would not be an ornamental building of the character we should like to see erected in the District of Columbia. It would be a permanent building. I do not know whether it would be constructed of concrete and steel, stone, or other material. But I cannot divest myself of the feeling that in building up the Capital of the Nation we should have some idea of and some respect for beauty and symmetry as well as utility.

That is a thing upon which I am not qualified to pass, although I have criticized two or three different types of buildings in the District which I do not think comport with the dignity, importance, and beauty of the Capital of the Nation.

Mr. GLASS rose.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. I wonder if the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia can tell me how far advanced are the plans for the proposed new War Department Building?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not have the slightest idea. The matter has never been submitted to the District of Columbia Committee. Nothing has been said about it except what may have been said in the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ADAMS. I can answer the Senator's question. The plans are ready, and if the Congress should pass the appropriation bill today the work would start tomorrow.

Mr. MALONEY. I wonder if it has not started today. I am not intending to be facetious. I heard today that the Army engineers have already started work on that site.

Mr. ADAMS. I think that statement is a little overdrawn. I know that the Army is very expeditious. I can readily understand how that idea might arise. Recently I took occasion to visit the site. There is a road project nearby which has no connection with the War Department building and is independent of it. For some time stakes have been set out for a roadway, and anyone seeing them might conclude that they are building stakes. But, as I understand, the road project is not in any way connected with the proposed War Department building.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator from Colorado. I wonder if the Senator from Nevada will yield to me so that I may ask further questions in regard to the matter?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, indeed; I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Connecticut. However, the Senator from Virginia desired that I yield to him, and I apologize for not doing so. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to yield first to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. MALONEY. Of course.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, the evidence before the subcommittee and before the full committee was to the effect that the building is urgently needed immediately; that if any other site were selected there would be long delay; and that if this site is selected the plans are already drawn, and the Department could go to work on the building in less than a week.

This is not a new matter. Why was the site in Virginia selected for the building? It was because the War Department, through its architects and through its general officers, tried to obtain a suitable site in the District of Columbia, but could not obtain one, and so reported to the committee; and the Congress itself authorized construction of the building in or near the District of Columbia. The subcommittee, after hearing all the testimony, unanimously agreed upon the site selected by the War Department, and the full committee voted by an overwhelming vote to select the site proposed by the War Department.

I desire to say that the Senator from Virginia had nothing in the world to do with the selection of the site until all the evidence had been taken. General Somervell and other officials of the War Department stated that the War Department is now housed in 17 different buildings in the District, and that if this building site is selected it will be housed in one building.

Not only is that true, but a large building being constructed under the auspices of the War Department will then be turned over to the Navy Department for occupation by it. The Navy Department also favors this site.

That is all I have to say about the matter.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may ask the Senator from Virginia a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course the Senator from Virginia is interested, as all of us are, in preserving the beauty of the Arlington entrance across the river. In Arlington County there is a good deal of vacant land between the far side of the Memorial Bridge and the old airport which now has been abandoned in favor of the new airport. I do not know exactly where the building is to be located. Can the Senator from Virginia tell us just how far the proposed site is from the road which goes from the Virginia side of the Memorial Bridge straight on to Arlington?

Mr. GLASS. We had a map before the subcommittee and before the full committee, and General Somervell pointed out that the building would not detract in the slightest degree from the beauty of that section.

Mr. BARKLEY. Can the Senator tell us whether the building is to be of a rather rough and austere design, some-

what like the Munitions Building and the Navy Building on Constitution Avenue, or will it be at least to some degree ornamental?

Mr. GLASS. We were told that it will be highly ornamental, and altogether a beautiful building.

Mr. McKELLAR. With beautiful grounds.

Mr. GLASS. With beautiful grounds.

Mr. McKELLAR. In my judgment, it will add very much to the beauty of Arlington.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not think the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] has concluded.

Mr. MALONEY. I will take the floor in my own time, when the Senator from Nevada shall have concluded.

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. At this point I think the statement should be made that the testimony before the committee shows that in order to make the building usable as soon as possible the structure in the rough will be constructed and the inside made habitable, but the brick or stone or marble forming the veneer or facing of the building may not be put on immediately. The plans call for a complete and finished building. If the building is constructed of steel and reinforced concrete it is hoped to enclose the structure and have it in use as early as possible. Then the outside trim or veneer for the walls—whether it be brick or of whatever material it may be composed—will be put on later.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me ask the Senator whether the \$35,000,000 carried in the bill contemplates the total cost, including the surfacing of the building on the outside, whatever the material may be?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is my understanding that the figure covers the completed building.

Mr. BARKLEY. So in order to rush the completion of the inside, so that the building may be used immediately, the builders will concentrate on the inside and then more leisurely surface it with whatever is to be put on the outside?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is the plan suggested by the testimony given to the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Going back to the subject, I have absolutely no personal feeling whatever in the matter. My reason for expressing myself as I do is simply in order that I may bring to the attention of the Senate the possibility that we may be taking one step which ultimately will lead to another one, so that finally we shall have the buildings housing the Federal Government scattered all over the country. As I have previously stated, if the State of Virginia is to have this building, the State of Maryland will claim the right to have the Navy Building, some other State will claim the right to have the Internal Revenue Building, and so on, until the idea of a seat of government will have been lost sight of. In my opinion a policy leading to such a result is not the policy which the Congress should pursue.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask the Senator from Utah to allow me to proceed for a moment, and then I will yield.

In my judgment the entire territory of the District of Columbia was intended for the seat of the Federal Government; and if there are in the District of Columbia privately owned buildings which do not belong to the seat of government they should give way to buildings belonging to the seat of government.

Today in certain sections of Washington the Government could clean out sufficient slums and alleys to accommodate all the buildings needed, and twice as many more, do away with some of the unsightliness in the District of Columbia, erect the War Department building within the District of Columbia, and do it quite cheaply, and, indeed, very economically. In my judgment, it is not in keeping with the spirit of the Federal system to have one building after another erected outside the District of Columbia. Just as soon as we take such action, then, the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia ceases over the buildings and their surroundings, a new jurisdiction is set up over them, and there ensues a conflict with the Federal Government. The very aim and object of the writers of the Constitution and founders of the Government, when they provided that there should be a district, not to exceed 10 miles square, ceded by the States to be the seat of government, was to avoid such conflicts and difficulties as the Government experienced in the early days when, prior to the time when the seat of government was placed in the District of Columbia, it had eight different capitals. The Government had been scattered almost from one end of the country to the other before it finally settled in the District of Columbia, and if we start scattering the seat of government by locating buildings outside the District, pretty soon the Government will have no particular seat whatever. I now yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I have been very much impressed by what the distinguished Senator from Nevada had said. I was also impressed by what the distinguished majority leader of the Senate said with reference to Americans who come to the Capital.

They come here and visit the Senate Chamber; they visit the House Chamber, the Capitol Building, the Supreme Court, and all the other buildings. They go away with the feeling that "as an American citizen this is mine"; they feel they have a joint ownership in their Nation's Capital. Why? Because the Nation's Capital, the District of Columbia, does not belong to and is not a part of any sovereign State. The Senator's State and my State are largely made up of Federal public lands, but does anyone who visits Utah or Nevada depart with the thought that "this is a part of my land; because I am an American citizen, this is a part of me and belongs to me?" No; they do not go away with such a feeling. Why? Because that public land is a part of a sovereign State, notwith-

standing the fact that it is called public land.

About the only argument that has been made for this proposal is that the War Department is now housed in several buildings and should be housed under one roof; but it is my opinion that if we take this step today, because of the argument of haste, we will rue it and regret it for many years to come.

A great Federal building, such as a post office, is erected in Salt Lake City or Portland, Oreg., or Seattle. A citizen from some other State goes there and looks at that great Federal building, but does he go away with the thought "That is mine; that is a part of the Federal Government"? It is my opinion that he does not. He goes away with the idea that Salt Lake City or Portland or Houston or any other city in which such a building is located has a magnificent Federal building but he does not have the feeling of pride which he entertains when he leaves the Nation's Capital after a visit here.

I fully agree with the Senator from Nevada that one of the purposes of creating a Federal district, the District of Columbia, was to have the seat of government so located that every citizen of the United States, regardless of whence he came or where he was going, or who he might be, could, when he came here, with pride say to himself, "This is a part of me, and I am a part of it."

I think also that we would have this inconsistency: We would have a part of our Government seated in Virginia, surrounded by citizens of Virginia, who possess the right to vote, and who do vote because they are citizens of a sovereign State and have that right while over on this side of the Potomac; we would have the other governmental buildings surrounded by people of the District who have not the right to vote because they are not citizens of a sovereign State; and the cry would be raised, "On the Virginia side surrounding that part of the Government, the people vote, while over on this side we cannot vote." Of course, that is probably a far-fetched argument, but, Mr. President, I hope that, notwithstanding the action of the House of Representatives, this matter will be given further attention. It should, in my opinion, be referred to a legislative committee, and at least authorization provided for a building before the appropriation is made.

I hope that the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Nevada will be adopted.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, following in part the thought expressed by the able Senator from Utah, let me say that there will immediately be a question as to what taxes shall be paid in Virginia, for if 40,000 employees of the Federal Government are housed in Virginia they are certainly taxable in Virginia, and the State of Virginia will have a right to demand income taxes from the Federal employees in that jurisdiction.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. That would depend upon whether they had their residence in Virginia. Already Government employees who live in Virginia have to pay such taxes as are levied by the State of Virginia on their property, if they own it, and, I suppose, they have to pay other taxes to which residents of the State are subject. So there may be an increase in their number if this building is located there; but the law itself would apply to them just as it does now to residents of the State of Virginia who work in the District of Columbia.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is the Senator aware of the fact that in New York the State taxes people who work in New York even though their residence is in New Jersey or Connecticut? That would be entirely possible in this particular case in the State of Virginia.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is what will be done.

Mr. BARKLEY. There may be an income tax on that part of their income earned in New York, but certainly the State of New York does not tax property on which they reside in New Jersey.

Mr. TAFT. Oh, no; but the income of those who work there would be earned in Virginia; so that it could be taxed by the State of Virginia, if we permitted the States to tax Federal salaries, as we do today.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I think that, no matter where they live, they are going to be taxed pretty soon.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is apparent, and probably will not make much difference; but let me come back for a moment and repeat the conditions that exist now with reference to the airport. Today we find some of the air lines refusing to fly into the Washington Airport because of the conditions imposed by the State of Virginia. We find others that are now paying their double taxes because of conditions imposed by the State of Virginia, on the one hand, and the District of Columbia, on the other. It is time that we settled this question; it is time that we keep the Federal Government intact and in that place intended for the seat of government. I have no interest in the matter save and except to draw it to the attention of Congress.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, does the Senator from Nevada blame the State of Virginia for the situation at the airport?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not blame the State of Virginia at all. I think conditions as to the airport should have been cleared up before it was located where it now is.

Mr. BYRD. So far as I am aware, no effort was made upon the part of the Federal Government to clear up the question of jurisdiction before the airport was constructed.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is exactly what will prevail with reference to the building into which we are now about to put \$36,000,000. That is the reason I wanted it cleared up by legislative action and not have it depend merely on an item in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the Record at this point the matters to which I referred during the remarks of the Senator from Nevada.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXHIBIT A

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 13, 1941.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: In compliance with your informal request the following is a brief description of how the War Department came into possession of the tract of land known as the Arlington Experimental Farm:

"This reservation is situated on the west bank of the Potomac River, opposite Washington, D. C., and, together with an area between the Georgetown and Alexandria Road and the Potomac River of about 330 acres, jurisdiction as to which is in the Department of Agriculture (act of April 18, 1900, as amended June 3, 1902; 32 Stat. 293), contains according to survey, about 1,046 acres, with metes and bounds as given in G. O. 27, W. D., February 10, 1909. To this was added in 1913, 3,7165 acres for a road between the Potomac Highway Bridge and the reservation, making the total area of the reservation about 1,050 acres. The following statement under 'Title' contains a full description of the title, etc., to the reservation:

"Title: This tract of land, improved by sundry buildings, etc., the legal title to which, under the will of George W. Parke Custis, who died in 1857, was in Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Lee, the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for life with remainder over to George Washington Custis Lee in fee conditional, was taken possession of by the United States in the spring of 1861 as within their military lines and the immediate scene of important military operations against an enemy then in arms against the Government, and so continued in possession for such purposes after the course of events had carried military occupation and operations elsewhere, as a defensible position for fortifications to command the Capital. Subsequently, under a certain direct tax act of June 7, 1862 (12 Stat. 422), and February 6, 1863 (12 Stat. 640), a tax was assessed against the property, and, in default of payment, the usual sale was had, when the United States, pursuant to authority of law, bid in the property at the tax sale 'for Government use for war, military, charitable, and educational purposes,' and under this title continued in possession until 1883. During this period a considerable part of the property was devoted to a cemetery for deceased soldiers of the United States under the style of the Arlington National Cemetery; another considerable part for the erection of a fort and the works connected therewith, under the name of Fort Whipple, subsequently changed to Fort Myer, and a third and smaller part for the occupation of homeless and destitute freedmen and colored refugees.

"After the close of the war, Mrs. Lee having deceased, the remainderman, George W. P. C. Lee, claiming that the tax sale was defective, brought an action of ejectment in the circuit court for the county of Alexandria, Va., which was removed by a writ of certiorari into the circuit court of the United States, where it was heard and determined in favor of the claimant. From this decision the case was taken to the Supreme Court on writs of error, and the latter Court, at its October term, 1882 affirmed the judgment in favor of Mr. Lee, on the ground that the tax certificate and sale did not divest the plaintiff of his title to the property. (See *U. S. v. Lee; Kaufman v. Lee*, 16 Otto 196.) Under this new condition of affairs, involving a possible

removal of thousands of bodies from the cemetery, the dismantling of a fort and the dis-possession of many colored people whom the United States had permitted to reside on a part of the tract, and in order to secure a complete title to the property the United States, under authority of an act approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat 584), accepted an offer of Mr. Lee to convey the same with covenant of general warranty against every manner of claim against or in respect of said property, in rem or in personam and also against all and every claim for damages on account of the use or occupation of said property, for the sum of \$150,000.

"Accordingly, on the 31st of March 1883, for and in consideration of \$125,000 in hand paid (\$25,000 being retained until jurisdiction should be ceded by the State of Virginia, with perpetual exemption from taxation), the estate all and singular was conveyed to the United States by deed in fee simple by George W. P. C. Lee for himself, his heirs, and assigns forever (deed recorded in book F4, records Alexandria County, Va., p. 257, May 14, 1883); and on the 25th of March 1884, the General Assembly of the State of Virginia having, by act approved February 23, 1884, ceded its jurisdiction over the said land and exempted the same from taxation, the final payment of \$25,000 was made, and the Arlington estate became the property of the United States."

The act of November 29, 1940, Public, No. 885, Seventy-sixth Congress, authorized the Arlington Experimental Farm, as created by the act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat. 135), to be transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. The act further provided that the transfer would take effect progressively as each area of said farm was turned over by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of War. At the present time, the entire farm, excepting the small area comprising the Department of Agriculture buildings, has been turned over to the War Department, and it is anticipated that the excepted area will be transferred to War Department control on or about October 15, 1941.

It is hoped that I have given you the information you desire. The above quoted remarks are found on pages 411 and 412 of United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks, revised edition, 1916.

Sincerely yours,

E. REYBOLD,
Brigadier General,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff.

EXHIBIT B

Whereas Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War of the United States, has made application to this general assembly for its consent to the purchase by the authorities of the United States of a tract of land, described as follows: All that certain tract or body of land, situate in Alexandria County (formerly in Fairfax County), in the State of Virginia, commonly known as the Arlington House estate, containing eleven hundred acres, be the same ever so much more or less, being the identical tract or body of land which was conveyed by Gerard Alexander and wife, to John Parke Custis, by deed bearing date, December twenty-fifth, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and of him the said John Parke Custis, inherited by George W. P. Custis, who devised the same to George W. C. Lee, and by him, the said George W. C. Lee, conveyed to the United States, by deed bearing date the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, recorded in Liber F. number four, folio two hundred and fifty-seven, one of the land records of Alexandria County, Virginia; and whereas, the United States authorities held possession of said real estate, claiming absolute ownership thereof from January

eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, until March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and used the same as a national cemetery for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, and for other public purposes, during which period no taxes, or county or township levies were either demanded or paid thereon, and for which a claim has been recently asserted: therefore,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That the consent of this State is hereby given to the purchase of said tract of land by the Government of the United States of America, but this consent is given subject to the following terms and conditions to wit: That this State retains concurrent jurisdiction with the United States over the said tract of land, so that courts magistrates and officers of this State may take such cognizance, execute such process, and discharge such other legal functions within the same as may not be incompatible with the consent hereby given.

2. That said tract of land and the buildings now or that may hereafter be erected thereon, and any property of the United States, on said tract, are hereby exempted from all taxes imposed by this State, or by the constituted authorities of Alexandria County, and this exemption shall be in force from the date of said purchase by the United States, March 31, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and shall continue only so long as the United States shall be and remain the owner of said tract of land; and all taxes, and county, township, and district levies, due or claimed to be due, for, against, or upon said real estate since the same went into possession of and has been held and used by the United States authorities, as aforesaid, are hereby released and discharged. (See Code of Va., 1904, sec. 15.)

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I shall be glad to support the amendment of the Senator from Nevada. What shocks me more than anything else is the size of the proposed building and the fact that, so far as I can see from the testimony, there is no conclusive evidence that a \$35,000,000 building to house 40,000 employees is needed. Certainly if there is any such number of employees it is a temporary number, while the building is to be a permanent one. The number of employees, for instance, of the War Department during the World War in 1918 reached 37,000; the next year the number decreased to 27,000; the next year to 18,000, and in 1921 to 6,000. Of course, we cannot ever hope to reach 6,000 again, but the number of employees will rapidly decrease, and, as I understand, even today the War Department will not have need for a building of more than three-fourths of the size proposed.

When the President himself writes a letter clearly stating in his opinion a building housing 20,000 employees would be plenty large enough, it seems to me that that is certainly evidence that it is proposed to provide something far beyond the necessities of the case. A smaller building would, I think, also be objectionable on the site which is suggested, but, in any event, it could not be so objectionable as a building twice the size of the building now in contemplation.

All over the country cities have adopted city planning commissions. Washington, of all cities, ought to be guided by city plans. Here is a proposal which probably was never even suggested until about a month ago which has the disapproval of the National Fine Arts Commission; which, as is, has the disapproval

of the National Park and Planning Commission; and, at least, the partial disapproval of the President of the United States. Whether this amendment is adopted or not, it seems to me that the size of the building ought certainly to be cut in half and the appropriation ought to be cut in half.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I happen to be a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] is chairman. When some of the most important buildings in the District, such as the Mellon Art Gallery and the Jefferson Memorial, which have just been completed or are about to be completed, were being planned, they were submitted to our committee.

It also happens that I am chairman of the subcommittee which very soon will have to consider whether we shall close up Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Street near Constitution Avenue, Virginia Avenue taking up a large part of the conjunction of those streets, in order to make room for the annex to the Pan American Building. We have had many protests.

It seems to me the greatest problem the District has to cope with today is not so much its housing as to how to get to the housing. We can hardly get to the Capitol now from the northwestern portion of the city. It takes us about an hour in the morning; and I am wondering what would happen if 40,000 persons or even 30,000 persons were to be housed in one building on the other side of the river, with only about two or three streets by which that building could be approached. Would it not be infinitely better if we apportioned the \$35,000,000 among five buildings, each costing \$7,000,000, and placed them in the District somewhere near where the persons live who will have to work there?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. The argument advanced by the War Department was that concentrating its activities in one building would increase the efficiency of the employees by at least 20 percent. It is an important matter in connection with a department of this character, when we come to view our national defense, if we can increase its efficiency by 20 percent, and some persons estimate it even higher than that.

The second proposition is, so far as this location is concerned—I think the Senator forgets this—that the persons who will be employed in this building will be going away from the congested sections of the District of Columbia. The flow of traffic in the morning going out there will be over otherwise unoccupied space on the streets and on the bridges on the right-hand side going out. The persons coming from Virginia will be coming in on the other side of the bridges and on the other side of the streets. So there will be no interruption of the traffic, whereas if we should house all these employees in a building in the District the congestion would be accentuated. So all agree

that locating the building across the Potomac will benefit the traffic situation in the heart of Washington.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield in that connection?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. The best advice I can obtain on the subject is that the present bridges will not accommodate the traffic, and that the construction of this building, if it is to house the number of employees contemplated, will entail an additional bridge. Otherwise, there will be congestion.

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot imagine who it was that gave the Senator that advice, because we had before the committee everyone familiar with the traffic situation in the District of Columbia, men appointed to study that problem, and everyone testified that so far as the bridges themselves were concerned there was ample capacity for many more persons than would be located in the proposed building.

Mr. McCARRAN. If I told the Senator that it was a member of the Park and Planning Commission who made the statement, would he consider it as coming from rather an authoritative source?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Park and Planning Commission has a very large membership, but no expert employed by the Park and Planning Commission will say that.

Mr. McCARRAN. They may not say it to the Senator from Arizona, but I will say frankly that they did say it to me.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator may look at our record, and he will find that no one disputed the fact that the present bridges will be ample. It is simply a question of approaches. Work will have to be done on the approaches to the bridges. A part of that work is already provided for, on Maine Avenue and Fourteenth Street. That work is under way. Ultimately, some other work will have to be done, particularly at the Key Bridge; but do not let anyone think it will be necessary to build a new bridge across the Potomac River in order to accomplish this purpose, because the present space is perfectly ample for all the load that will be put on the bridges, particularly in view of the fact that the flow of traffic will be away from the District in the morning, when people are coming into the District from Virginia, and into the District in the evening, when people are going back home to Virginia. So the flow of traffic will simply bypass, and that is all there is to it. If what the Senator from Florida is talking about were done, and these buildings were located in the heart of the city, where would it be necessary to go?

Mr. ANDREWS. The buildings would not necessarily be in the heart of the city. Apparently there would be plenty of ground if we should do away with a number of slums in certain sections of Washington.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the area which has been set aside for Federal buildings in the District, that is to say, from Constitution Avenue north to F Street, in what is referred to as the rectangle, is the only

place to go. Space cannot be found there in which to put great buildings without adding to the congestion; and, in addition to that, it will be impossible to find a place to park the 10,000 automobiles that will be necessary.

Mr. ANDREWS. I am wondering how 10,000 automobiles going to the proposed building can be meeting the 10,000 that are already coming over from Virginia. The people who live in Arlington and Alexandria and all that section of the State are not employed in the War Department. Most of them are employed in the District of Columbia, and they all come to the District by the same route.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly; but when the people from Virginia are coming into the District on one side of the bridge, the people going to the new building will be using the other side of the bridge, and the present capacity will be ample.

Mr. ANDREWS. I hope the congestion will not be any worse than it is now in front of the Army and Navy Buildings, because I can get to the Capitol in the morning about as early by starting at 9 o'clock as if I started at 8.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will confess to the Senator that to accomplish all that must be done, the record before our committee shows that it will be necessary to make certain improvements in the District of Columbia that have long been planned, utterly regardless of the construction of this building. For instance, the widening of Independence Avenue is absolutely necessary. Everybody knows that two streets coming in from the north must be widened, whether this building is constructed or not. We know the answer to the traffic problem in the District; but the construction of this building will in no manner increase the traffic problem in the District. Upon the contrary, it will ameliorate it. That is the testimony of all who appeared who have studied the traffic problem in the District.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, for sentimental reasons I do not know a State in the Union in which I would rather see such a building constructed than the State of Virginia, but I am fearful that we are overlooking the traffic problem. The traffic problem will grow worse. It will not grow better. That is a very serious situation.

It may be necessary to stagger the departments. My idea was that since the Army is composed of different departments, one building could be constructed for Ordnance, and so forth, and three or four other buildings for other branches of the War Department, and be located at some place in the District of Columbia where the employees could get to them without having to ride in automobiles or in streetcars or in busses. Just so surely as we locate one building at a place where 10,000 automobiles will have to be parked and 30,000 persons will have to gather, we shall have congestion; and, in my judgment, it will be serious.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, earlier today, in discussing a measure concerning another bill involving a public building, I referred to the fact that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, created for the purpose of considering legislation dealing with public buildings, had been ignored.

I desire to say in connection with this proposal, which I think ought to be before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, that there is no chance for criticism of Senate procedure so far as this bill is concerned. The proposal that the new War Department building be constructed in Virginia came to the Appropriations Committee from the House of Representatives; and the subcommittee dealing with the bill, and the entire committee, could have sent it to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds only by deleting the language of the House bill. I respectfully and reluctantly suggest that I think that is what the committee should have done; and I am very hopeful that the Senate this afternoon will set aside this particular plan in order that the matter may be fully considered by the appropriate committee.

I must confess that I am surprised that the plans for this building, drawn to construct it on a particular site in Virginia, are completed, and that the War Department is ready to start construction in the morning. There has been a great change in the War Department in the recent past, it seems to me. It is not so long ago that persons were charging that the War Department was without imagination. Someone at the War Department—and I do not mean to be disrespectful—must have heard that and decided that hereafter they would leave nothing to the imagination.

They sent up a confiscation bill, called a property-requisition bill, which was startling. They have asked for appropriations, and if I am to judge by the action of the subcommittee handling this bill, and I have a great confidence in the chairman of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee, they left little to the imagination as they asked for appropriations for War Department material. And here we have—and heaven knows where it came from—plans already drawn, without consulting the Congress, plans for the world's largest office building. If I read the Constitution aright the Congress shall make rules and regulations for the conduct of the War Department, and not the War Department make rules and regulations for the conduct of the Congress.

It was said here a little while ago, by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the Congress had heretofore given its approval for the building of this War Department structure in or near the District of Columbia. That statement was surprising to me. I did not know that that had occurred. I did not know that such authority had been given. I seriously doubt—and I say it with reluctance—that up to this moment such authority exists.

Mr. President, the opposition to this building site, as I understand, is almost unanimous. The architects of this neighborhood, representing the architects of the country through a national association of architects, are opposed to the plan. It appears that President Roosevelt does not agree with the suggestion in its entirety. It appears that the Secretary of the Interior, as head of the National Park Service, is opposed to

the construction of the building in the location suggested. He feels that it will have a destructive effect on the park area. It appears that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission objects to having this important building located on the site selected.

It seems to me, as I read the newspapers, that they are greatly opposed to it, and this to me is important in connection with a matter of this particular kind, because newspaper organizations are naturally vitally concerned with the city in which they operate, and I think that they do, at least in a matter of this kind, reflect public opinion to a considerable extent.

Mr. President, I have gained the impression that the members of the Appropriations Committee would not look with favor upon a suggestion that the building be erected in Virginia if they believed that a suitable location was available in the District of Columbia. I am unwilling to believe that such a location is not available. I do not believe that the committee as a whole has had time to make a careful study of the matter. I know that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] has inquired about local sites, and I am certain that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and other members of the committee have made similar inquiries. I particularly refer to the senior Senator from Louisiana, because he was in the beginning opposed to this suggestion. I know that his great interest in the erection of the building and his interest in the subject prompted him to make special and careful inquiry. I understood that he talked with one or more of the District Commissioners. I understand—and I do not get the information from him—that he was referred to an Army engineer associated with or under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Mr. President, without meaning to cast any reflection, I do not need to stretch my imagination too far to understand why or how a subordinate in the Army would be reluctant to find a suitable location in the District of Columbia after the War Department had drawn plans to construct the building in Virginia. I think that the matter should be more carefully studied before this important step is taken. There is now, as is always the case in connection with any subject dealing in any way with national defense, the great need for haste, but all of these plans have come to light in the last few weeks. The Congress was only informed after the last line of the plans was drawn. I cannot believe that it is not wise to wait a little longer, so as more carefully to give study to a question of such magnitude, and to the expenditure of a minimum of \$35,000,000 for the largest office building in the world.

Mr. President, I shall not now give all the reasons in detail why I am opposed to the erection of the building on this particular site, but park planning and city planning and traffic congestion and the design of the founding fathers with respect to the Capital City, and ever so many other things, enter into the matter. If there is no available site in Washing-

ton, it will probably be necessary to go to Virginia. If there is a suitable and proper site here, we should find it. Possibly we should clear a slum area to make a place for this important structure. I think the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which was established for just such a purpose, is qualified and charged with the responsibility of studying this question, and I think it should do so quickly. The members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds seem to me to share this view. We regret that this proposal was not submitted to our committee. None of us here particularly relished the work, but we have an appreciation of our duty and a natural interest in this particularly important problem. I hope this matter will eventually and soon be referred to our committee and that, in the future, bills of this sort, which deal with public buildings, will be referred to this proper committee.

The committee has been exceptionally busy for these past several months, as I said earlier today, but not so busy that it cannot give its time to measures which are a part of its duty and responsibility.

Mr. President, I do not believe there is a Member of the Senate who would want to locate this building in Virginia if he believed that a proper site could be found in the District of Columbia. Therefore, I hope we will delay the matter for a little while to give it further study. I have no criticism of the subcommittee or of the full committee.

In this large city of Washington, with altogether too many slum areas, there must be a location available for this important structure. I personally think the proposed structure is too large. I think the expenditure proposed is too great. I think it was presumptuous on the part of the War Department to draw these plans without coming to consult the Members of Congress. In order that this question may be made clear, I hope we may have a record vote.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to state—perhaps the Senator does not know about it—that this matter was very thoroughly investigated in the House by the Committee on Appropriations, as it was in the Senate, and I am satisfied that if the Senator's Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds holds a hearing they will arrive in the end at the same conclusion at which the House Subcommittee on Appropriations arrived.

I might add further that it is my information, which comes from the chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, that that committee unanimously approved of the Virginia site.

Mr. MALONEY. That is important to me, but it is not persuasive, Mr. President. I know that the Senator intends to be correct in his statement, but I do not know how carefully the Appropriations Committee of the House studied this matter. I do not know how far they went. I do know that they were persuaded by the pressure of the War Department. I understand that the matter

came up in the Appropriations Committee before the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House had been consulted about the matter, and I have a little understanding of the persuasiveness of the War Department. The reason given, although it is a good reason, is not sufficient to change my view as to the need for having a more careful study by a committee of the Senate which was created for just such a purpose.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which reported this bill, I wish to submit to the Senate one of the reasons which actuated the Senate committee. The members of our committee have, like the members of all other committees, different reasons leading to their conclusions on controversial matters. Speaking for myself, I came to the conclusion that the real issue was whether or not there should be a unified War Department Building. The War Department pointed out that they were now occupying 17 different buildings, that there was a great loss of efficiency, that there was great difficulty for those in the War Department to cooperate with each other, that there was great difficulty for those who came from the outside to locate the agencies of the War Department with which they had business. The officials of the War Department felt that it was advisable to place this building at the point in question. But if it is decided that there should be this unified building, if it is decided that it should cost this sum of money—and the amendment before the Senate now is premised on, or at least accepts the theory of a unified War Department building at a cost of \$35,000,000—that being once agreed to, after listening with the utmost care to those supporting the building and those opposing it I became clearly of the opinion that it was not possible or feasible to locate this type of building in the District of Columbia. That view is the result of the testimony of those who favored it and those who opposed it.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to say for the record that I am not committed to the necessity of housing the War Department in one building.

Mr. ADAMS. I am discussing this question upon the premise of the amendment, which has to do with a unified building and a \$35,000,000 appropriation. The proposed building would be enormous. There would be 34 acres under one roof. I doubt if there is another building in the world of that size. It is to be a three-story building, with a very wide spread. For the benefit of Senators who may be interested, I have before me a rough draft of the building, which was left with the committee. I do not know whether or not Senators would be interested in it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Even though the building be unified, the thing that staggers me is the shocking size and extent of both the appropriation and the proj-

ect, which is to house a war activity. Unless the war is to be permanent, why must we have permanent accommodations for war facilities of such size? Or is the war to be permanent? [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS. I think the Senator and I have the same hope in that respect.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Regardless of the location of the building, I think it is almost universally recognized that before the war started, even in 1939, there was great need for a War Department building to house the activities of the War Department in Washington, or wherever we might locate it. So it does not contribute anything to the discussion as to the wisdom of having such a building to inquire whether the war is permanent, or temporary, or what have you.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think it contributes fully as much as to say that it was recognized in 1939 that a new building was necessary. I do not think it was recognized in 1939 that a building to accommodate 40,000 employees was necessary.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. Is it not a fact that a thorough investigation was made of the District of Columbia, and for that reason the Congress authorized the building to be erected near the District of Columbia?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, there is some confusion on that point. I am not entirely clear. We have built one part of the War Department Building in what is referred to as the Rectangle. There was a program. Then we had under consideration the erection of some temporary buildings. When the appropriation for that purpose came before the Senate committee we put in the provision "in or near the District of Columbia." When we met the House conferees in conference they insisted on striking out the words "or near" and tying the construction of the building to the District of Columbia. Then representatives of the departments concerned came back to us and said that it was not possible to put the proposed building in the District of Columbia, and the Congress struck out that limitation and restored the leeway to construct the building in or near the District of Columbia.

The Senate then added the further provision that it should be located on the Arlington Farm. That provision came from the Senate. In a previous action we put our finger upon this particular site. Of course the building now under consideration was not the one then under consideration, but it was a building for emergency purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The provision to which the Senator refers was eliminated in conference, was it not?

Mr. ADAMS. No.

Mr. TAFT. It was not?

Mr. ADAMS. I think not. I hesitate to speak positively.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator said that there was no place in the District of Columbia to accommodate a building of this size. Suppose the size of the building were cut in half. My recollection of the testimony is that several sites could be found in the District of Columbia for a building half the size, to house 20,000 employees. Is that correct?

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, the smaller we make the building and the fewer employees we put in it the nearer we come to having an available site.

Mr. TAFT. Even if it were half the size proposed, it would be one of the largest buildings in the world, would it not?

Mr. ADAMS. That is true. However, at this time the matter under consideration is the location of a building of the size proposed. The question before us is whether or not we shall require the location of such a building in the District of Columbia, where it is not feasible to put it. If that proposal should be defeated, and the matter should be left open to a change in appropriation or a change in size, perhaps a different question would arise. But the question now before us is whether or not we shall require the War Department to erect this building in the District of Columbia. I think the testimony before our committee is unquestionably to the effect that it cannot feasibly be done.

Mr. TAFT. After all, such a building would contain the population of a city. The employees and their families would represent a total of about 200,000. So I presume the result would be to create a new city.

Mr. ADAMS. In my opinion it would not be feasible to locate such a structure in the District. Of course, the Congress could condemn property. There is plenty of area, but it is occupied area. It was pointed out to us in the discussion that certain areas might be made available by condemnation. Such a course would involve the condemnation of apartment houses and residences at a time when there is a great shortage of places for people to live in the District of Columbia. So we should be taking away from the people opportunities which they need.

There is another thing which is not an unimportant thing these days, and that is the question of parking automobiles. No suitable site was suggested in the District of Columbia. Let me add that I was one of those who were rather inclined to agree with the House conferees and tie the building to the District of Columbia. It was suggested to us by some of the House conferees that the Soldiers' Home site might be available. We were met with arguments as to the topography. We were met with certain legal objections; and we were told that the distance was such as to defeat one of the major purposes of the structure.

We were told that we ought to consider the McLean property at Friendship. The costs were investigated. The topography being studied, we found that there were differences of at least 100 feet in levels on the property, which would involve tremendous expense either for filling or cutting, as well as the element of distance.

I am merely citing some of the things that were brought to us. As I say, the committee, to the best of its ability, passed upon the information brought to it. We heard the objections of the Fine Arts Commission. We heard the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. We received letters from the President. We received communications from the Secretary of the Interior. We heard from Mr. Reynolds, of the Public Works Agency. We heard from the War Department. The War Department officials, including the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, Under Secretary Patterson, General Moore, and others, are uniformly in favor of the building. Those who oppose it have opposed it upon different grounds.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Let me finish this statement, to conclude this part of the discussion.

The Fine Arts Commission was opposed to any building on the proposed site. The letter which came from the President indicated that there was no opposition to the site, but that he thought the building should be constructed to accommodate 20,000 employees. Mr. Reynolds thought it was all right to go over to Virginia, but that it would be better to go to the site below, where the quarter-master depot is being constructed. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission had a different view. Some had the view of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] that the building should stay within the District of Columbia.

Personally, I have not been impressed with the arguments based on the lines of the District of Columbia. By constitutional provision and by subsequent statutes and session the Government has acquired exclusive control over the District of Columbia. But we have not at all restrained ourselves from putting administrative and executive agencies outside the District of Columbia. If we had, we should now have a District so congested that we individually would all have to live outside the District of Columbia. We have customs houses and Army posts scattered over the country. Today in Arlington we are constructing a Navy building. We are building a naval hospital in Maryland. We are scattering buildings all over.

The Government is made up in its essence of the three essential branches. We have the executive department, headed by the President. That office is the center of the executive departments. We have the judicial department across the park. The legislative department is in this building. The fact that we located the Grazing Service in Salt Lake City, as we have done, is not a breach of the constitutional requirement. The Reclamation Service is in my city. Certain agencies are in Omaha, and certain others in Wichita. We have scattered the administrative agencies.

The War Department is an administrative agency created by the Congress. We have the right to put it where we choose. Perhaps it would be better to concentrate Government agencies, but I

am a little cold to the argument that there is a great difference between one side of the Potomac River and the other in reference to the location of a building to administer the laws enacted by Congress. I am really unable to concern myself about that question. I am concerned with a location which will promote the efficiency of the Department. If the War Department could be more efficiently administered at Reno, I should be for that. Reno is the place where war departments usually end. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will vote for my amendment, I will amend it so as to provide for locating the building in Reno. That is where it belongs. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS. I think there is a good deal of war activity in Reno. I was there recently, and there seemed to me to be a great many "secretaries of war" out there. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCARRAN. There are.

The Senator from Connecticut asked me to yield to him.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I wanted to ask a serious question. The debate took a facetious turn, and I did not want to become involved in that.

I am wondering about the Senator's statement that several subordinate branches of the Government are scattered throughout the country. The Senator from Colorado would not want to see the Treasury Department have its headquarters in New York, would he?

Mr. ADAMS. I would not.

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator from Colorado would not want to see the Department of Agriculture moved to Pennsylvania, would he?

Mr. ADAMS. No; I think not.

Mr. MALONEY. Well, under this plan the entire War Department will be moved to Virginia.

Mr. ADAMS. I am not concerned with a mere arbitrary line. I am concerned with proximity to the center. In other words, a place across the Memorial Bridge at Arlington, technically outside the District of Columbia, might be a far better location than a remote corner of the District. I am not interested in a mere geographical line. I am interested, as I said, in efficiency, and in location for the purpose of efficient administration.

Mr. MALONEY. Let me suggest to the Senator from Colorado, merely for the purpose of comparison, that it might be more convenient for the War Department and for traffic conditions, so long as we erase the line, so long as there is no line of demarcation, to move the War Department 20 miles farther into Virginia, where there would be plenty of parking space, cheaper land, and less hindrance of traffic than around the District.

The Senator from Colorado must have in mind some line. He would stop somewhere, I assume. If he would go over the line 1 mile or 2 miles if it is more convenient—he says he does not want to go 10 or 15 miles—how far would he be willing to go? I am not being facetious with the Senator in asking the question.

Mr. ADAMS. The question of efficiency is fundamental. I am not able to say to the Senator from Connecticut how far I would go. If he were to tell me

positively that the War Department would be more efficiently administered 15 miles away, I would agree with him to go where it would be most efficient. I do not think that is true, however. I think the War Department should be in close proximity to the executive offices.

In other words, the President, as Commander in Chief, should be in close contact with the War Department, and he could not be in close contact with it if it were located 15 miles away. So I think the assumption the Senator from Connecticut makes is an impossible one.

Mr. MALONEY. I think perhaps the Senator from Colorado is right. He makes his position clear enough to me; but there are those who contend that the Treasury Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other agencies of the Government would operate more efficiently in New York. Other persons seriously contend that the Department of Agriculture would operate more efficiently if it were located in the Midwest, in the heart of the agricultural area.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that, if the Department of Agriculture were moved into the Middle West, they would have more sympathy with what goes on out there than they seem to have now in some respects. It might be a good thing.

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado one more question, if I may impose upon him to that extent.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator from Connecticut is not imposing on me.

Mr. MALONEY. Can the Senator from Colorado help me to find out how the new Navy building to which he referred happened to be located over in Arlington?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; it was located there through the passage of an appropriation bill. The House and the Senate passed a bill providing for Navy office buildings Nos. 2 and 3, as I think they were designated. This morning, in the Appropriations Committee, we provided an additional sum of money for building No. 3, I think, which is off to the east of the other two units. The bill providing for those buildings passed through the committee of which the Senator and I are members.

Mr. MALONEY. Was there any notice in the bill with respect to where the buildings are to be located? Can the Senator tell me? I do not recall.

Mr. ADAMS. "At or near the District of Columbia," I think, was the designation.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. From the standpoint of the committee of which the Senator from Connecticut is chairman, I think he is entirely right in his belief that bills which deal with construction features in the District of Columbia normally should go through his committee.

Mr. MALONEY. I may suggest to the Senator from Colorado that in our committee we are representing the United States.

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; but I take it for granted that the Senator from Connecticut is not concerned with the building

of a powerhouse at Boulder Dam. I mean, it is not contemplated that every Government structure which is a public building shall go to his committee.

Mr. MALONEY. No. Some structures do not come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; but I am interested in any public buildings which do come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, whether they be at Boulder Dam or at Key West.

Mr. ADAMS. That leaves the question as to public buildings a little uncertain to my mind. I assumed that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had to do with structures in the immediate neighborhood of the public buildings and grounds which constitute the National Capital and its surroundings.

Mr. MALONEY. That is generally true. I am sorry to say to the Senator from Colorado that the limitations on the powers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—of which, as he knows, I have recently become chairman—are not anywhere very clearly defined. The Senator from Colorado knows that in 1926, by act of Congress, the committee was largely—and, I think, by its own willingness—shorn of its power. The committee is now making a study of the situation in an endeavor to determine just where its powers begin and end, and we hope to have a recommendation to make to Congress concerning a clarification of the matter.

Mr. ADAMS. I will give the Senator an illustration. The committee, of which he and I are members, has recommended the appropriation of money for a building at Salt Lake City for mineral-laboratory purposes; we have recommended the appropriation of money for buildings in Pennsylvania for coal testing; and we have recommended the construction of buildings in various places outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia. Perhaps we have not been thoughtful.

Mr. MALONEY. No; I think the buildings to which the Senator from Colorado has just referred were not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I think they were under the Procurement Department of the Treasury, or some other agency of the Government.

Mr. ADAMS. I will read, if I may, a letter from Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in which he expresses the viewpoint of the War Department. He says:

I am concerned over the report which General Somervell has just made to me of the possibility of the War Department being forced to erect its proposed new office building at a location south of the Arlington cantonment, along the Columbia Pike. This location is the site selected for the Quartermaster depot already under construction. It is located among some shanties, brickyards, factories, and other surroundings unworthy of the dignity of the Department and unsuitable as an environment for an office building. There would also be the necessity of raising the entire structure to the level of the adjoining highways (it is in a depressed location), furnishing heavy foundations and much more complicated traffic arteries than would be necessary on the other site.

To eliminate the shanties and factories, to make the changes in the building and other adjustments, which would be necessary to provide a usable structure, would involve a further expenditure estimated at about \$5,000,000. In addition to this, the extra distance to the site from Washington would involve an additional bus fare, if the action already taken by the transit company in connection with the new Navy building is any criterion of what may be expected.

I again want to assure you and through you, your committee, that the Department has carefully examined all sites suggested and that the one recommended not only represents the best solution but practically the only one providing for suitable architecture and landscape treatment, combined with suitable building facilities and the very practical and necessary facilities for transportation.

I read that merely as giving the War Department's view.

The element of parking, which the Senator started to mention, represents a serious situation in connection with sites within the District of Columbia. The traffic situation is a terrific one, not only in crossing the bridge but within the District of Columbia. If 20,000 or 25,000 people have to go to a War Department building, we know what the situation will be, for we know what it is today. People go to their office neighborhoods today from one hour to two hours ahead of time in order to find a place to park their cars. In these days, people have to go by some form of motor transportation. There is in the site across the river provision for adequate automobile parking. Without exception, it would be the only building that I know of in this neighborhood, in the District of Columbia or outside it, where there would be adequate parking facilities; and that was one of the considerations that influenced the War Department.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, however, for a building about half the size of the one proposed, a location could be found, judging from what the National Capital Park and Planning Commission says, in the District of Columbia, or possibly even room for two buildings of half the proposed size. At least, the committee is not certain that sites for such buildings could not be found?

Mr. ADAMS. No; I should say that the location which we have referred to as the Rectangle, which is north of Constitution Avenue, east of the Potomac, takes in some apartment houses, takes in the Naval Hospital, and, as some people say, they fear, the brewery—

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield to me again, I should like to ask another question. Has an architect designed the proposed building?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; there is an architect whose designs for such a building have been submitted, and who appeared before the committee.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator from Colorado tell me the name of the architect?

Mr. ADAMS. His name is George Bergstrom. He is a former president of the Society of Architects of the United States.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator from Colorado know whether a 5-story or a 6-story building has been considered, instead of a 3-story building? When buildings were erected here which were intended to be permanent, and intended to be a decoration for the Capital, it was generally found that a 5- or 6-story building was a more satisfactory and handsome building than a 3-story building, such as the Army and Navy buildings on Constitution Avenue. Did the committee go into the question whether that kind of a building would be better?

Mr. ADAMS. That matter was presented to us. One argument against it was that if the building were erected in what seemed to be the only available site in the District which was being considered—what I refer to is the Rectangle site—the view of the Lincoln Memorial and of that general area will be obscured. It is true, however, that there is a law in the District which limits the height of buildings.

Mr. TAFT. The new War Department on Virginia Avenue is a 5- or 6-story building, and does not obscure the view of anybody, so far as I know, unless it be someone living near the gas tanks.

Mr. ADAMS. I am merely repeating to the Senator not my own views but I am presenting those matters which were submitted to the committee. In addition to what I have said another problem is involved, namely, that in order to erect an adequate building certain streets would have to be closed and the streets are very essential to the traffic which now uses them.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, if the Senator is concerned with esthetic considerations, I understand that those concerned with esthetics are very much opposed to placing the building so close to the Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. ADAMS. I should say to the Senator—and, unfortunately, it is more true than I wish—that the gentlemen who presented the opposition on esthetic grounds did as much as anybody else to convince the committee that it should support the House provision.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell me one other thing? Is this land subject to flood?

Mr. ADAMS. No; it is not.

Mr. TAFT. It has never been flooded?

Mr. ADAMS. It is said to be entirely above any flood level, but, of course, I myself do not know as to that.

Mr. TAFT. My recollection is that the old airport was at one time flooded, though I am not sure of that.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado will yield, let me say that the old airport is subject to flood, but this area is at least 20 or 25 feet higher than that and has never been inundated by any flood on the Potomac River.

Mr. ADAMS. The only visual evidence I have is that I took occasion to go over and compare the two Virginia sites, the one which is now under consideration and the one farther south, which is the quartermaster cantonment, and, as between the two, there is no question, in my mind, as to the preference from every standpoint to be given to one nearer. I am

merely submitting the views the committee arrived at, it is a matter for the Senate to determine; but the committee has passed on it with its best judgment. The subject would not be put before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by rejecting the amendment, but would be placed in conference. In order to have it reach that committee, it would not only have to be rejected by the Senate, but the House would have to recede from the provision.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. MALONEY. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DAVIS. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I do not know how he would vote, if present, and, therefore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULLOW] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is detained in the State of Montana on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are members of Senate committees detained on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are detained on business in various Government departments.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senators from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. HILL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

I am advised that if present and voting the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER] would vote "nay."

I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] would vote "yea."

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is temporarily detained on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] would vote "nay" if present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] has a general pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO]. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has a general pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE]. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has a general pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE].

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—20

Aiken	Guffey	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Butler	La Follette	Taft
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Vandenberg
Connally	O'Daniel	Walsh
Danaher	Schwartz	

NAYS—28

Adams	George	Pepper
Andrews	Gerry	Radcliffe
Austin	Glass	Rosier
Barkley	Gurney	Thomas, Okla.
Brewster	Hayden	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Hughes	Tunnell
Bunker	Johnson, Calif.	Tydings
Byrd	McKellar	Van Nuys
Caraway	Mead	
Eastland	Peace	

NOT VOTING—48

Bailey	Green	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hatch	Overton
Bankhead	Herring	Reed
Barbour	Hill	Reynolds
Bilbo	Holman	Russell
Bone	Kilgore	Smathers
Brooks	Langer	Spencer
Brown	Lee	Stewart
Bulow	Lodge	Tobey
Chandler	Lucas	Truman
Chavez	McFarland	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Wallgren
Davis	Murdock	Wheeler
Downey	Murray	White
Ellender	Norris	Wiley
Gillette	Nye	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this question the yeas are 20, the nays 28. The Senator from Pennsylvania having announced his presence in the Chamber, a quorum is present, and the amendment is rejected. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move, in line 2, on page 42, to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$17,500,000."

This is in accordance with the suggestion of the President of the United States in a letter to the chairman of the committee. The President, after citing the circumstances, says:

In view of the above, I believe it would be unwise to provide office space on the Arlington farm site for more than 20,000 War Department employees until some experience shall have been acquired as to the effect of concentrating so many employees in this location. It may be that upon completion of this smaller building all interested parties would recommend against further expansion. On the other hand, a more complete survey

at that time might warrant the construction of additional units. In the circumstances, I believe it wise to proceed with a first unit and upon its completion to resurvey the situation and carefully determine the extent to which further expansion at this location may be justified.

The President also states that in his opinion it would interfere with the development of the northwest triangle, which he thinks is desirable and probably should be followed out.

The thing that staggers me about this matter is the tremendous size of the proposed building. I say that one who reads the hearings cannot find that the Government needs additional space for 40,000 employees. The present employment in the War Department does not contain, I think, more than about 30,000 employees. To my mind, there is not any evidence that we shall need such a tremendous building, the largest office building that has ever been built in the entire world. Certainly we can begin now with a building half the proposed size, and we can determine later whether it will be necessary to expand that size.

It seems to me that in some ways this is the most shockingly extravagant proposal that has been put up to Congress without specifications for the need of this particular activity.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. With respect to extravagance, let me say that we cannot build for half the money a building to house half as many persons. It would cost about two-thirds as much money as the entire building would cost.

Mr. TAFT. No; I question the Senator's statement. I do not think it would cost anything like two-thirds of the proposed amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is of record in our hearings.

Mr. TAFT. Yes; but the fact is that that is not true. It never has been true. We shall have a certain number of facilities; but as far as the smaller building itself is concerned, it will not cost more than exactly one-half as much as the larger one would cost. As far as the additional facilities are concerned, there will be some additional cost. We shall have the space in which, later on, we can build additional facilities if we wish to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

Mr. TAFT. I ask for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I transfer my pair with him to the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and will let my vote stand.

Mr. McNARY. Again referring to my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call resulted, yeas 20, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—20

Aiken	Davis	Maloney
Brewster	Gerry	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Langer	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McCarran	Walsh
Danaher	McNary	

NAYS—27

Adams	Eastland	Peace
Andrews	George	Radcliffe
Austin	Glass	Rosier
Barkley	Guffey	Schwartz
Bridges	Hayden	Smith
Bunker	Hughes	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Mead	Truman
Connally	O'Daniel	Tunnell

NOT VOTING—49

Bailey	Hatch	Reed
Ball	Herring	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hill	Russell
Barbour	Holman	Smathers
Bilbo	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Bone	Kilgore	Stewart
Brooks	Lee	Tobey
Brown	Lodge	Tydings
Bulow	Lucas	Van Nuys
Chandler	McFarland	Wagner
Chavez	Murdock	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Murray	Wheeler
Downey	Norris	White
Ellender	Nye	Wiley
Gillette	O'Mahoney	Willis
Green	Overton	
Guiney	Pepper	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this question the yeas are 20, the nays are 27. A quorum is not present. The clerk will call the roll to establish the presence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Davis	Peace
Aiken	Eastland	Pepper
Andrews	George	Radcliffe
Austin	Gerry	Rosier
Bailey	Glass	Schwartz
Barkley	Guffey	Shipstead
Brewster	Hayden	Smith
Bridges	Hughes	Taft
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	McCarran	Truman
Capper	McKellar	Tunnell
Caraway	McNary	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Walsh
Connally	Mead	White
Danaher	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty Senators having answered, a quorum is present. The preceding vote being invalid—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the roll is called again, I urge Senators to remain on the floor. The House of Representatives is waiting for the Senate to pass this bill and send it over so that it may go to conference, and the conference report be agreed to tomorrow, and I hope Senators will remain here so that we can maintain a quorum until this measure is disposed of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll on the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair and transfer of my pair, as previously, and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the affirmative). Making the same an-

nouncement as on the previous vote, I permit my vote to stand.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is detained in the State of Montana on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are members of Senate committees detained on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are detailed on business in various Government departments.

The Senators from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. HILL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] would vote "nay" if present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] has a general pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO]. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has a general pair with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE]. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has a general pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE].

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—21

Aiken	Davis	Maloney
Brewster	Gerry	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Langer	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McCarran	Walsh
Danaher	McNary	White

NAYS—29

Adams	Austin	Barkley
Andrews	Bailey	Bridges

Bunker Byrd	Hayden	Rosler
Caraway	Hughes	Schwartz
Connally	McKellar	Smith
Eastland	Mead	Thomas, Okla.
George	O'Daniel	Thomas, Utah
Glass	Peace	Truman
Guffey	Pepper	Tunnell
	Radcliffe	

NOT VOTING—46

Ball	Hatch	Reed
Bankhead	Herring	Reynolds
Barbour	Hill	Russell
Bilbo	Holman	Smathers
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Brooks	Kilgore	Stewart
Brown	Lee	Tobey
Bulow	Lodge	Tydings
Chandler	Lucas	Van Nuys
Chavez	McFarland	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Murdock	Wallgren
Downey	Murray	Wheeler
Ellender	Norris	Wiley
Gillette	Nye	Willis
Green	O'Mahoney	
Gurney	Overton	

So Mr. TAFT's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks be given authority to make any necessary changes in the numbering of paragraphs and sections in the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 5412) was passed.

Mr. ADAMS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MCKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to make an announcement. I had thought earlier in the day that we might recess or adjourn over until Monday, but because of the passage of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense, and the necessity that it go to conference, and that the conference report be agreed to, and that that must be done tomorrow, it will be necessary for the Senate to meet tomorrow. I hope Senators can arrange their affairs so that we may not have any difficulty tomorrow in having a quorum. I wanted Senators to know that, because otherwise they might leave.

CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSE HIGHWAYS

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1840, to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, ap-

proved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes. This bill was introduced on August 11, 1941, and reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on August 12, in place of the road bill vetoed by the President.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is it the purpose of the Senator to proceed now or tomorrow?

Mr. MCKELLAR. No; it is not my purpose to proceed with the consideration of the bill today. I merely wish to have it made the unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1840) to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE NAVY

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5312, calendar No. 639.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5312) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the nature of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. This is the bill which we discussed on Monday last. At that time the Senator asked me several questions about it. The bill was before the Senate on the call of the calendar recently and was fully discussed. It was about to be passed when the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] offered an amendment providing for the establishment of building of a chapel at the naval training station, Great Lakes, at a cost of \$185,000. I asked that the matter go over until I could communicate with the Navy Department.

In the meantime I have taken the matter up with the Navy Department, and the Department informs me that it has no special objection to this amendment, but that it is making a survey of the need for chapels at the various naval establishments, and would prefer that no action be taken upon this amendment until it submits a complete list of chapels to be built at various naval establishments. I have given this information over the wire to the Senator from Illinois

[Mr. Lucas], and he is entirely agreeable not to press his amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5312) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Naval Affairs was, on page 6, after line 21, to insert:

Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Va., including acquisition of rights-of-way, \$1,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, after the word "marine" to strike out "Aviation base, Neuse" and insert "Barracks, New."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a list of chapel projects which the Navy Department has prepared and transmitted to me, and for which the Department will present a bill at a later date.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAPELS, UNITED STATES NAVY, AT PRESENT

- (a) Naval training station, Newport, R. I.
- (b) Naval hospital, New York, N. Y.
- (c) Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.
- (d) Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
- (e) United States marine base, Quantico, Va.
- (f) Navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.
- (g) Naval training station, N. O. B., Norfolk, Va.
- (h) United States marine base, Parris Island, S. C.
- (i) Bremerton Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
- (j) Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
- (k) Naval training station, San Diego, Calif.

NOTE.—At naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J. (above, (c)), a beautiful chapel exists, but without equipment. The following furnishings are needed at once for this chapel: Altar, altar equipment, pulpit, lectern, electric organ, chancel furniture, pews, and kneeling benches.

CHAPELS NEEDED

Station	Present chapel facilities	Recommended facilities
(a) Naval hospital, Boston, Mass.	No chapel	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(b) Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.	do	Do.
(c) Submarine base, New London, Conn.	do	1 chapel, 300 capacity.
(d) Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	Deteriorated beyond repair	1 chapel, 250 capacity.
(e) Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.	No chapel	1 chapel, 400 capacity.
(f) Naval hospital, Portsmouth, Va.	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(g) Naval air station, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.	do	1 chapel, 400 capacity.
(h) Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.*
(i) Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.	do	2 chapels, each 350 capacity.*
(j) Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.	1 small chapel	1 chapel, 450 capacity.
(k) Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Tex.	No chapel	1 chapel, 450 capacity.*
(l) Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.	1 small chapel	2 chapels; capacity—400 Protestants, 300 Catholics.*
(m) Naval air station, Sand Point, Wash.	No chapel	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(n) Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.*
(o) U. S. Marine Base, San Diego, Calif.	do	2 chapels, each 350 capacity (1 recruit depot, 1 main base).
(p) Camp Elliot, San Diego, Calif.	do	2 chapels, each 350 capacity (1 Protestant, 1 Catholic).
(q) Naval hospital, San Diego, Calif.	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(r) Submarine base, San Diego, Calif.	do	Do.
(s) Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.	do	1 chapel, 350 capacity.*
(t) Naval air station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.*
(u) Submarine base and air station, Coco Solo, C. Z.	do	1 chapel, 300 capacity.*
(v) Naval station, Guam	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(w) Naval station, American Samoa	do	1 chapel, 150 capacity.
(z) Naval air station, Kodiak, Alaska	do	1 chapel, 200 capacity.
(y) Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	do	Do.
(z) U. S. Marine Base, New River, N. C.	do	3 chapels, each 300 capacity.
(a-a) U. S. Naval Air Station, Quonset, R. I.	do	1 chapel, 300 capacity.

Sunday-school facilities are needed at these posts or bases; in addition to the chapel indicated (). An annex to the chapel, which has at least 3 rooms, should be included in these plans and necessary appropriations.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE— PRINTING OF RESOLUTION (S. DOC. NO. 108)

On motion by Mr. BARKLEY, it was ordered that the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 95) to extend the periods of service of persons in the military service, and for other purposes, be printed as agreed to by both Houses.

LONGEVITY PAY FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1057, Calendar No. 663.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that can be done only by unanimous consent. I should like to know the nature of the bill.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the bill is to establish a system of longevity pay for postal employees. It passed the House unanimously, and our committee practically cut the amount in two. It was unanimously reported by our committee, and I think that if I had the opportunity to explain it to the distinguished minority leader he would be willing to have it considered this evening.

Mr. McNARY. I made the request only for information. I have received letters from some of the employees who desire an amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am interested, as are many other Senators, in including third- and fourth-class postmasters in the bill. They have been stricken out by the committee. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether he will insist on the amendment of the committee, which eliminates these two classes of postal employees?

Mr. MEAD. As one of the sponsors of the bill, I will say that, so far as I am concerned, I do not object to the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator means he does not object to the defeat of the amendment.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct. I think an agreement could be reached.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether the amendment is now in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. The bill contains a committee amendment eliminating third- and fourth-class postmasters.

Mr. HAYDEN. And, if I may say so, Mr. President, very properly so.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a question which would probably have to be discussed.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is proposed to give a fourth-class postmaster, whose total income is perhaps \$40 or \$50 a year, \$60 now and \$120 a year 5 years from now. The proposal is without reason.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the able Senator from New York be present tomorrow?

Mr. MEAD. The Special National Defense Committee is leaving for an investigation of projects on the Pacific coast. I should very much like to go with the committee. Unless the bill is disposed of it will be necessary for me to postpone my trip.

Mr. McNARY. I should not want to discommode the Senators, but if there is to be a controversy over the amendment tonight and if it is necessary to obtain unanimous consent, I shall object to the consideration of the bill unless it can be passed in a short time.

Mr. MEAD. The third- and fourth-class postmaster provision is contained in the House bill, and would be consid-

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5412

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 14, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for
6 other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

8 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Mili-
10 tary Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to,
11 and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads

1 in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the
 2 objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified
 3 in that Act, as follows:

4 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

5 Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of
 6 the Army, \$6,670,631.

7 Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equi-
 8 page, \$443,123,275.

9 Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,-
 10 043,861.

11 Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and
 12 pack animals, \$1,054,810.

13 Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities,
 14 and appurtenances at military posts, ~~(1)\$81,872,000~~ \$172,-
 15 679,400 ~~(2)~~: *Provided, That this appropriation, the appro-*
 16 *priation under this head in the Military Appropriation Act,*
 17 *1942, the appropriations under this head made and merged*
 18 *in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation*
 19 *Act, 1941, and all funds transferred to the appropriations*
 20 *under this head out of other appropriations for the Military*
 21 *Establishment for the fiscal year 1941, under the authority*
 22 *contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,*
 23 *shall remain available until June 30, 1943.*

24 SIGNAL CORPS

25 Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the
 26 Army, \$347,150,825.

1

AIR CORPS

2

Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

3

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

4

5

Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical
and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

6

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

7

8

Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army,
\$61,118,970.

9

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

10

11

Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance serv-
ice and supplies, Army, ~~(3)\$3,486,034,036~~ \$2,138,980,486.

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(4)*The second proviso under the caption "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That the Chief of Ordnance and the chiefs of any other branches concerned shall enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942, for the procurement of such equipment, spare parts, and accessories appropriated for or authorized to be contracted for under the provisions of this paragraph as may be required for such additional Armored Force divisions and/or other units of such Armored Force as may be directed by the Chief of Staff".*

23

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

24

25

Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical War-
fare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

1 This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1942".

3 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

4 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy
5 Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be
6 supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds
7 in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending
8 June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limi-
9 tations and conditions specified under the respective headings
10 and subject to the provisions under the heading "General
11 Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise
12 provided herein, as follows:

13 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance
16 of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000
17 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by
18 contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of
20 the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

21 **(5)** *Plant Protection Force, Navy: For all necessary ex-*
22 *penses for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a*
23 *plant protection force for the shore establishment of the Navy,*
24 *including personnel in the District of Columbia and else-*
25 *where, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance*

1 *with the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923,*
2 *as amended, or otherwise as he may elect, including a civilian*
3 *in charge at a salary at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, and*
4 *for travel, clothing, weapons, and other equipment and sup-*
5 *plies, stationery, and office supplies, and the purchase of*
6 *thirteen motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles at a cost*
7 *of not to exceed \$750 each and maintenance therefor; includ-*
8 *ing rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere where nec-*
9 *essary; pay of miscellaneous expenses incident to official in-*
10 *vestigations at official post of duty, including common carrier*
11 *fares and travel by personally owned automobiles at a rate*
12 *not to exceed 4 cents per mile, and reimbursement for the*
13 *actual cost of ferry fares and bridge and tunnel tolls,*
14 *\$1,000,000.*

15 Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary
16 employment of such scientific and technical civilian assist-
17 ants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25
18 per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of
19 twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess
20 of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

21 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

22 Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

23 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California,
24 \$760,000;

1 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island,
2 \$358,000;

3 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois,
4 \$500,000;

5 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000;
6 Fleet training, \$83,500;

7 Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and
8 operation of property for instruction purposes, \$575,000;

9 Libraries, \$128,659;

10 Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;

11 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy,
12 \$2,875,159.

13 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.

14 Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.

15 Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.

16 Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees,
17 \$50,000.

18 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.

19 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.

20 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

21 BUREAU OF SHIPS

22 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance
23 and repair of defense installations in Government or privately
24 owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

1 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

2 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

3 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

4 PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL

5 PERSONNEL

6 Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;

7 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;

8 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
9 \$11,240,000;

10 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;

11 In all, \$148,000,000.

12 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,-
13 234,778.

14 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.

15 Naval supply account fund, ~~(6)\$90,000,000~~ \$80,-
16 000,000.

17 ~~(7)~~ *Naval accounting fund: For the establishment of a naval*
18 *accounting fund under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
19 *and hereafter expenditures may be made from the naval*
20 *accounting fund for material (other than material for stock),*
21 *and for personal and contractual services under such regula-*
22 *tions as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, \$10,000,-*
23 *000: Provided, That no expenditure shall be incurred under*
24 *the naval accounting fund which is not properly chargeable*

1 *to available funds under a naval appropriation, and the naval*
 2 *accounting fund shall be promptly reimbursed from the appro-*
 3 *priate naval appropriation for all expenditures made there-*
 4 *from, the amounts charged to each appropriation on account*
 5 *of such reimbursements to be certified to the Comptroller*
 6 *General of the United States by the Paymaster General of the*
 7 *Navy for the issue of transfer and counterwarrants: Provided*
 8 *further, That the Paymaster General of the Navy is author-*
 9 *ized to transfer to the naval accounting fund any existing*
 10 *obligations under the naval supply account fund which do not*
 11 *represent the acquisition of materials for stock: Provided fur-*
 12 *ther, That the naval supply account fund shall be hereafter*
 13 *designated as the naval supply fund.*

14 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

15 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

16 Medical Department, including the employment at the
 17 Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of
 18 two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of
 19 \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

20 Care of the dead, including care of the dead as author-
 21 ized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 743), \$27,000,
 22 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obli-
 23 gations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

24 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

25 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203,500,
 26 including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a
 2 cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limi-
 3 tation on the appropriation contained in the Naval Appro-
 4 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, main-
 5 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles
 6 for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the
 7 fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on
 8 expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of
 9 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
 10 creased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That
 11 the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-
 12 carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act
 13 for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the
 14 purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that
 15 Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

16 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public
 17 works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks,
 18 (8) ~~\$291,428,500~~ \$295,068,500, which together with unex-
 19 pended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under
 20 this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance
 21 with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*,
 22 That the Secretary of the Navy is only authorized to com-
 23 mence, continue, or complete the construction of, or make
 24 provision for, by contract or otherwise, projects heretofore
 25 authorized and appropriated for under this head, and, in

1 addition, the following public works and public utilities proj-
2 ects. (9) *including the acquisition of land*, at a cost not to
3 exceed the amount stated for each project enumerated,
4 respectively:

5 Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop
6 storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

7 Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for offi-
8 cers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

9 Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted
10 men, \$250,000.

11 Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men.
12 recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

13 Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers
14 and enlisted men, \$625,000.

15 Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of
16 land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

17 Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-
18 storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

19 Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of
20 fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general
21 storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000;
22 extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

23 Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five
24 finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improve-
25 ment, \$100,000.

1 Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard,
2 \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system,
3 \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

4 Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming
5 pools, \$100,000.

6 Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for en-
7 listed men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities,
8 \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive
9 crane, \$50,000.

10 Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation
11 of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront,
12 \$250,000 **(10)**; *development of receiving ship facilities, in-*
13 *cluding buildings and accessories, \$1,140,000.*

14 Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense
15 facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000.

16 Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing
17 for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities,
18 \$900,000.

19 Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of
20 anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, in-
21 cluding buildings, structures, and accessories, \$1,800,000.

22 Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school
23 facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

24 Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispen-
25 sary, \$245,000.

1 Roosevelt Roads (Vieques), Puerto Rico: Additional
2 development of protected fleet anchorage, including acqui-
3 sition of land, \$21,970,000.

4 Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
5 Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

6 Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional
7 power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities,
8 \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal
9 station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000; gas
10 chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1,
11 \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal
12 wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

13 Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional sub-
14 marine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage
15 facilities, \$3,413,000.

16 Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-
17 operating facilities, including buildings and accessories,
18 \$4,761,000.

19 Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Additional
20 submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

21 Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
22 submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities,
23 \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities,
24 \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

1 Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage
2 facilities, \$200,000.

3 Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating
4 and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories,
5 \$4,679,000.

6 Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school
7 facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

8 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional in-
9 struction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of
10 additional land, \$1,720,000.

11 Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional
12 training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings
13 and accessories, \$5,595,000.

14 Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Addi-
15 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
16 buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

17 Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for
18 bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

19 Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Addi-
20 tional training facilities, including housing and instruction
21 buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

22 Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Addi-
23 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
24 accessories, \$165,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Addi-
2 tional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including
3 buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$747,000.

7 Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone:
8 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
9 and accessories, \$160,000.

10 Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania:
11 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
12 and accessories, \$228,000.

13 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Addi-
14 tional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and
15 accessories, \$4,349,000.

16 Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
17 Storehouse, \$80,000.

18 Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York:
19 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition
20 of additional land, \$121,500.

21 Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey:
22 Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

23 Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California:
24 Ammunition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities,
25 \$595,000.

1 Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional
2 ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
3 sories, \$2,316,500.

4 Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington:
5 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$336,000.

7 Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia:
8 Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
9 and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,-
10 000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of
11 wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing
12 magazine buildings, \$147,000.

13 Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ord-
14 nance storehouses, \$90,000.

15 Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional
16 ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

17 Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of am-
18 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acquisition
19 of land, \$2,300,000.

20 Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Tor-
21 pedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and
22 magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging,
23 \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose
24 Island, and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north

1 end of Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating
2 crane \$150,000.

3 Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Im-
4 provement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for
5 officers, \$170,000.

6 Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional
7 storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000;
8 extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension
9 of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and out-
10 post house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

11 Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Ad-
12 ditional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

13 Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire sta-
14 tion, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and
15 improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dis-
16 pensary, \$42,000; extension of supply building and oil
17 storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000;
18 gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school
19 building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of serv-
20 ice systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach
21 channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000 (11);
22 *railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Virginia, including*
23 *acquisition of rights-of-way, \$1,500,000.*

24 Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Exten-
25 sion and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension

1 of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and
 2 police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000;
 3 temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension
 4 to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to
 5 Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-
 6 school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop,
 7 \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.

8 Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs
 9 and improvements, \$30,000.

10 Naval Hospital, Balboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hos-
 11 pital facilities, \$250,000.

12 Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs
 13 and alterations, \$200,000.

14 Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-
 15 type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.

16 Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating
 17 buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of
 18 intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to
 19 buildings, \$318,000.

20 Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of
 21 hospital facilities, \$450,000.

22 Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and
 23 alterations, \$28,000.

24 Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities,
 25 \$100,000.

1 Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of
2 hospital facilities, \$344,500.

3 Naval Hospital, Mare, Island, California: Major repairs
4 and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.

5 Naval Hospital, Newport Rhode Island: Expansion of
6 hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000;
7 pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and
8 replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

9 Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hos-
10 pital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters,
11 \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000;
12 service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

13 Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and
14 utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and over-
15 haul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

16 Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion
17 of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations
18 to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

19 Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters
20 for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major
21 repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

22 Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional
23 wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major
24 repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; exten-
25 sion of dispensary, \$60,000.

1 Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of
2 hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities,
3 \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire-alarm system,
4 \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

5 Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Addi-
6 tional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land,
7 \$600,000.

8 Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), Dis-
9 trict of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital facilities,
10 \$1,680,000.

11 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Ad-
12 ditional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
13 \$125,000.

14 Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional
15 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$280,000.

17 Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation
18 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

19 Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of projects,
20 \$3,000,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammuni-
22 tion-storage facilities, \$25,000.

23 Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin
24 Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings
25 and accessories, \$576,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Exten-
2 sion of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and
3 filling, \$150,000.

4 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional
5 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
6 \$8,522,500.

7 Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York:
8 Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and ac-
9 cessories, \$41,000.

10 Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional am-
11 munition-storage facilities, including buildings and acces-
12 sories, \$286,000.

13 Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional
14 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$2,281,100.

16 Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional avia-
17 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

18 Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional
19 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
20 \$3,970,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional avia-
22 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

23 Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation
24 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

25 Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammuni-

tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
\$174,500.

Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation
facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation
facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of
projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional
facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional aviation
facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000
(12); *general storehouse, \$1,000,000.*

Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation
facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary
mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of
radio facilities, \$20,000.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Addi-
tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
\$1,030,000.

Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional
aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
\$560,000.

Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional

1 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$752,000.

3 Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facili-
4 ties, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

5 Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional avia-
6 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

7 Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation
8 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

9 Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammuni-
10 tion-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories,
11 \$44,000.

12 Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional
13 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
14 \$450,000.

15 Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage,
16 \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities.
17 \$15,000,000.

18 Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation
19 facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and
20 accessories, \$553,000.

21 Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional avia-
22 tion facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

23 Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation
24 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

25 Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Avia-

tion facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisition of land, \$3,790,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$170,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,635,000.

1 Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Addi-
2 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
3 \$120,000.

4 Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Addi-
5 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
6 \$145,000.

7 Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional
8 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
9 \$120,000.

10 Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Addi-
11 tional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
12 \$120,000.

13 Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional
14 aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories,
15 \$120,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional
17 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and
19 accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

20 Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island, Washington:
21 Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Canal Zone: Utility build-
23 ing and accessories, \$25,000.

24 Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Addi-

1 tional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acqui-
2 sitions of land, \$132,500.

3 Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands:
4 Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$130,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Addi-
6 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
7 \$235,000.

8 Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao, China:
9 Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

10 Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Utility
11 building and accessories, \$20,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Panama:
13 Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional
15 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

16 Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional
17 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

18 Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional
19 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

20 Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for
21 operators, \$60,000.

22 Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional
23 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

24 Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Addi-

1 tional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories,
2 \$640,000.

3 Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio
4 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

5 Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio
6 facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

7 Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters
8 for operators, \$112,000.

9 Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Vir-
10 ginia: Additional facilities, including buildings and acces-
11 sories, \$125,000.

12 Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional
13 radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

14 Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for
15 officer in charge, \$10,000.

16 Marine (13) Aviation Base, ~~Newse~~ *Barracks, New River.*
17 North Carolina: Radio facilities, including buildings and
18 accessories, \$120,000.

19 Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Co-
20 lumbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of
21 machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and
22 steam distribution system, \$130,000.

23 Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition
24 of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant,

1 \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replace-
2 ment of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

3 Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development
4 of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

5 Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional
6 development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and
7 accessories, \$7,300,000.

8 Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional
9 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
10 \$2,125,000.

11 Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional
12 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
13 \$1,300,000.

14 Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional
15 fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories,
16 \$6,850,000.

17 Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension
18 of supply pier, \$600,000.

19 Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility
20 and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

21 Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Develop-
22 ment of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

23 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Maga-
24 zines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

1 Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammu-
2 nition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

3 Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for
4 bachelor officers, \$100,000.

5 Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facili-
6 ties, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000;
7 moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

8 Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, in-
9 cluding buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

10 Eleventh naval district: Floating crane, \$450,000.

11 Thirteenth naval district: Barracks and officers' quarters.
12 rifle range, \$90,000.

13 Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors
14 and channels, including provision of fixed moorings,
15 \$3,000,000.

16 Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for
17 Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

18 Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic
19 laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

20 Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval
21 districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

22 Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing
23 of ships, \$500,000.

24 Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile
25 power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

1 Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: De-
2 velopment of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection
3 of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

4 Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve
5 storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings
6 and accessories, \$2,500,000.

7 Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel
8 and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and
9 accessories, \$12,000,000.

10 Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training
11 facilities, at various locations, including buildings and acces-
12 sories, \$1,440,000.

13 Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency
14 expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including
15 buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

16 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
17 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be appli-
18 cable to all public works and public utilities provided in this
19 title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to
20 be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter
21 entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act
22 shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the
23 contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary
24 of the Navy.

1

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

2

Aviation, Navy, ~~(14)\$77,678,880~~ \$90,000,000.

3

MARINE CORPS

4

PAY, MARINE CORPS

5

Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

6

Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742;

7

Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve,

8

\$3,437,421;

9

Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

10

In all, \$15,000,000.

11

GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

12

Provisions, \$6,474,000;

13

Clothing, \$14,000,000;

14

Fuel, \$1,000,000;

15

Military supplies and equipment, \$42,000,000;

16

Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment,

17

\$1,640,000;

18

Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

19

Forage, \$6,000;

20

Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

21

In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a

22

school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including trans-

23

portation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and

24

of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled

25

to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps)

1 when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon
2 release therefrom.

3 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

4 Construction and machinery: The limitation on obliga-
5 tions for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equip-
6 ping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained
7 in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal
8 year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appro-
9 priation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

10 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of
11 the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds
12 heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War
13 Department for War Department facilities for the loading
14 and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limita-
15 tion of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and
16 facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the
17 manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions,
18 and armor contained in title V of the Naval Appropriation
19 Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National
20 Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to
21 \$425,000,000.

22 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

23 Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and
24 facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments
25 for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary

1 purchase of land, to remain available until expended,
 2 \$160,000,000.

3 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

4 Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense
 5 installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of
 6 section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and
 7 defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the
 8 necessary purchase of land, to remain available until ex-
 9 pended, \$5,000,000.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 (15) *Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Navy: The ap-*
 12 *propriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,*
 13 *fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the employment of*
 14 *one additional employee in the Office of the Secretary of the*
 15 *Navy, at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not*
 16 *in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance*
 17 *with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.*

18 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
 19 Office, \$190,000.

20 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observa-
 21 tory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second
 22 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading
 23 "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made
 24 available until June 30, 1942.

25 Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of

1 Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act ap-
 2 proved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh
 3 Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation
 4 "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

5 SEC. 201. That there is hereby created and established
 6 in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy an Office of Budget
 7 and Reports, which shall be charged with such duties per-
 8 taining to naval budgetary matters and statistical and work
 9 reporting as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.
 10 All of the duties of this Office shall be performed under the
 11 authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall
 12 be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full
 13 force and effect as such.

14 (a) At the head of the Office of Budget and Reports
 15 there shall be a Director of Budget and Reports, appointed
 16 by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
 17 Senate, for a term of three years, from among line officers
 18 not below the grade of lieutenant commander on the active
 19 list of the Navy. The Director of Budget and Reports shall
 20 have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay,
 21 allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may
 22 hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs
 23 of bureaus in the Navy Department.

24 ~~(16)(b)~~ An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed
 25 as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in

1 ease of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Di-
 2 rector, shall perform the duties of such Director until his
 3 successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall
 4 cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports
 5 shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank.

6 (b) *There shall be an Associate Director of Budget and*
 7 *Reports who shall be a civilian appointed by the Secretary of*
 8 *the Navy in accordance with civil-service laws and the Classi-*
 9 *fication Act of 1923, as amended. The Associate Director*
 10 *shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may*
 11 *designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the*
 12 *Director or during a vacancy in the office of Director he*
 13 *shall act as Director.*

14 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval
 15 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942."

16 TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME
 17 COMMISSION

18 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission,
 19 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional
 20 amount to increase the construction fund established by the
 21 "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction
 22 in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size,
 23 and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (here-
 24 after referred to in this title as the "Commission") may
 25 determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the

1 United States and suitable for conversion into naval or mili-
2 tary auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of
3 parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3)
4 the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or
5 extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by
6 the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisi-
7 tion by purchase or condemnation of real property or any
8 interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels
9 or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material
10 therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease
11 or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities;
12 and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair,
13 reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the
14 use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June
15 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise; \$698,650,000,
16 of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative
17 expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified
18 under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in
19 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which
20 \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the
21 transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the
22 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and
23 regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses
24 of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the
25 program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public

1 Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employ-
2 ment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and
3 corporations for the performance of special services, without
4 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*,
5 That said construction fund so supplemented shall be avail-
6 able for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That
7 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the
8 "Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Mari-
9 time Commission", created by the said Act of February 6,
10 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary
11 for the completion of the program authorized by said Act:
12 *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to
13 be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
14 Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with
15 funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any
16 country whose defense the President deems vital to the
17 defense of the United States, in accordance with the pro-
18 visions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11):
19 *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authori-
20 zations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is
21 authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of
22 vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment,
23 material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment,
24 acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants
25 or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed

1 \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the
 2 amount appropriated herein) : *Provided further*, That the
 3 provisions of sections 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses
 4 contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941,
 5 shall apply to all the activities and functions which the
 6 Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

7 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES
 8 LEGISLATIVE

9 (17) SENATE

10 (18) *For payment to Ariadne Houston, Marguerite Houston,*
 11 *and Josephine Houston Paulus, daughters of Andrew Jack-*
 12 *son Houston, late a Senator from the State of Texas,*
 13 *\$10,000.*

14 (19) *For payment to Mary Sumter Lumpkin, widow of*
 15 *Alva M. Lumpkin, late a Senator from the State of South*
 16 *Carolina, \$10,000.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a
 19 Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000 (20), ~~to~~
 20 ~~be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.~~

21 (21) *For payment to the widow of Albert G. Rutherford,*
 22 *late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania,*
 23 *\$10,000.*

24 *The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant*
 25 *at Arms of the House.*

1 **(22)EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT**

2 *Emergency Fund for the President: The appropriation*
 3 *entitled "Emergency Fund for the President", contained in*
 4 *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby*
 5 *amended by adding the following: " : Provided further, That,*
 6 *when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount*
 7 *stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate*
 8 *\$4,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross*
 9 *sums so authorized not itemized."*

10 **INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

11 **(23)BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—**

12 **TRANSPORTATION**

13 *Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary*
 14 *expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research*
 15 *to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III*
 16 *of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services*
 17 *in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses,*
 18 *printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, to be immediately*
 19 *available, \$100,000.*

20 **(24)FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

21 *National-defense activities: For an additional amount*
 22 *for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable*
 23 *the Federal Communications Commission to continue to per-*
 24 *form the functions or activities for the performance of which,*
 25 *during the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received alloca-*
 26 *tions of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for*

1 *the President*" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
 2 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the
 3 conditions under which such allocations were expended dur-
 4 ing the fiscal year 1941, \$209,000.

5

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

6 Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of
 7 funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative
 8 expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second
 9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby
 10 increased to \$600,000.

11

(25) FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 *Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph*
 13 *under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Fed-*
 14 *eral Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to*
 15 *read as follows:*

16 "In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under
 17 the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all ex-
 18 penditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000:
 19 *Provided, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the*
 20 *average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten*
 21 *thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures*
 22 *from such appropriation shall not exceed \$200,000,000."*

23

(26) FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

24 *Public Buildings Administration: Authority is hereby*
 25 *conferred upon the Administrator of Federal Works Agency*

1 to proceed, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, with the con-
 2 struction of Federal Office Building No. 3, the construction of
 3 which was authorized by the appropriation "Sites and build-
 4 ings, Federal office buildings (Nos. 2 and 3)" contained in
 5 the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act,
 6 1941; and said appropriation is hereby increased to the ex-
 7 tent of \$900,000 by the transfer of said sum from the appro-
 8 priation "Public Buildings Administration, construction of
 9 temporary office buildings" contained in the Fifth Supple-
 10 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941.

11 (27)MARITIME LABOR BOARD

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to
 13 enable the Maritime Labor Board to wind up the affairs of
 14 the Board, \$30,000.

15 (28)DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

17 Buildings and grounds: The Commissioners of the Dis-
 18 trict of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or
 19 contracts for the construction of a new extensible senior high-
 20 school building to be located at Twenty-fourth Street and
 21 Benning Road Northeast, at a total cost not to exceed the
 22 limit of cost fixed for such project by the District of Columbia
 23 Appropriation Act, 1942.

1 **(29)**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

3 **(30)***Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:*

4 *For an additional amount for maintenance and operation*
5 *of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the*
6 *objects specified under this heading in the Department of*
7 *Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000, of which*
8 *not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the main-*
9 *tenance and operation of airport traffic-control towers when-*
10 *ever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall*
11 *certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to*
12 *the national defense: Provided, That the limitation on the*
13 *purchase and exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles*
14 *under this heading in the Commerce Department Appro-*
15 *priation Act, 1942, is hereby increased from \$13,550 to*
16 *\$29,300.*

17 **(31)***Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
18 *tional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facili-*
19 *ties, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under*
20 *this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation*
21 *Act, 1942, \$5,586,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000*
22 *shall be available for the establishment of airport traffic-*
23 *control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary*

1 of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such
2 work is essential to the national defense.

3 **(32)** *Development of landing areas: For an additional amount*
4 *for the appropriation "Development of Landing Areas",*
5 *\$5,500,000, of which \$300,000 shall be available for admin-*
6 *istrative expenses, including engineering services and super-*
7 *vision of construction.*

8 **(33)** *INTERIOR DEPARTMENT*

9 *BUREAU OF MINES*

10 **(34)** *Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel,*
11 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this*
12 *head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942,*
13 *\$28,500, and the limitation of \$35,000 contained in said Act*
14 *under this head for personal services in the District of Colum-*
15 *bia is hereby increased to \$40,250.*

16 **(35)** *Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply:*
17 *For an additional amount for investigation of domestic*
18 *sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the*
19 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Department*
20 *Appropriation Act, 1942, \$300,000, and the limitation of*
21 *\$25,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal*
22 *services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to*
23 *\$32,500.*

24 **(36)** *Investigation of raw material resources for western steel*

1 *production: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau*
2 *of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount*
3 *and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking coals*
4 *essential to expanding steel production in States in which such*
5 *deposits may exist, including all necessary laboratory research;*
6 *preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw*
7 *materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to*
8 *exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-*
9 *bia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Co-*
10 *lumbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional*
11 *and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies,*
12 *typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and*
13 *other labor-saving devices, accessories, and repairs, including*
14 *exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such*
15 *personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required*
16 *for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,*
17 *fiscal year 1942, \$350,000: Provided, That the Secretary*
18 *of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of*
19 *Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment,*
20 *and other contributions from public or private sources offering*
21 *to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,*
22 *and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other depart-*
23 *ments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and*
24 *State agencies, and other organizations: Provided further,*

1 *That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-*
2 *strued to apply to this appropriation.*

3 **(37)** *Construction and equipment of helium plants: To enable*
4 *the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the*
5 *capacity for the production of helium, as authorized by the*
6 *Act approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885), by the*
7 *acquirement, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, of lands or*
8 *interests therein or options thereon, the making of contracts*
9 *and agreements (with optional provisions where necessary)*
10 *for the acquisition, processing, or conservation of helium-*
11 *bearing gas, the construction and equipment of buildings or*
12 *additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and con-*
13 *struction of pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and*
14 *to conduct investigations with respect to available resources of*
15 *helium-bearing gas and the transportation of helium, and for*
16 *all necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including the*
17 *employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of com-*
18 *pensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of*
19 *engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof neces-*
20 *sary to design and construct the buildings, structures, and*
21 *equipment; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchase*
22 *in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and*
23 *equipment; professional and scientific books and publications,*
24 *stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing*

1 *machines, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and*
2 *maintenance thereof, purchase, not to exceed \$5,500 (includ-*
3 *ing exchange as part payment), operation, maintenance, and*
4 *repair of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in*
5 *field work; and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services*
6 *in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,250,000, to*
7 *remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided, That section*
8 *3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply*
9 *to expenditures under this appropriation: Provided further,*
10 *That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director*
11 *of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept lands,*
12 *buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or*
13 *private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the*
14 *purposes of this appropriation.*

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

18 For the construction by and for the use of the War
19 Department on Government-owned land comprising the site
20 formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experi-
21 mental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County,
22 Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto,
23 including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary serv-
24 ices, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric

1 mains preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase
2 and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar
3 improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith,
4 \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relat-
5 ing to the construction of military post projects but without
6 reference to the laws suspended in connection with such
7 projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to
8 remain available until expended (38): *Provided, That the*
9 *maintenance and operation of such building shall be under the*
10 *jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration and such*
11 *Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the*
12 *needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency*
13 *pending the need thereof by such Department.*

14 (39) SEC. 2. *It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War*
15 *and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, to file with the*
16 *Congress prior to the end of each fiscal year a full and*
17 *complete list of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 in value,*
18 *including contracts for the purchase of land, which may be*
19 *undertaken for the expenditure of the funds appropriated*
20 *by this or any other Act, together with a summary of the*
21 *subject matter of such contracts, the names of the contractors*
22 *and of the persons who negotiated any such contract either*
23 *on behalf of the Government or of the contractor, and, if*
24 *any such contract was awarded without competitive bidding,*
25 *a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.*

SEC. (40) 3. This Act may be cited as the “First Sup-
plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.”

Passed the House of Representatives July 28, 1941.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 14, 1941.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 14, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

AUGUST 15, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5412]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, and 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: \$2,888,980,486; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

The second proviso under the caption "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: \$294,528,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: \$800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: \$800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lines 8 and 9 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the words *to be immediately available*,; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by law, fiscal year 1942, \$30,000, to be used for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Board.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 25.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1: Appropriates \$172,679,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$81,872,000 as proposed by the House for military post construction.

No. 2: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that certain appropriations for military posts as contained in various appropriation acts shall be available until June 30, 1943.

No. 3: Appropriates \$2,888,980,486 for ordnance service and supplies for the Army, instead of \$3,486,034,036 as proposed by the House and \$2,138,980,486 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: The Senate inserted a provision modifying the indefinite contract authorization in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, for the acquisition of equipment for additional Armored Force divisions. The House has agreed with a substitute repealing such authorization.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 5: Strikes out the appropriation of \$1,000,000, inserted by the Senate, for a Plant Protection Force.

No. 6: Appropriates \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for the naval supply account fund.

No. 7: Strikes out the appropriation of \$10,000,000 and authority proposed by the Senate for the establishment of a naval accounting fund.

Nos. 8 to 13, inclusive, relating to Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriates \$294,528,500, instead of \$291,428,500 as proposed by the House and \$295,068,500 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates the general authority inserted by the Senate for the acquisition of land; provides \$800,000, instead of \$1,140,000 as proposed by the Senate, for receiving ship facilities at the New Orleans, La., naval station; provides \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, for a railroad connection from the naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va., with Fredericksburg, Va.; provides \$800,000, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, for a general storehouse at the naval air station, Norfolk, Va.; and makes a technical correction in connection with a public works item in North Carolina.

No. 14: Appropriates \$90,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$77,678,880 as proposed by the House for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

No. 15: Strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, for one additional employee at a rate of pay in excess of \$5,000.

No. 16: Provides for the establishment of the Office of Budget and Reports, as proposed by the House, with provision for a naval officer as assistant director instead of an associate civil director as proposed by the Senate.

CIVIL ACTIVITIES

Nos. 17, 18, and 19, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for expenses of the Senate in the amounts and for the items proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 20 and 21: Makes provision for the beneficiary of a deceased Member of the House as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Provides that \$2,500,000, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, of the emergency funds of the President may be used for unvouchered expenditures when the President so authorizes.

No. 23: Appropriates \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research for transportation.

No. 24: Appropriates \$209,000 as proposed by the Senate for national-defense activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

No. 26: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the new Federal office building at Suitland, Md., may be constructed on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis and provides for the transfer of \$900,000 from a previous appropriation for the completion of such structure.

No. 27: Appropriates \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Maritime Labor Board.

No. 28: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, may enter into contracts for the new senior high school at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road NE., within the limit of cost fixed by law for such project.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, relating to the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities; appropriates \$5,586,000 as proposed by the Senate for establishment of air navigation facilities; and appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate for development of landing areas.

Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, relating to the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates as proposed by the Senate for the following purposes and in the following amounts:

Testing fuels, \$28,500.

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, \$300,000.

Investigation of raw material resources for western steel production, \$350,000.

Construction and equipment of helium plants, \$1,250,000.

No. 38: Provides as proposed by the Senate, that the maintenance and operation of, and the assignment of surplus space in, the new War Department Office Building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration.

No. 39: Inserts a new section, proposed by the Senate, requiring annual reports by the War and Navy Departments to Congress of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 together with a summary of the contracts, the names of the contractors, the persons who negotiated the contract on behalf of the Government and the contractor, and, if

any contract was awarded without competitive bidding, a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.

No. 40: Corrects a section number in the bill.

AMENDMENT IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment No. 25, relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps. The motion in connection with such amendment will be to recede and concur.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,

C. A. WOODRUM,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

J. BUELL SNYDER,

EMMET O'NEAL,

GEO. W. JOHNSON,

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.



expenditures which in my individual judgment—and I think that of the other Senate conferees—are in excess of those which the situation requires.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 228, Calendar No. 679.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 228) consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 101, Calendar No. 678, will be indefinitely postponed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the majority leader what his plans are with respect to the remainder of the week and the early part of next week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, already by unanimous consent the Senate has ordered that when the Senate disposes of the business of the day it shall adjourn until next Tuesday. So far as I know, on next Tuesday we shall adjourn until Thursday or Friday; and so far as I can see there is no business of any importance to be transacted next week.

PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE OF FOREIGN-GROWN COTTON WITH PUBLIC FUNDS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am under promise to two of our new colleagues, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], to ask that a bill introduced by them be considered at the next meeting of the Senate. It is a very small bill, and I do not think it will lead to very much discussion. I shall ask that it be taken up on Tuesday next.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator does not make the request now, does he?

Mr. SMITH. No; I give notice that I intend to make the request at that time. The bill to which I refer is Senate bill 1831, to prohibit the purchase of foreign-grown cotton with public funds.

POSTMASTER NOMINATION CONFIRMED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the present occupant of the chair reports favorably the nomination of James Connellan to be postmaster at Rockland, Maine, and asks unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the nomination be confirmed and the President notified.

The nomination will be read.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Connellan to be postmaster at Rockland, Maine.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, as in executive session, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be notified.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature during the adjournment of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. There being no Executive Calendar, I now move that the Senate, in accordance with the order previously made, adjourn until Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being under the order previously entered, until Tuesday, August 19, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate August 15 (legislative day of August 14), 1941:

POSTMASTER

James Connellan, Rockland, Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou sovereign God of the universe, inspire us during this day to yield ourselves in willing obedience to the guiding power of Thy spirit.

We thank Thee for the heritage which we have received from those who walked by faith in divine guidance; whose search for truth has enriched the world in which we live and whose devotion to the beautiful and the good has ennobled the soul of humanity and made life forever significant.

Grant that we also may have more of their spirit and weave out of the loom of life's trials and tribulations a character worthy of receiving Thy benediction and of being remembered and perpetuated by posterity.

In the name of the Christ we seek Thy blessing. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldridge, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without

amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3261. An act to authorize the Rainbow Division veterans to erect a suitable memorial to the Rainbow (Forty-second) Division, American Expeditionary Forces;

H. R. 3388. An act to permit the Smithsonian Gallery of Art Commission to purchase a model of the winning design for the proposed Smithsonian Gallery of Art, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 120. Joint resolution to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights;

H. J. Res. 121. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress; and

H. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy which will occur August 6, 1941, in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5412. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5312. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H. R. 5412, first supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, together with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the House.

Further, that the managers on the part of the House be authorized at such conference to agree to Senate amendments, with or without amendment, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. TAYLOR, WOODRUM of Virginia, CANNON of Missouri, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, H. R. 5553, providing an appropriation for additional members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to make a very brief explanation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and referred to the Appropriations Committee. It provides for an appropriation of \$152,000 from the revenues of the District of Columbia and \$21,375 from the special fund derived from the tax on gasoline, for the employment of 100 additional members of the Metropolitan Police force.

The Appropriations Committee, to which the bill was referred, held a hearing on yesterday, and we had there the benefit of the advice and the judgment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SCHULTE], who headed the special committee investigating the Metropolitan Police force; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], who is chairman of the District Subcommittee on Appropriations; the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the minority member of that committee; and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. We also had before the committee the new superintendent of police, Major Kelly.

The question of the reorganization of the police department, of course, is a large question. It has been gone into; it has been given thought and study by the House and by the people not only of the District of Columbia but the people of the Nation who have to visit Washington, and, of course, they are vitally interested. Whatever may be said on the subject, it does seem to be unanimously agreed that the District does badly need additional patrolmen. Superintendent Kelly estimated that he should have 350 additional men. Some other members of the committee thought a less number. This resolution allows 100 additional patrolmen, which will be taken from the civil-service register. I talked with Major Kelly this morning, and he told me that if these additional men are authorized he expected to detail them to the bad precincts. There are 2 or 3, perhaps 4, very bad precincts in the District of Columbia where it is vitally necessary to have additional police protection.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. How many of these policemen will be detailed to breaking up the heinous offense of parking your car illegally?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not think any of them will be detailed to that duty. That is why I am making the statement I am. Of course, the gentleman will understand that when the Congress passes a law providing that a car shall not be parked at certain places, it is the duty of the police department to enforce that law, and there must be a number of policemen detailed to that duty?

Mr. WALTER. I realize that fully, but every afternoon, if you walk down Pennsylvania Avenue, you will find two or three motor policemen and patrolmen walking along the street literally measuring how close to an illegal parking zone a car is, thereby wasting time that ought to be devoted to the detection of crime.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with what the gentleman has in mind. I think every member of the committee, and the gentlemen who appeared before our committee, has in mind that the crime situation in Washington has been so much in the limelight that it has brought a rather unenviable reputation and criticism to the National Capital, but this will not be relieved merely by the employment of additional patrolmen. The matter requires a drastic reorganization of the police department and a different viewpoint, perhaps in some instances different personnel, but whatever may be the case, they need these 100 additional patrolmen. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] desire to make a statement?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, while I know that it is possible to expedite emergency legislation, the thought never entered my mind on Tuesday when I introduced this bill that it would be considered by the House of Representatives before the week was out. A copy of the bill was not available until Wednesday, but on that day the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] spoke to me and advised me that he wanted to hold a hearing on the bill immediately, and he would call that meeting for 10 o'clock Thursday morning. We had a conference, and as a result it was determined to call Commissioner Young, who is in charge of the police department, and also the new acting superintendent of police, Inspector Edward Kelly, who takes office today. We discovered that Mr. Young was out of the city on a vacation and that Mr. Kelly was likewise on a vacation, but we were able to locate him, and he appeared at the hearing yesterday morning.

I am not a member of the committee that investigated the police department in Washington, but I did read with a great deal of interest the testimony taken by that committee as well as its report. I have also read from day to day of the violations of various laws in the District of Columbia, and I long since recognized that there was a crime wave here equalled at the present time by no city in the United States.

Let me say at the outset that I have nothing but the highest respect for the retiring superintendent of police. He is a man of excellent character and has the respect of the law-abiding citizens of this city, but the fact remains that although we did have an excellent police force in

this city, as shown by the record of crime, the police force of the District of Columbia today is absolutely demoralized. Discipline is lacking, disorder prevails, and I say without fear of contradiction that no matter how many additional police the Congress might authorize for the District of Columbia, you will never have an efficient force in Washington unless the present personnel is reorganized from the bottom up. I am not going to repeat the hearsay information that has come to me in reference to graft among certain members of the organization, because, as a whole, I believe the members of the police force in this city are honest and have a sincere desire to enforce the law without fear or favor, but, nevertheless, statements have been made to the effect that favoritism among certain elements have long existed, and somebody has evidently benefited financially as a result of extending those favors.

Aside from the many violations of the law that have been recorded in the District of Columbia and made public, the one outstanding condition that caused me to take an interest in this matter is the fact that there is recorded 19 cases of rape since January 1, 1941. Just think of it, in a civilized community, a condition of that character existed. The women and children in this city today are living in a state of terror. This fear comes as a result of the attacks that have been made upon their sex.

In the 1920 census the population of Washington was approximately 350,000, while today there is a population of 750,000, and a floating population of visitors daily of 100,000 or more. Taking those who live in nearby Virginia and Maryland, it is reasonable to say there are a million people in the District of Columbia almost every day. True, the police force has been increased, but not to the extent that is necessary to provide law and order.

The elements that have violated the law in this community may just as well know now they are going to be curbed no matter what the cost might be.

We have had organized crime throughout the United States in all the big cities, my own city of St. Louis included, but that organized crime, with the efforts of the Bureau of Intelligence of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who have prosecuted the gangsters regardless of their political power throughout the United States and sent them to the penitentiary for income-tax evasion, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and by reason of reorganization of police forces in the large communities, with the help of fearless prosecuting officials, organized crime has practically been eliminated from the picture in the United States. We had a condition in my own city where criminals were running wild, but a new chief of police and a new chief of detectives, together with a board of police commissioners who reorganized the force and started a drive on criminals, cleaned up the city within a short space of time. Federal officials, including the post-office inspectors, arrested men who had violated criminal laws; they were tried in the Federal courts and sent to the penitentiary for long terms. Some of them have just been released. Conditions were so bad that a mail truck was robbed in the heart of the city of St. Louis and \$4,000,000 in bonds

total obligations now outstanding are in excess of \$62,000,000,000. We must soon start to economize or surely bankrupt every farmer and businessman in the Nation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein some tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an open letter from a constituent to the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution on behalf of my friend and colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. VREELAND].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement from the New York Sun, together with a table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THOUGHTS ABOUT SILK

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, while thousands of American women were milling their way up to silk-stocking counters some of us in Washington were thinking of a problem which will be harder to solve than the silk-stocking shortage. What shall become of 175,000 silk-stocking factory workers who will be thrown out of their jobs because there will be no more silk for them to convert into hosiery?

The O. P. M. and the O. P. A. C. S. are just setting up a section to study this problem. It was certainly the kind of problem that could have been anticipated months ago. We shall have the same situation very shortly in many other industries, notably automobile. Unless some careful planning takes place, we shall find 400,000 auto dealers, salesmen, mechanics, repair and garagemen out of work. The time to think about this is now—before it happens, not afterwards.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Moore County News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes following any other special order for today.

The SPEAKER. There are no special orders for today and the gentleman may address the House now if he so desires.

Mr. THILL. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes now.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield so that I may submit a request?

Mr. THILL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein some tables that I am going to prepare myself with reference to appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Mr. M. Yowell, president of the Constitutional Money League.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT COULD NOT ACT IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, we, of course, have been told that the President and Mr. Churchill had a meeting at sea the other day and I am wondering whether the President of the United States was acting officially as the President of the United States at that time. Some of us recall that back in 1918 a resolution was presented to the Congress for the purpose of permitting President Wilson to leave the territorial confines of the United States in order that he might act officially as President of the United States at the Peace Conference in Europe.

I now read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 3, 1918, at which time it seems a resolution was presented to permit President Wilson to act as the President of the United States officially in his attendance at the Peace Conference overseas.

Senator Curtis at that time read the following from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the case of *Ex parte Nelson Hawkins* (Oklahoma Criminal Reports, vol. 10, pp. 399-400):

The Governor may go to other States and travel in foreign countries, with all of the military pomp and glory of the commander in chief of the Oklahoma Militia, as he pleases, without forfeiting his office, and may carry his title with him; but his powers as Governor become dormant the very moment he crosses the State line, and they arrive

again as soon as he returns and is within the borders of the State. * * *

An emergency may arise at any moment requiring the presence of the Governor within the State. The Constitution provides that there shall always be someone within the State clothed with power to perform the duties of Chief Executive. The Constitution must be obeyed, let it please or displease whom it may. There is nothing more ridiculous than to contend that the Governor, as a matter of whim or caprice, can leave the State to attend banquets or play golf in other States, or for any other purpose, and say to those who have business with his office, "Wait until it suits my convenience to return." This question was fully considered by this court in the case of *Ex parte Crump*, supra, decided at the September term of this court.

Then Senator Curtis goes on to state:

It seems to me under this decision, construing the provisions of the Oklahoma Constitution, which are identical with the terms of the Constitution of the United States, that the moment the President leaves the United States, the Vice President becomes the President of the United States, and should fill the office until the President returns.

Now, let us look at the provision of the Constitution which applies to the subject matter:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

We, of course, do not know where the meeting of the President of the United States and Winston Churchill occurred. If it occurred outside the boundaries of the United States, outside the territorial limits of the United States, outside the 3-mile limit, it seems to me the President in his discussions with Prime Minister Churchill was not acting officially as the President of the United States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I have three requests. First, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] may extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Next, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] may extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the St. Lawrence waterway project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE A. A. A. AND THE 49-CENT WHEAT PENALTY

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

TAXATION OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION PROPERTY

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5143) to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the ninth sentence of subsection (c) of section 4 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is hereby amended by striking the period at the end thereof and adding a colon and the following: "Provided, That any building now or hereafter owned by the Corporation in the District of Columbia and used principally as an office building of the Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and/or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, together with the land upon which the same stands, and all appurtenances, buildings, and land used principally in connection therewith, shall be exempt from any and all taxation heretofore or hereafter imposed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman give us an explanation of what this is?

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill has the unanimous report of the Banking and Currency Committee, and it provides for the exemption from payment of taxes on buildings owned by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the District of Columbia, about which there is no controversy.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman means there is no controversy between the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Tax Assessor of the District or between the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and his colleague, the ranking member of that committee?

Mr. STEAGALL. I mean the latter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "principally" and insert the words "in whole or in part."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Colonel Myers, of the United States Army, retired, on aviation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECESS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The House met at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., pursuant to the recess.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, and 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: "\$2,888,980,486"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "The second proviso under the caption 'Ordnance service and supplies, Army', in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: "\$294,528,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lines 8 and 9 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the words "to be immediately available,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"MARITIME LABOR BOARD

"Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by law, fiscal year 1942, \$30,000, to be used for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Board."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 25.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

War Department

No. 1: Appropriates \$172,679,400 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$81,872,000 as proposed by the House for military post construction.

No. 2: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that certain appropriations for military posts as contained in various appropriation acts shall be available until June 30, 1943.

No. 3: Appropriates \$2,888,980,486 for ordnance service and supplies for the Army, instead of \$3,486,034,036 as proposed by the House and \$2,138,980,486 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: The Senate inserted a provision modifying the indefinite contract authorization in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, for the acquisition of equipment for additional Armored Force divisions. The House has agreed with a substitute repealing such authorization.

Navy Department

No. 5: Strikes out the appropriation of \$1,000,000, inserted by the Senate, for a Plant Protection Force.

No. 6: Appropriates \$90,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for the naval supply account fund.

No. 7: Strikes out the appropriation of \$10,000,000 and authority proposed by the Senate for the establishment of a naval accounting fund.

Nos. 8 to 13, inclusive, relating to Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriates \$294,528,500, instead of \$291,428,500 as proposed by the House and \$295,068,500 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates the general authority inserted by the Senate for the acquisition of land; provides \$800,000, instead of \$1,140,000 as proposed by the Senate, for receiving ship facilities at the New Orleans, La., naval station; provides \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, for a railroad connection from the naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va., with Fredericksburg, Va., provides \$800,000, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for a general storehouse at the naval air station, Norfolk, Va.; and makes a technical correction in connection with a public works item in North Carolina.

No. 14. Appropriates \$90,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$77,678,880 as proposed by the House for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

No. 15. Strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, for one additional employee at a rate of pay in excess of \$5,000.

No. 16. Provides for the establishment of the Office of Budget and Reports, as proposed by the House, with provision for a naval officer as assistant director instead of an associate civil director as proposed by the Senate.

Civil Activities

Nos. 17, 18, and 19 relating to the Senate: Appropriates for expenses of the Senate in the amounts and for the items proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 20 and 21: Makes provision for the beneficiary of a deceased Member of the House as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Provides that \$2,500,000, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, of the emergency funds of the President may be used for unvouchered expenditures when the President so authorizes.

No. 23: Appropriates \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research for transportation.

No. 24: Appropriates \$209,000 as proposed by the Senate for national-defense activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

No. 26: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the new Federal office building at Suitland, Md., may be constructed on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis and provides for the transfer of \$900,000 from a previous appropriation for the completion of such structure.

No. 27: Appropriates \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Maritime Labor Board.

No. 28: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, may enter into contracts for the new senior high school at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road, NE., within the limit of cost fixed by law for such project.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, relating to the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate for maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities; appropriates \$5,586,000 as proposed by the Senate for establishment of air navigation facilities; and appropriates \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate for development of landing areas.

Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, relating to the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates as proposed by the Senate for the following purposes and in the following amounts:

Testing fuels, \$28,500.

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, \$300,000.

Investigation of raw material resources for western steel production, \$350,000.

Construction and equipment of helium plants, \$1,250,000.

No. 38: Provides as proposed by the Senate, that the maintenance and operation of, and the assignment of surplus space in, the new

War Department Office building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration.

No. 39: Inserts a new section, proposed by the Senate, requiring annual reports by the War and Navy Departments to Congress of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 together with a summary of the contracts, the names of the contractors, the persons who negotiated the contract on behalf of the Government and the contractor and, if any contract was awarded without competitive bidding, a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.

No. 40: Corrects a section number in the bill.

Amendment in disagreement

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment No. 25, relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps. The motion, in connection with such amendment, will be to recede and concur.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 5412, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I have asked for the time for the purpose of discussing tanks. But first let me say that I am glad that the committee is going to agree with the Senate on this bill.

I hold in my hands two blueprints, which I shall not open for the inspection of the House except on personal request. They are blueprints of light tanks. The first of these tanks will carry from two to five men, to be armed with one 37-millimeter cannon, three 30-caliber and one 50-caliber machine guns, will have armor plate five-eighths of an inch on the sides and 1¼ inches on the front and will have a road speed of 50 miles an hour and a gross weight that will be about 3½ tons. The cannon and guns are mounted so that they may be used against aircraft. I have not yet seen such a mounting on an army tank.

I think that those of us who have gone along the roads in and about Washington and seen these enormous creations that go up and down the roads on caterpillar tractor tracks will recognize that from a military standpoint an enormous vehicle such as those weighing many tons form a perfectly splendid artillery target. They have been known, in the Spanish War, where much experimental work for warfare was carried on, as death traps. It seems to me that somebody in this Gov-

ernment should do as they are doing in other governments abroad; that is, take a little heed of some of the so-called crazy ideas that men in this country and over the world can get together.

We have had the spectacle before us of the Johnson rifle as against the Garand rifle, and the ultimate selection of the Garand rifle, and we find that now Australia and the Dutch East Indies have ordered many, many thousands of the Johnson rifles. Perhaps it was because they could not get the Garand rifle, but at least they thought well of it.

I offer for consideration the fact that there may be some crazy fools in this country who can have queer ideas that at least can be worked over into something that would be very, very suitable and applicable to military use.

I have here another blueprint of a tank with similar specifications to the one I first referred to, except that it weighs 2½ tons. Every Member of this House, except those who come from the big cities, recognizes the fact that over the Nation there are a great many bridges, and from your own districts you know that there are mighty few of those bridges that will carry 18 tons in a single concentrated load—mighty few of them that will carry as high as 26 tons. Anyone who thinks that we can maneuver these enormous juggernauts over the country roads of this country had better take another look at some of the country roads. You will find deep gullies and streams bridged by very moderate structures. If the Corps of Engineers is to be called upon in case of attack upon this country to quickly rebuild destroyed bridges across some of those streams and gullies, which will carry those juggernauts weighing from 18 to 26 tons—and now they propose 40 tons—I would like to know what you think the Corps of Engineers is. They are hard-working, smart men, but they are not wizards. They are being called upon to make ponton equipment to carry tanks across rivers. I have been down to Fort Belvoir and there saw them trying to rig up ponton equipment capable of carrying the lightest tank used in the United States Army. It can be done, but it is a very difficult thing to do, and in order to ferry heavier equipment across streams they will have to provide equipment that is far beyond anything that is now being conceived.

I hope the membership of this House will take an interest in this tank question and also take an interest in furthering the experimental work of the Army, encouraging them to look into these things. If they find some crazy idea, let them build two or three of them, even though it costs \$25,000 or \$30,000 to build one, to see what military value it might have. Maybe it is crazy, but it might be the saviour of the United States. Remember that we may be called upon to move equipment by airplane and that we may need highly mobile tank equipment small enough and light enough not only to be so transported but for use in the almost trackless jungles and swamps in tropical or subtropical country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing of any controversial nature that I know of in the conference report.

I perhaps should mention for the information of the House the disposition of the matter respecting the cut made by the Senate in the ordinance of the Army. One billion three hundred and forty-seven million dollars was cut out of the ordinance for the Army by the Senate, and the result of the conference was a restoration of \$750,000,000 of that. That ordinance was critical items desired to be ordered by the Army in advance, in order that they might have the necessary equipment for the mechanization and motorization of additional mechanized divisions.

We now have four mechanized divisions. Perhaps too much detail should not be placed in the RECORD about these matters. This equipment is being built so that if the Army should decide to mechanize and motorize additional divisions they would have the equipment for them: Tanks, antitank, antiaircraft, and other weapons.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman inform the House as to whether the four mechanized divisions of which he speaks are fully and completely equipped with all the necessary equipment?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sure they are, but we have provided for that, and we have provided for additional mechanized divisions. This money is for the manufacture of equipment over and above that announced so that should the emergency and the need arise the Army would be able to equip additional divisions.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. This conference report should be adopted.

The Senate made some cuts, but I think the restorations will enable the Army to take care of the most-needed things, amongst them antiaircraft guns and that sort of thing that might be needed until the matter can be examined into more carefully.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman indicate what minerals it is expected will be explored by the Bureau of Mines in the item appropriating \$300,000—strategic minerals, war minerals?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; that is the purpose—domestic minerals that might be needed in the defense effort. I do not think it is confined to any particular mineral, but I am not certain.

Mr. O'NEAL. If the gentleman will permit, it is for all minerals.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. All minerals.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 39, line 11:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all expenditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Provided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the average enrollee strength is below 210,000 enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures from such appropriation shall not exceed \$200,000,000."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 25 and concur therein.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is an attempt to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a little worse than it is at the present time. They have refused to discharge administrative employees. They have nearly as many of them as they had when the enrollment was 50 or 75 percent more than it is now. They are out drumming up trade and advertising for trade all the time, and they are still unable to find boys enough to enroll in the C. C. C. outfit to use their money. This amendment is designed to get rid of a limitation of \$1,000 per man total cost. It is just an attempt to keep the biggest part of the 30,000 civil employees now on the pay roll of this outfit when they are not needed. It is perfectly ridiculous, and it should be defeated. If we have any regard for orderly management of the Government business we will oppose this operation.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. What pay does the enrollee receive? And what is the pay of the civilian personnel?

Mr. TABER. The enrollee gets \$30 per month in cash, but there are a lot of civilian employees who get up to \$10,000 a year. There are about 30,000 of them.

The object of this amendment is to keep all these unnecessary civilian employees on the pay roll and waste the people's money.

Mr. HOLMES. I want to say for the benefit of the gentleman from New York that in New Hampshire and in the western part of the State of Massachusetts they are advertising in the newspapers by means of great big advertisements for boys between 17 and 24 years of age to enroll. In fact, in some parts of the country they are making a house to house canvass, going from door to door asking the family if they have any boys between the ages of 17 and 24, and asking them to enroll in the C. C. C. because they get \$30 a month, clothing, recreation, and all the comforts they could desire; and stating that there is no need for them to go to school when they can get all that.

Mr. TABER. It is one of the worst things we could do.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Is it true that the rules and regulations promulgated by those in authority in the C. C. C. prohibit all forms of preliminary or essential military training?

Mr. TABER. They are not allowed to have military training. It is a refuge for those who do not want to go into the Army.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is it true they pay a commission on enrollees they get in the C. C. C.?

Mr. TABER. I do not know, but they must be spending an awful lot of money to get them the way they are advertising.

Mr. KNUTSON. I read somewhere that the applicants are so few they have to send out for recruits.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. And that they are paying a commission to the enrollees who bring in new recruits. I think that ought to be looked into.

Mr. TABER. If it is so, it is bad. I am afraid they are doing a lot of irregular things.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 39, noes 29.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPEAKER AUTHORIZED TO SIGN ENROLLED BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill of the House, H. R. 5412.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires at this time to make a short statement. As you all know, for something like 3 years, and especially the last 19½ months, the Chair has been very closely tied to Washington. Although I have enjoyed hugely being here with you ladies and gentlemen, I do have the very great desire of for a few days sniffing a different atmosphere.

I am homesick. I want to go home tomorrow. To all of you who go home—and I hope you do—I trust you will find things fine at home and that you will come back with a renewed vigor, imbued again with the sentiment of your constituents, that they will be kind to you, and especially that they will allow you to have some rest in order that you may be able to take part of the recess where there is no such thing as a telephone.

I am very fortunate in a way. I live on a broad highway, in a white house, where everybody can find me; but I have

Norris	Russell	Wallgren
Nye	Smathers	Wheeler
O'Mahoney	Spencer	White
Overton	Stewart	Wiley
Radcliffe	Tobey	Willis
Reed	Tydings	
Reynolds	Wagner	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas are 8, the nays are 39. A quorum is not present. The clerk will call the roll to establish the presence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not like to complain about Members of the Senate who answer to their names on a quorum call and then walk out, but it seems to me that the transaction of the public business is of sufficient importance at least to induce Senators to stay here after they have answered to their names so that another call will not be necessary. I realize that the baseball game is attractive, and it is a great inducement for Senators to absent themselves; but I certainly feel that neither that nor any other temporary cause ought to justify Senators in absenting themselves until we can transact the necessary business of this day. I hope Senators who answer to their names will remain in the Chamber until we can finish the business which is before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	George	Pepper
Alken	Gerry	Radcliffe
Andrews	Guffey	Rosier
Bailey	Hayden	Schwartz
Barkley	Herring	Shipstead
Bone	Hughes	Smith
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McKellar	Truman
Caraway	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Van Nuys
Connally	Murdock	Walsh
Danaher	O'Daniel	
Eastland	Peace	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a ye-and-nay vote on my amendment be vacated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I now withdraw the amendment in the form in which I submitted it; and, instead, I move to amend the bill on page 2, line 16, by striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting "\$50,000,000."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan will yield, I express to the Senators in charge of the bill the hope that that amendment will be acceptable.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If no further amendment be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 1840) was passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF PETROLEUM COORDINATOR

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution providing for the establishment and creation of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 103) to establish the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, in connection with the introduction of the joint resolution, I desire to make a brief statement. We all realize that particularly in time of emergency such as now confronts us, petroleum in its various forms constitutes the lifeblood of our industry, transportation, and even the operations of our daily life.

It is necessary that everything be done at this time to see that justice is accorded to everyone, not only in regard to price but in regard to the distribution of this vital product. I noticed in a Washington newspaper this morning that the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, is hesitant in regard to ordering gas rationing, and practically admits failure of his curfew. In my judgment, it will be impossible for any one man to administer the duties of such Coordinator on a part-time basis, and certainly not a Cabinet officer who has a great number of bureaus under him, the duties of some of which would conflict with that of administering any petroleum law or regulation.

From the Congressional Directory it will be observed that the Secretary of the Interior administers the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the United States Travel Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the Grazing Service, the Bituminous Coal Division, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, the Office of Oil Administrator, and several others unnecessary to mention here.

As before stated, in these days of such active operations of all these divisions it would certainly require the full time of one man to perform all that service in a proper manner. It is my belief and judgment that the petroleum coordinator should not be connected with any other office and should not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment, and should not hold any other office under the authority of the United States or of any State or political subdivision.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to state again that it is important that Members of the Senate remain for a little while. The House has adopted the conference report on the supplemental military appropriations bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday, and it is now on its way to the Senate. It is important that the conference report be agreed to this afternoon.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I have finished my statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not asking the Senator to finish. I am asking Senators to remain until we shall have disposed of the conference report. So far as I am concerned, the Senator from Florida may speak until the conference report comes before the Senate if he wishes to do so. If he does not, someone else may have to.

Mr. ANDREWS. I should like to add one word. The joint resolution is introduced in good faith. I trust the Members of the Senate, and particularly the members of the committee to which it will be referred, will make a study of the measure, and that it will be favorably considered at the earliest possible time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. To what committee does the Senator ask that the measure be referred?

Mr. ANDREWS. I have not asked that it be referred to any particular committee. The Parliamentarian will no doubt have to settle that point. I believe perhaps it should go to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will that committee be satisfactory to the Senator?

Mr. ANDREWS. It will be satisfactory to me; yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida requests that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to state to Senators present that earlier today I placed in the Record a compilation of the taxes, Federal and State, on gasoline. I hope Senators will read that statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow morning. One-eleventh of all the revenues of the Government comes from the gasoline tax. It is very startling to me to learn that \$1 out of every \$11 of governmental revenue comes from the gasoline tax. The gasoline tax rate is the highest with the exception of the tax on tobacco and whisky. The tax on gasoline averages nearly 7 cents a gallon. I hope each Senator will read the statement. I did not read the figures to the Senate. We were so busy at the time doing nothing that I thought the reading of the figures had better wait.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, informed the Senate that the Honorable CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, a Representative from the State of Virginia, had been elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 25 to the bill, and had concurred therein.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942—CON- FERENCE REPORT

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 5412, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5412) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, and 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: "\$2,883,930,486"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"The second proviso under the caption 'Ordnance service and supplies, Army', in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert the following: "\$294,523,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amend-

ment, insert the following: "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lines 8 and 9 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the words: "to be immediately available,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"MARITIME LABOR BOARD

"Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by law, fiscal year 1942, \$30,000, to be used for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Board."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 25.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado for the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I desire to speak on the conference report. Will the Senator from Colorado state what action was taken by the conferees with respect to the \$1,347,000,000 reduction made by the Senate in the appropriations contained in the bill?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. President, this item was the subject of quite extended discussion between the Senate and House conferees, the House conferees taking a very positive position against the cut which the Senate had made, insisting that there was a misunderstanding on the part of the Senate and some confusion in the Senate hearings as to the purpose and effect and use of the implements provided for in the \$1,347,000,000 item.

The Secretary of War wrote a letter to the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House. In his letter to the chairman of the Senate committee, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], he insisted that it would be most unfortunate to the program of the Army if the action of the Senate making the reduction should prevail. The House conferees, as I have said, were quite insistent that no reduction be made. The Senate conferees were quite insistent that the reduction

was sound and justifiable and supported by the testimony presented before the committee. The result was ultimately an effort to adjust the matter, as it seemed that insistence upon the part of the conferees of either or both Houses might result in defeat of the bill and in prolonging the active sessions of both bodies. As a result, with much reluctance, the Senate conferees agreed to a reduction of \$750,000,000 in the cut which was made by the Senate and which totaled \$1,347,000,000. The compromise reduced that amount by \$750,000,000.

Mr. President, I am not happy about the compromise. I was convinced in my own mind that the appropriation was not needed at this time and that the Senate acted wisely; but, as a conferee, acting in cooperation with the other Senate conferees, I felt that we were not justified in absolutely refusing to make any concession to the differing opinions of the House conferees, supported as they were very earnestly by War Department officials, and as a result we joined in the conference report with that reduction in the cut. As I have said, we did so with reluctance, not conceding that the larger appropriation was right, but that it was inevitable. I believe that the Senate, by securing a reduction in the appropriation of some \$600,000,000, has rendered a real service to the country and furnished genuine protection to the Treasury in this matter.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I desire to oppose the adoption of the conference report, because it is perfectly clear to me that every argument which was made yesterday against the \$1,347,000,000 is equally forceful today against the \$750,000,000 appropriation. The objection made primarily is that this amount is for equipment in excess of that required for an army of 3,000,000 men and also in addition to the equipment that would be required for that army for a year's combat service.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I prefer to make my argument first, if the Senator does not mind.

It seems to me that a question of principle is involved. I cannot conceive of any necessity for this country having an army in excess of 3,000,000, unless we are contemplating an expeditionary force to Asia, or to Africa, or to Europe, and I, at least, am not willing to vote for a policy which involves such a conclusion.

Mr. President, there is no question in my mind about the facts in the case. The question is whether we want to authorize equipment for an army larger than 3,000,000 men. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] yesterday stated very clearly the entire program. He said:

The program which we were given was a complete program of the Military Establishment—what it has, what it needs, and its shortages. It includes more than that. It includes the critical items for an augmented force of about 3,000,000 men, which is made up of the second objective or the ground

force of 2,323,000, plus 152,000 for the Air Corps, plus—

Various other items.

In other words, it includes not only what is needed now, but it implies 12 months of combat for 3,000,000 men.

Colonel Wood was asked this question:

Colonel Wood, let me see if I understand you correctly, that this special ordnance equipment item of \$1,347,000,000 covers expenditures not required for the equipment of the Army of 3,000,000 men.

Colonel Wood answered:

Colonel Wood. This special ordnance equipment is over and above the present requirements of the 3,000,000-man force as currently calculated.

Under Secretary Patterson himself, who is asking for this force, did not, as I see it, dispute the question of fact. He said:

The other part of this item is about \$1,400,000,000 and has to do with tanks, anti-tank weapons, and antiaircraft weapons. That is, in a measure, a departure in this bill. We heretofore have ordered tanks and anti-tank equipment and antiaircraft equipment in quantities regulated by the P. M. P., that is, for the number of divisions that we have and a reasonable maintenance reserve, and that sort of thing. This is over and above that. It is put in by the War Department on the view that those items will clearly be necessary in greatly increased quantities, if we move into armed conflict.

Mr. President, they cannot be needed if we do not move into armed conflict outside the United States, because no one has ever suggested that we need an army of 3,000,000 men even to defend the United States if we have our present Navy and our present air force.

As a matter of fact, General Marshall has stated that he cannot get the equipment and will not have the equipment for an army of 1,700,000 men for a period of 2 years. On page 207 of the Senate committee hearings on the Draft Extension Act, which was passed yesterday, he stated as follows:

Under Senator TAFT's plan, additional housing would have to be provided for 250,000 men by January 1, 1942, at an approximate cost of \$200,000,000. It is believed, furthermore, that 2 years would be required to equip completely the proposed force.

Two years will be required to equip an army of 1,900,000 men. We have now ordered everything for an army of 3,000,000, and we are asked to provide equipment over and above that.

I have voted for every defense expenditure; but when we reach an Army of 3,000,000 men, so far as I am concerned, I think we should stop.

There is a further reason, entirely apart from the question of building up an army and the tremendous expense involved in that army. We are constantly forcing the building of more factories. We are taking away all the critical materials from hundreds of small plants. Every day I receive a letter from someone who says, "If we cannot get this material we will have to shut down." There is no reason why this program cannot be spread over a reasonable period, even though when we get

the equipment for 3,000,000 men we should decide to go further. If we decide to do it all now and set aside all the critical materials, we shall shut down practically every plant in the country which has anything to do with metals and which is not working on the defense program. If we do that hundreds of thousands of men will be thrown out of work. I have complaints from small plants in nearly every county seat in Ohio to the effect that the program is destroying the small business of the country. It does not hurt big business. A big businessman can come to Washington and obtain contracts for defense purposes, but the smaller businessman cannot do so. Three men who were in my office today said, "We are going to have to shut down. Can you not get us some defense business?"

It is extremely awkward for the Government to give an order to a little plant which must change over its whole equipment and then can make only a very small fraction of the total requirements.

I think that today we are conducting the greatest program for armament that any country has ever conducted. I think it is more than adequate for defense. I think it is perfectly adequate for any expeditionary force that can possibly be desired on a small scale to defend some islands. I see no reason whatever for looking forward today to an army in the United States larger than 3,000,000 men, and I think the conference report should be voted down.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to state some new facts which came before the conferees, which differ from what appears in the Senate committee hearings.

The War Department represented to the House conferees—and they brought the information to us—that it is the desire of the Department to have a total of 14 of the so-called mechanized or armored divisions, which means that the Department will take 6 infantry divisions, within the 3,000,000 men, for which it now has no mechanized equipment, organize them as infantry divisions, and, when the tank equipment is made available, it will turn them into mechanized divisions. So it does not mean that all the money is to be expended for a force greater than 3,000,000 men.

The same thing is true of antiaircraft equipment. The new antiaircraft gun which will be produced here is better than anything our existing antiaircraft regiments have.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell me how many hundreds of millions of dollars have already been appropriated for antiaircraft guns, aside from anything included in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not happen to carry the figures in my head.

Mr. TAFT. My point is that we have already appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars for as many antiaircraft guns as can be made during the next 2 years.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not the new guns.

Mr. TAFT. Why cannot the design be changed? Contracts have not been let for all the money that has been appropriated for antiaircraft guns.

Mr. HAYDEN. No country in the world can get enough antiaircraft equipment. The only point I am making is that a large part of the equipment is not intended for an army of more than 3,000,000 men. It is intended to be substitute equipment as, if, and when it can be obtained. I think that is important, and I think that by cutting the amount in half we can be sure that the equipment can be obtained.

Mr. TAFT. All I can say is that the Army has apparently reconsidered the reasons it previously gave. After a reduction has been made by the Senate the department finds another reason to support something which its representatives never thought of when they were before the Appropriations Committee of the House or the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Mr. President, I have yielded to the request of the majority leader. I do not ask for a ye-a-and-nay vote on this question. However, I feel very strongly that if the Senate is to conduct business and to pass bills involving large appropriations a quorum should be present. The appropriation which was approved by the Senate yesterday in the sum of \$750,000,000 is proposed to be increased. The Senate ought not again under similar circumstances to act in the absence of a quorum.

I think we could maintain a quorum. I think if it were understood that during a certain week serious business was to be transacted Senators would be present. The trouble is that we are never certain whether the business to be transacted is important. It seems to me that if an agreement is made not to transact any important business it ought to be an agreement that no business will be transacted during the interval when it is understood that Senators may be away. Many Senators left last week after consideration of the draft law had been completed, with the general feeling on their part—perhaps mistakenly—that nothing further of importance was coming up. I shall not insist today on a ye-a-and-nay vote on this question; but I give notice that if any such occasion should arise in the future I will insist on a quorum being present before the Senate takes action on appropriation bills or other bills of importance.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that no statement was made by anyone that could have conveyed the impression that we did not intend to attempt to conclude the consideration of this appropriation bill. Such consideration involves a conference report and an agreement to the conference report. There is no way by which we can avoid that procedure.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator for his courtesy in yielding his previous desire or wish that there be a ye-a-and-nay vote; but I wish to say that no Senator left Washington with the view that consideration of this bill would not be concluded before entering upon any lull in the business of the Senate.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the facts as stated by the Senator from Ohio are entirely in accord with my own views. I wish to make it clear that while the Senate conferees have submitted a modification of the action of the Senate, that does not mean that they have in any way receded from the position which they took. My own judgment is that the Senate amendment was correct; but we are dealing with a parliamentary situation in which we have two bodies. Concessions must be made in order that business may be transacted; and the concessions which are made are concessions for the purpose of compromise, and not a recession on the part of the Senate conferees or the Senate from the opinion which was expressed on the floor of the Senate and by the vote of the Senate.

In order to complete the record, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. GLASS], giving the views of the Secretary.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1941.

The Honorable CARTER GLASS,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GLASS: I am writing to request that the members of your committee assist in restoring to the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, the project for special ordnance equipment in the amount of \$1,347,053.550 deleted by the Senate Appropriations Committee under "Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army," line 6, page 3, of the act. The reason given in the report of the committee for the deletion of this item is that "This amount represents requests made by the Department over and above the requirements to equip and maintain an army of 3,000,000 men." While this is supported by the testimony of certain witnesses before the committee, there are other facts which make this project one of extreme importance to the security of the country.

The War Department requests this project at this time for the following reasons:

1. To establish a pool of modern weapons of warfare of a type which modern warfare has conclusively demonstrated it is essential to have in great quantities and which take a long period of time to produce.
2. To insure continuity of production of these items in an industry which has but recently been built at great effort and cost for the production of these items.
3. To have on hand at all times a sufficient quantity of weapons to meet changed conditions of warfare and thus to permit free reorganization of units and increases in the density of weapons as circumstances may dictate.

It is not a wholly accurate statement to say that the special items of equipment covered by this appropriation are over and above the requirements for a force of 3,000,000 men. The items covered by the \$1,347,053.550 include:

- Light tanks with armament.
- Medium tanks with armament.
- Gyrostabilizer units for light and medium tanks.
- Power-traversing mechanisms for light tanks.
- Ninety-millimeter AA guns, complete with fire control and accessories.
- Four and seven-tenths inch AA guns, complete with fire control and accessories.
- Fifty-caliber machine guns, AA, W/C, complete with fire control.

Forty-millimeter AA guns, Bofors, complete with fire control.

Thirty-seven-millimeter antitank guns.

Three-inch antitank guns, with self-propelled mount.

Three-inch antitank guns, wheeled.

Four and five-tenths inch antitank guns, with self-propelled mount.

One hundred and fifty-five millimeter guns (self-propelled mount only).

Seventy-five-millimeter guns, to be supplied with AT carriages.

Shell, HE, 90-millimeter, CR.

Shell, HE, 4.7-inch, CR.

Machine tools.

A portion of the items included in the above list are within the requirements for the 3,000,000-man army. For example, gyro-stabilizers and power-traversing mechanisms for light tanks. Indeed, there are few, if any, of these weapons which would not, under certain conditions, be required for an army of 3,000,000 men or even less.

The appropriation requested for tanks is needed to provide a sufficient number of tanks for the possible creation of armored divisions or other mechanized units in addition to those organized or planned, as well as for use in the event that combat conditions disclose the need for the employment of greater quantities of tanks in the already existing units.

The gyro-stabilizers for which funds are requested are required for tanks for the armored divisions and separate tank battalions now included in the 3,000,000-man troop basis, as well as for the additional tanks provided in these estimates. This device makes a stable firing platform of the tank, which without the device is a very poor firing platform. It will enable tanks, which must now stop to secure any reasonable accuracy of fire, to fire accurately while in motion, will reduce the vulnerability of the tank to enemy fire, and will greatly increase the effectiveness of tank fire.

The power-traversing mechanisms for light tanks are required for a similar purpose as the gyro-stabilizer units. This mechanism will enable the guns of the tanks to be trained by power rather than by hand and, therefore, permit a more rapid and accurate directing of the tank armament resulting in increased and more accurate fire effect.

The lessons of the present war have indicated that the density of antiaircraft guns must be greatly increased beyond that now provided for units within the troop basis for 3,000,000 men. It is useless to organize new antiaircraft units until equipment becomes available for their training. At the present time the number of antiaircraft units organized requires every available resource in antiaircraft equipment for their training. One of the most important lessons in protection against aircraft learned in the current hostilities is that antiaircraft guns must have the highest possible ceiling. In order to take advantage of the efficiency of the recently developed 4.7 inch antiaircraft gun, which has a range beyond that of any similar gun now available, it is desired to procure this weapon in sufficient quantities so that it may be utilized to defend the most vital areas. While this will provide three different calibers of heavy antiaircraft guns, namely, 3-inch, 90-millimeter, and 4.7-inch, in our armed forces, it must not be considered that any one makes the other obsolescent. There are suitable tactical employments for each, based largely on the fact that the mobility decreases as the caliber increases. For the most mobile situation the 3-inch and the 90-millimeter guns remain the most practicable and effective for antiaircraft use.

The continued employment of dive bombers against ground troops in the theater of war makes necessary an increased proportion of weapons to inflict on them the greatest possible losses. These weapons are of the smaller calibers employed for a tactical purpose. They will not only be placed in anti-

aircraft units but also in ground units for their protection against hostile aircraft. There are many developments under way for the mounting of these guns on special vehicles to accompany columns on the march and furnish protection both on the march and in bivouac. The calibers considered are the .50-caliber machine gun and the 40-millimeter antiaircraft gun. The .50-caliber gun is a tried weapon which we do not have now in sufficient quantities to accomplish the purpose described above. The 40-millimeter is an improvement on the 37-millimeter gun now under production. It represents a decided advance in the effectiveness both as to accuracy of fire and effect at the target. The quantity requested is believed to be sufficient to supplement the quantity of 37-millimeter antiaircraft guns now under order from previous appropriations. As in the case of the heavier antiaircraft guns, both models are considered effective combat weapons.

Experiences abroad have indicated that the density of antitank guns in all organizations and echelons must be increased. The items of antitank guns requested in this act, namely, the 37 millimeter, the 3-inch, 75 millimeter, 4.5-inch, and 155 millimeter have been determined as necessary for thickening the quantity of proper antitank weapons within all organizations and thus providing the necessary defense in depth against hostile tank penetration. A large part, if not all, of these weapons will quite possibly be absorbed in the requirements for an army of 3,000,000 men. With the exception of the 37 millimeter and the 75 millimeter guns listed above, all of these weapons are of the latest design based on the lessons of the present war and none are on hand at the present time.

To obtain sufficient production of the ammunition for the heavy antiaircraft weapons, namely, the 90 millimeter and the 4.7-inch, it is necessary to place orders at once for the ammunition for these guns. At the present time, it has been found that weapons of this nature are coming into production ahead of the availability of ammunition. From this experience it is obvious that ammunition must be ordered at least as early as the weapon. For the other weapons listed above, the ammunition provided in the remainder of the appropriation act is considered as sufficient to give the monthly capacity necessary to maintain them in combat.

To accomplish the proposed program it will be necessary to purchase additional machine tools. The item of \$25,000,000 for this purpose must, therefore, be included in order to assure prompt production of the items of equipment for which provision is made.

Above every other consideration, I believe that the spectacle we now face of a continent arming against us to the limit of its industrial capacity makes painfully evident the unwisdom of limiting our weapons to those which at any given moment we assume that a limited number of men may use. The continuity of our production lines and the necessity of having a reasonable quantity of modern weapons to meet any emergency and any contingency require, in my judgment, the inclusion of this project in the pending appropriation act.

I earnestly urge you and the members of your committee to do what you can to restore this most important project to the act.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

[Copy for Senator ALVA B. ADAMS.]

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I think that concludes what I wanted to say. There are other items, but this was the major item in the bill, the item which involved the most serious discussion. I think that, all things considered, it is the part of wisdom to adopt the conference report, even though it involves a partial surrender by the Senate of its convictions, and even though it involves

expenditures which in my individual judgment—and I think that of the other Senate conferees—are in excess of those which the situation requires.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 228, Calendar No. 679.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 228) consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to; and the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 101, Calendar No. 678, will be indefinitely postponed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the majority leader what his plans are with respect to the remainder of the week and the early part of next week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, already by unanimous consent the Senate has ordered that when the Senate disposes of the business of the day it shall adjourn until next Tuesday. So far as I know, on next Tuesday we shall adjourn until Thursday or Friday; and so far as I can see there is no business of any importance to be transacted next week.

PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE OF FOREIGN-GROWN COTTON WITH PUBLIC FUNDS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am under promise to two of our new colleagues, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], to ask that a bill introduced by them be considered at the next meeting of the Senate. It is a very small bill, and I do not think it will lead to very much discussion. I shall ask that it be taken up on Tuesday next.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator does not make the request now, does he?

Mr. SMITH. No; I give notice that I intend to make the request at that time. The bill to which I refer is Senate bill 1831, to prohibit the purchase of foreign-grown cotton with public funds.

POSTMASTER NOMINATION CONFIRMED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the present occupant of the chair reports favorably the nomination of James Connellan to be postmaster at Rockland, Maine, and asks unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the nomination be confirmed and the President notified.

The nomination will be read.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Connellan to be postmaster at Rockland, Maine.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, as in executive session, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be notified.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign bills and resolutions ready for his signature during the adjournment of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. There being no Executive Calendar, I now move that the Senate, in accordance with the order previously made, adjourn until Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being under the order previously entered, until Tuesday, August 19, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate August 15 (legislative day of August 14), 1941:

POSTMASTER

James Connellan, Rockland, Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou sovereign God of the universe, inspire us during this day to yield ourselves in willing obedience to the guiding power of Thy spirit.

We thank Thee for the heritage which we have received from those who walked by faith in divine guidance; whose search for truth has enriched the world in which we live and whose devotion to the beautiful and the good has ennobled the soul of humanity and made life forever significant.

Grant that we also may have more of their spirit and weave out of the loom of life's trials and tribulations a character worthy of receiving Thy benediction and of being remembered and perpetuated by posterity.

In the name of the Christ we seek Thy blessing. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldridge, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without

amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3261. An act to authorize the Rainbow Division veterans to erect a suitable memorial to the Rainbow (Forty-second) Division, American Expeditionary Forces;

H. R. 3388. An act to permit the Smithsonian Gallery of Art Commission to purchase a model of the winning design for the proposed Smithsonian Gallery of Art, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 120. Joint resolution to provide for the proper observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights;

H. J. Res. 121. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress; and

H. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy which will occur August 8, 1941, in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5412. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5312. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H. R. 5412, first supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, together with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the House.

Further, that the managers on the part of the House be authorized at such conference to agree to Senate amendments, with or without amendment, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. TAYLOR, WOODRUM of Virginia, CANNON of Missouri, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

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[PUBLIC LAW 247—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 409—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5412]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that Act, as follows:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,670,631.

Clothing and equipage, Army: For clothing and equipage, \$443,123,275.

Army transportation: For Army transportation, \$98,043,861.

Horses, draft, and pack animals: For horses, draft, and pack animals, \$1,054,810.

Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$172,679,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation, the appropriation under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, the appropriations under this head made and merged in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, and all funds transferred to the appropriations under this head out of other appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1941, under the authority contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, shall remain available until June 30, 1943.

SIGNAL CORPS

Signal Service of the Army: For Signal Service of the Army, \$347,150,825.

AIR CORPS

Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, \$204,007,800.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical and Hospital Department, Army: For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$3,852,437.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer Service, Army: For Engineer Service, Army, \$61,118,970.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$2,888,980,486.

The second proviso under the caption "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$27,275,168.

This title may be cited as "Title II, Military Appropriation Act, 1942".

TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental and additional to the appropriations and funds in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under the respective headings and subject to the provisions under the heading "General Provisions" contained in said Act, and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, including the maintenance of attachés and others abroad and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$3,392,543.

Naval Research Laboratory, including the temporary employment of such scientific and technical civilian assistants as may be required at rates of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed, and the employment of twelve group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 per annum, \$565,000.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy:

Naval Training Station, San Diego, California, \$760,000;

Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, \$358,000;

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, \$500,000;

Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$200,000;
 Fleet training, \$83,500;
 Instruction, including the rental, maintenance, and operation of
 property for instruction purposes, \$575,000;
 Libraries, \$128,659;
 Welfare and recreation, \$270,000;
 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, \$2,875,159.
 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Navigation, \$174,000.
 Ocean and Lake Surveys, Navy, \$40,000.
 Naval Reserve, \$8,868,340.
 Pay, Naval Academy: For pay of other employees, \$50,000.
 Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy, \$31,000.
 Pay of employees, Naval Home, \$10,300.
 Maintenance, Naval Home, \$2,000.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, including maintenance and repair of defense installations in Government or privately owned merchant ships, \$380,000,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$247,872,665.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Pay of naval personnel, \$77,000,000;
 Subsistence of naval personnel, \$12,769,000;
 Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, \$11,240,000;
 Naval Reserve personnel on active duty, \$46,991,000;
 In all, \$148,000,000.
 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$21,234,778.
 Clothing and small stores fund, \$13,320,000.
 Naval supply account fund, \$90,000,000.
 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$10,121,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Medical Department, including the employment at the Naval Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, of two group IV (b) employees at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 per annum, \$7,350,000.

Care of the dead, including care of the dead as authorized in the Act of July 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 743), \$27,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$13,203,500, including the purchase (not to exceed \$71,300) of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including eight at a cost of not to exceed \$1,200 each: *Provided*, That the limitation on the appropriation contained in the

Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the Navy Department is hereby increased during the fiscal year 1942 from ten to twelve, and the limitation on expenditures for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from \$130,000 to \$200,000: *Provided further*, That the limitation of cost of \$600 for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby modified to permit the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles authorized in that Act within the limit of cost fixed by law.

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: For public works and public utilities, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$294,528,500, which, together with unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is only authorized to commence, continue, or complete the construction of, or make provision for, by contract or otherwise, projects heretofore authorized and appropriated for under this head, and, in addition, the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project enumerated, respectively:

Navy Yard, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance-shop storehouse and accessories, \$200,000.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, California: Quarters for officers, \$200,000; roads, walks, and services, \$125,000.

Navy Yard, New York, New York: Housing for enlisted men, \$250,000.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Housing for enlisted men, recreation facilities and radio-laboratory facilities, \$810,000.

Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Housing for officers and enlisted men, \$625,000.

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of land and development of housing for enlisted men, \$550,000.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Ordnance-storage facilities and housing for enlisted men, \$422,500.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington: Improvement of fuel-oil handling facilities, \$150,000; extension of general storehouse, \$500,000; extension of supply pier, \$500,000; extension of building Numbered 434, \$145,000.

Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia: Five finger piers, \$150,000; extension of waterfront improvement, \$100,000.

Naval Station, Guam: Housing for insular guard, \$170,000; extension and improvement to sewer system, \$160,000; extension of military roads, \$200,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Two swimming pools, \$100,000.

Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Housing for enlisted men, laundry-, and ammunition-storage facilities, \$332,000; floating crane, \$400,000; 35-ton locomotive crane, \$50,000.

Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Rehabilitation of station buildings, \$350,000; rehabilitation of waterfront, \$250,000; development of receiving ship facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional defense facilities, housing and water-front development, \$1,305,000.

Naval operating base, Balboa, Canal Zone: Housing for officers, enlisted men, laundry and school facilities, \$900,000.

Naval Operating Base, Bermuda: Development of anchorage in Murrey Bay, \$3,000,000; fueling station, including buildings, structures and accessories, \$1,800,000.

Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Fleet-school facilities, magazines, and storage facilities, \$3,335,000.

Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Dispensary, \$245,000.

Roosevelt Roads (Vieques) Puerto Rico: Additional development of protected fleet anchorage, including acquisition of land, \$21,970,000.

Submarine Base, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands: Additional development of submarine facilities, \$2,195,000.

Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional power plant, shore-patrol headquarters, and school facilities, \$885,000; improvement of water supply, \$36,000; signal station, \$5,000; improvement of power plant, \$200,000; gas chamber, \$3,000; railroad tracks for Pier Numbered 1, \$20,000; storage for salvage pontoons, \$10,000; marginal wharf on north side of north mole, \$100,000.

Submarine Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional submarine-operating facilities, including ammunition-storage facilities, \$3,413,000.

Submarine Base, Midway Island: Additional submarine-operating facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,761,000.

Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Additional submarine-operating and repair facilities, \$1,715,000.

Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional submarine-operating, repair, and torpedo-storage facilities, \$385,000; additional battery overhaul and charging facilities, \$125,000; extension of quay wall, \$110,000.

Submarine Base, Unalaska Area, Alaska: Cold-storage facilities, \$200,000.

Submarine Base, Wake Island: Submarine-operating and repair facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,679,000.

Destroyer Base, San Diego, California: Fleet-school facilities, quarters for officers, and torpedo storage, \$855,000.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional instruction facilities, boat-repair facilities and acquisition of additional land, \$1,720,000.

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Additional training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings and accessories, \$5,595,000.

Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Additional training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings and accessories, \$480,500.

Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Quarters for bachelor chief petty officers, \$175,000.

Naval Training Station, San Diego, California: Additional training facilities, including housing and instruction buildings and accessories, \$3,359,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$165,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Indiana: Additional ammunition- and ordnance-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$10,250,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$747,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$160,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$228,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,349,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Storehouse, \$80,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, New York: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including acquisition of additional land, \$121,500.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey: Storage for ordnance materials, \$645,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, California: Ammunition loading and storage and mine-handling facilities, \$595,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,316,500.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$336,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$390,000; fire-protection equipment, \$27,000; extension of locomotive shed, \$10,000; extension of wharf Numbered 2 and storehouse, \$140,000; fireproofing magazine buildings, \$147,000.

Naval Magazine, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Ordnance storehouses, \$90,000.

Naval Magazine, Indian Island, Washington: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval Magazine, Gulf Coast Area: Development of ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and acquisition of land, \$2,300,000.

Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Torpedo-testing facilities, including building and accessories and magazines, \$600,000; extension of East Dock and dredging, \$175,000; new telephone cable to Gould Island, Rose Island, and Government Landing, \$50,000; ferry slips north end of Goat Island and Long Wharf, \$130,000; floating crane, \$150,000.

Naval Torpedo Range, Piney Point, Maryland: Improvement of torpedo-testing facilities, including quarters for officers, \$170,000.

Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional storage facilities, \$550,000; relocate fire house, \$20,000; extension of ammunition-loading plants, \$450,000; extension of railroad tracks, \$170,000; temporary guardhouse and outpost house, \$6,000; extension of pier, \$600,000.

Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Virginia: Additional roads, services, and facilities, \$60,000.

Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Fire station, post office, and gate house, \$60,000; reconditioning and improvement of power plant, \$335,000; extension of dispensary, \$12,000; extension of supply building and oil storage, \$56,000; extension of water system, \$10,000; gantry crane and runway, \$500,000; extension of school building, accessories and services, \$65,000; extension of service systems, roads and walks, \$100,000; dredging approach channel, \$200,000; extension of barracks, \$150,000; railroad connection to Fredericksburg, Virginia, including acquisition of rights-of-way, \$1,500,000.

Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Maryland: Extension and improvement of power plant, \$100,000; extension of Marine Barracks, \$65,000; extension of fire alarm and police protection system, \$50,000; repairs to wharf, \$50,000; temporary barracks for bachelor officers, \$40,000; extension to Building No. 379 and accessories, \$35,000; extension to Machine Shop Building No. 268, \$12,000; extension to high-school building, \$50,000; extension to carpenter shop, \$20,000; cafeteria, \$15,000.

Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland: Major repairs and improvements, \$30,000.

Naval Hospital, Balboa, Canal Zone: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$250,000.

Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York: Major repairs and alterations, \$200,000.

Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Two H-type buildings and accessories, \$190,000.

Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Renovating buildings, Old Marine Hospital, \$350,000; construction of intercepting sewer connection, \$40,000; major repairs to buildings, \$318,000.

Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$450,000.

Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Major repairs and alterations, \$28,000.

Naval Hospital, Guam: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$100,000.

Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$344,500.

Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California: Major repairs and alterations, \$22,000; fireproofing old building, \$40,000.

Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Expansion of hospital facilities and medical-supply storehouse, \$783,000; pier replacement and roads, \$95,000; major repairs and replacements, \$28,000; fencing reservation, \$20,000.

Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$485,000; rehabilitating nurses' quarters, \$65,000; rehabilitating Building Numbered 59, \$80,000; service utility lines, \$10,000; fencing, \$12,000.

Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida: Boilerhouse and utility building and equipment, \$300,000; repair and overhaul of heating system, including extra boiler, \$40,000.

Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$280,000; major repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$120,000.

Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Quarters for nurses, \$56,000; conversion of current, \$34,000; major repairs and alterations, \$150,000.

Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Washington: Additional wing on main building, and accessories, \$475,000; major repairs and alterations to hospital buildings, \$35,000; extension of dispensary, \$60,000.

Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Expansion of hospital facilities, \$405,000; extend messing facilities, \$75,000; purchase and installation, fire alarm system, \$32,000; major repairs and replacements, \$58,000.

Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York: Additional medical-supply storage, including acquisition of land, \$600,000.

Naval Medical Center, Washington (Bethesda), District of Columbia: Expansion of medical and hospital facilities, \$1,680,000.

Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$125,000.

Naval Air Station, Banana River, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$280,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: Aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$18,605,000.

Naval Air Station, Bermuda: For completion of projects, \$3,000,000.

Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Ammunition storage facilities, \$25,000.

Marine aviation facilities, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$576,000.

Naval Air Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Extension of roads, walks, and services, \$25,000; dredging and filling, \$150,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$8,522,500.

Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$41,000.

Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$286,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,281,100.

Naval Air Station, Johnston Island: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,618,500.

Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,970,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$375,000.

Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,266,000.

Naval Air Station, Lahaina Roads, Hawaii: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$174,500.

Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,222,000.

Naval Air Station, Midway Island: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,820,000.

Naval Air Station, Newfoundland: For completion of projects now under construction, \$10,000,000; for additional facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$3,017,500.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,560,000; general storehouse, \$800,000.

Naval Air Station, Palmyra Island: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$543,500.

Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Temporary mess hall, galley, and lavatory building, \$90,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Expansion of radio facilities, \$20,000.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,030,000.

Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$560,000.

Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$752,000.

Naval Air Station, San Pedro, California: Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$75,000.

Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$540,000.

Naval Air Station, Sitka, Alaska: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,654,200.

Naval Air Station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Ammunition-storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$44,000.

Naval Air Station, Tongue Point, Oregon: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$450,000.

Naval Air Station, Trinidad: Ammunition storage, \$45,000; fleet anchorage, including buildings and facilities, \$15,000,000.

Naval Air Station, Tutuila, Samoa: Additional aviation facilities and ammunition storage, including buildings and accessories, \$553,000.

Naval Air Station, Unalaska, Alaska: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$4,346,000.

Naval Air Station, Wake Island: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,601,200.

Naval Air Station, Whidby Island, Washington: Aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisition of land, \$3,790,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta, Georgia: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Floyd Bennett Field, New York: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Glenview, Illinois: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Kansas City, Kansas: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$170,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, California: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,635,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, New Orleans, Louisiana: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$145,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, California: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, Massachusetts: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Reserve Aviation Base, St. Louis, Missouri: Additional aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$40,000.

Naval Radio Station, Astoria, Oregon: Quarters and accessories and services for officer in charge, \$12,500.

Naval Radio Station, Bainbridge Island, Washington: Quarters for married operators, \$72,000.

Naval Radio Station, Balboa, Canal Zone: Utility building and accessories, \$25,000.

Naval Radio Station, Cape May, New Jersey: Additional radio facilities, including buildings, towers, and acquisitions of land, \$132,500.

Naval Radio Station, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands: Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$130,000.

Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$235,000.

Radio Station, Marine Detachment, Chinwangtao, China: Replacement of operating building, \$5,000.

Naval Radio Station, Chollas Heights, California: Utility building and accessories, \$20,000.

Naval Radio Station, National Airport, David, Panama: Quarters for officer in charge and operators, \$30,000.

Naval Radio Station, Gatun, Canal Zone: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$200,000.

Naval Radio Station, Guantanamo, Cuba: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$210,000.

Naval Radio Station, Key West, Florida: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$21,000.

Naval Radio Station, Libugon, Guam: Quarters for operators, \$60,000.

Naval Radio Station, Lualualei, Hawaii: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$296,000.

Naval Radio Station, Mare Island, California: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$640,000.

Naval Radio Station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$140,000.

Naval Radio Station, Oahu, Hawaii: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$150,000.

Naval Radio Station, Point Loma, California: Quarters for operators, \$112,000.

Naval Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$125,000.

Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Additional radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$350,000.

Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa: Quarters for officer in charge, \$10,000.

Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Radio facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$120,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, District of Columbia: Storehouse and accessories, \$235,000; extension of machine shop, \$225,000; alterations to heating plant and steam distribution system, \$130,000.

Naval Fuel Depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Acquisition of additional land, \$61,000; improvement of power plant, \$225,000; reserve electric power supply, \$70,000; replacement of fuel-oil lines, \$165,000.

Naval Fuel Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Development of additional underground fuel storage, \$16,000,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, New Jersey: Additional development of fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$7,300,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$2,125,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California: Additional fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$1,300,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii: Additional fleet-supply facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$6,850,000.

Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, California: Extension of supply pier, \$600,000.

Marine Barracks, Charleston, South Carolina: Utility and guard building and accessories, \$90,000.

Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina: Development of landing field for training parachute troops, \$800,000.

Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina: Magazines at Hilton Head Island, \$25,000.

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia: Additional ammunition-storage facilities, \$58,000.

Marine Barracks, San Diego, California: Quarters for bachelor officers, \$100,000.

Sixth naval district: Development of fleet-landing facilities, including acquisition and acceptance of land, \$100,000; moorings for inshore patrol, \$25,000.

Tenth naval district: Fleet-fuel and storage facilities, including buildings and accessories, \$800,000.

Eleventh Naval District: Floating crane, \$450,000.

Thirteenth Naval District: Barracks and officers' quarters, rifle range, \$90,000.

Fourteenth Naval District: Improvement of harbors and channels, including provision of fixed moorings, \$3,000,000.

Fifteenth Naval District: Temporary housing for Marine guards at radio stations, \$60,000.

Photographic facilities at various locations: Photographic laboratories, housing, buildings, and accessories, \$510,000.

Floating equipment for servicing naval vessels at naval districts and bases, \$3,250,000.

Dredging and mooring material for emergency berthing of ships, \$500,000.

Mobile power-plant units: Development of two mobile power plants, railway mounted, \$2,500,000.

Internal security at navy yards and naval stations: Development of flood lighting, fencing, booms, nets, protection of services, fire protection, and the like, \$14,500,000.

Reserve storage for gasoline: Development of reserve storage for gasoline at various locations, including buildings and accessories, \$2,500,000.

Fuel storage: Development of storage facilities for fuel and Diesel oil at various locations, including buildings and accessories, \$12,000,000.

Hospital corps training schools: Hospital corps training facilities, at various locations, including buildings and accessories, \$1,440,000.

Emergency expansion of hospital facilities: Emergency expansion of hospital facilities at various locations, including buildings and accessories, \$3,000,000.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), as amended, shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities provided in this title regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of the above-mentioned Act shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Aviation, Navy, \$90,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

PAY, MARINE CORPS

Pay of officers, active list, \$166,915;

Pay of enlisted men, active list, \$11,252,742;

Pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve, \$3,437,421;

Mileage and travel expenses of officers, \$142,922;

In all, \$15,000,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

Provisions, \$6,474,000;

Clothing, \$14,000,000;

Fuel, \$1,000,000;

Military supplies and equipment, \$12,000,000;

Transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment, \$1,640,000;

Repairs of barracks, \$2,600,000;

Forage, \$6,000;

Miscellaneous supplies and expenses, \$5,220,000;

In all, \$72,940,000, including care and operation of a school at Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, and including transportation of dependents of retired and Reserve officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men (of the grades entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Marine Corps) when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon release therefrom.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: The limitation on obligations for tools, facilities, and equipment for building or equipping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof contained in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to \$800,000,000.

Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer \$11,000,000 of the funds heretofore appropriated under this heading to the War Department for War Department facilities for the loading and assembling of 20-millimeter ammunition and the limitation of obligations for the necessary tools, equipment, and facilities at naval establishments or private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions, and armor contained in title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 (Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941) is increased to \$425,000,000.

REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

Repair facilities, Navy: For essential equipment and facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion of ships, including the necessary purchase of land, to remain available until expended, \$160,000,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

Naval emergency fund: For local and passive defense installations, and the rental, acquisition, and construction of section bases, station ships, or barracks, and of training and defense facilities and equipment of all kinds, including the necessary purchase of land, to remain available until expended, \$5,000,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, \$190,000.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory: The appropriation of \$1,400 contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Naval Observatory", is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30, 1942.

Relief of Marijo McMillan Williams: For the relief of Marijo McMillan Williams, as authorized by the Act approved June 3, 1941 (Private Law 73, Seventy-seventh Congress), \$868.01, to be paid from the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1942."

SEC. 201. That there is hereby created and established in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy an Office of Budget and Reports, which shall be charged with such duties pertaining to naval budgetary matters and statistical and work reporting as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. All of the duties of this Office shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

(a) At the head of the Office of Budget and Reports there shall be a director of Budget and Reports, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of three years, from among line officers not below the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list of the Navy. The Director of Budget and Reports shall have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay, allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

(b) An officer of the line of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports, and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of such Director, shall perform the duties of such Director until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease. The assistant to the Director of Budget and Reports shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank.

SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title III, Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942".

TITLE III—UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission, Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund: For an additional amount to increase the construction fund established by the "Merchant Marine Act, 1936", and for (1) the construction in the United States of merchant vessels of such type, size, and speed as the United States Maritime Commission (hereafter referred to in this title as the "Commission") may determine to be useful for carrying on the commerce of the United States and suitable for conversion into naval or military auxiliaries; (2) the production and procurement of parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels; (3) the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants or facilities, on land, whether owned by the Government or otherwise owned (including the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of real property or any interest therein), to be used for the construction of vessels or for the production of parts, equipment, supplies, or material therefor, and the maintenance, repair, operation (under lease or otherwise), and management of such plants and facilities; and (4) the purchase, requisition, charter, operation, repair, reconstruction, and reconditioning of vessels acquired, or the use or possession of which is acquired by the Act of June 6, 1941 (Public Law 101), or otherwise; \$698,650,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Commission, including the objects specified under the heading "United States Maritime Commission" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of which \$2,000,000 not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, including such expenses of persons employed by the Commission in furtherance of the program authorized by the Act of February 6, 1941 (Public Law 5), and \$150,000 shall be available for the employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That said construction fund so supplemented

shall be available for the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That there may be transferred from this appropriation to the "Emergency Ship Construction Fund, United States Maritime Commission", created by the said Act of February 6, 1941, such amounts as the Commission may deem necessary for the completion of the program authorized by said Act: *Provided further*, That whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Commission to lease vessels constructed or acquired with funds appropriated by this title to the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11): *Provided further*, That in addition to contract authorizations contained in previous Acts, the Commission is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of vessels, production and procurement of parts, equipment, material, and supplies for such vessels, and the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement, or extension of plants or facilities as provided herein in an amount not to exceed \$1,296,650,000 (for which \$296,650,000 is included in the amount appropriated herein): *Provided further*, That the provisions of sections 2 and 4, and the several proviso clauses contained in section 1 of said Act of February 6, 1941, shall apply to all the activities and functions which the Commission is authorized to perform under this title.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Ariadne Houston, Marguerite Houston, and Josephine Houston Paulus, daughters of Andrew Jackson Houston, late a Senator from the State of Texas, \$10,000.

For payment to Mary Sumter Lumpkin, widow of Alva M. Lumpkin, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Stephen Bolles, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Albert G. Rutherford, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

The two foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency Fund for the President: The appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President", contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended by adding the following: ": *Provided further*, That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,500,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized".

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$100,000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform the functions or activities for the performance of which, during the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were expended during the fiscal year 1941, \$209,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Electric Home and Farm Authority: The amount of funds of the Authority which may be used for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1942, fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, at \$400,000, is hereby increased to \$600,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Civilian Conservation Corps: The twelfth paragraph under the caption "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the expenditure of funds appropriated herein under the heading 'Civilian Conservation Corps', the over-all expenditure per enrollee per year shall not exceed \$1,000: *Provided*, That such limit of \$1,000 may be exceeded if the average enrollee strength is below two hundred and ten thousand enrollees, but in such event the total expenditures from such appropriation shall not exceed \$200,000,000."

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Buildings Administration: Authority is hereby conferred upon the Administrator of Federal Works Agency to proceed, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, with the construction of Federal Office Building No. 3, the construction of which was authorized by the appropriation "Sites and buildings, Federal office buildings (Nos. 2 and 3)" contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941; and said appropriation is hereby increased to the extent of \$900,000 by the transfer of said sum from the appropriation "Public Buildings Administration, construction of temporary office buildings" contained in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941.

MARITIME LABOR BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by law, fiscal year 1942, \$30,000, to be used for winding up and terminating the affairs of the Board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Buildings and grounds: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a new extensible senior high-school building to be located at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road Northeast, at a total cost not to exceed the limit of cost fixed for such project by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of airport traffic-control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to the national defense: *Provided*, That the limitation on the purchase and exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles under this heading in the Commerce Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased from \$13,550 to \$29,300.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,586,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for the establishment of airport traffic-control towers whenever the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the accomplishment of such work is essential to the national defense.

Development of landing areas: For an additional amount for the appropriation "Development of Landing Areas", \$5,500,000, of which \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including engineering services and supervision of construction.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF MINES

Testing fuel: For an additional amount for testing fuel, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$28,500, and the limitation of

\$35,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$40,250.

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply: For an additional amount for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$300,000, and the limitation of \$25,000 contained in said Act under this head for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$32,500.

Investigation of raw material resources for western steel production: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount and quality of iron ores, limestone, and coking coals essential to expanding steel production in States in which such deposits may exist, including all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

Construction and equipment of helium plants: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the capacity for the production of helium, as authorized by the Act approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885), by the acquirement, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, of lands or interests therein or options thereon, the making of contracts and agreements (with optional provisions where necessary) for the acquisition, processing, or conservation of helium-bearing gas, the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct investigations with respect to available resources of helium-bearing gas and the transportation of helium, and for all necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including the employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories, and repairs,

including exchange and maintenance thereof, purchase, not to exceed \$5,500 (including exchange as part payment), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field work; and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expenditures under this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

For the construction by and for the use of the War Department on Government-owned land comprising the site formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm and land adjacent thereto in Arlington County, Virginia, of an office building and appurtenances thereto, including interior facilities, fixed equipment, necessary services, roads, connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric mains, preparation of an automobile parking area, purchase and installation of telephone and radio equipment, and similar improvements, and other expenses in connection therewith, \$35,000,000, to be expended in accordance with laws relating to the construction of military post projects but without reference to the laws suspended in connection with such projects in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the maintenance and operation of such building shall be under the jurisdiction of the Public Buildings Administration and such Administration may assign any space therein surplus to the needs of the War Department to any other Federal agency pending the need thereof by such Department.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, to file with the Congress prior to the end of each fiscal year a full and complete list of all contracts in excess of \$10,000 in value, including contracts for the purchase of land, which may be undertaken for the expenditure of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act, together with a summary of the subject matter of such contracts, the names of the contractors and of the persons who negotiated any such contract either on behalf of the Government or of the contractor, and, if any such contract was awarded without competitive bidding, a statement of the reasons for the selection of the contractor.

SEC. 3. This Act may be cited as the "First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, August 25, 1941.



